DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; cold; fresh west to north winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,593. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1899.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY, FOURTEEN PAGES, With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c.; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported from Ladysmith that Gen. White's position is becoming uncomfortable at Ladysmith owing to the increased effectiveness of the Boer force. Gen. Buller's water supply, it is said, is being menaced. Hard fighting is reported from Mafeking. A battle has taken place between the Kafirs and the Boers. The reported treaty ceding Delagoa Bay to Great Britain is denounced in Berlin as a clumsy invention. Early in January the French Government will introduce a bill providing for an increased fleet and coast and colonial defenses. Americans in Paris will observe New Year's Day in American fashion. A German steamer supposed to be a Hamburg-American liner ran aground off the Kent coast yesterday. It is reported that Hernandez, the Venezuelan rebel leader, is in flight. Milloecker, the composer, yesterday suffered a paralytic stroke at Vienna. Ambassador and Mrs. White yesterday returned to Berlin from a vacation in Italy. Two French physicians claim they have discovered a serum which will cure the liquor habit.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

John D. Adams, Secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club directly accused Molineux of writing the address on the poison package which killed Mrs. Adams. Cornish completed his story of the death of Mrs. Adams, and his cross-examination was begun.

Page 2.

What is regarded as the first move in the fight to be waged for the extinction of Senator Coffey as the leader of the Ninth Assembly District, Kings, by the Democratic machine, was begun last night by the organization of a sub-committee to investigate the charges brought against the Senator.

The Merchants' Association has taken up the question of the charges of importers here against Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, and it is declared that if alleged abuses are not remedied a petition for his removal will be formulated and presented to the Government at Washington.

Page 4.

Prof. Alfred Morrison shot his wife, thinking her a burglar, and she is likely to die.

Olaf Sundstrom, formerly in the musical instrument trade, committed suicide at the Grand Union Hotel.

Coast Inspector Myron C. Hait of Patchogue became insane from worry over the prospect of losing his office.

The official reception programme given out yesterday at the White House is similar to that of former years in placing the army ahead of the navy.

Page 5.

Louis Trouveau, butler for William F. Sheehan, cut his throat, but will recover.

Two men were injured by an explosion on a locomotive of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad.

State Engineer Bond yesterday made public his report on the improvement of the State highways.

Two more attempts at burglary have been reported in Brooklyn, and one arrest has been made.

The State Treasurer's report shows a balance on hand, after all payments are made, of $4,504,814.74.

William Neufeld was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman and sentenced to die in the week commencing Feb. 12.

Mr. Whalen has begun anew the fight against the Astoria land grant, securing a writ of certorari against the State Land Commissioners.

The committee representing creditors of Harper & Brothers has asked creditors to deposit claims, and give it absolute power to act in the interest of all.

The State Board of Canvassers met and canvassed the vote in the last election for the Constitutional amendment, Supreme Court Judges, and a Congressman.

A new requirement of the Controller affecting the preparation of rolls for the current month will, it is reported, cause fresh delay in the payment of teachers' salaries.

Page 8.

Father Sylvester Malone, the aged rector of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, died yesterday morning at the rectory of the church.

Page 9.

In intercollegiate chess yesterday Harvard again pulled ahead of Columbia.

Page 12.

Justice Wilmot M. Smith, in Brooklyn, dismissed two proceedings to review assessments.

Page 14.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., has resigned as Commander of the First Naval Battalion.

The Seventy-first Regiment will elect a Lieutenant Colonel and a Junior Major next Friday evening.

Major David Banks, Jr., has been assigned as Inspector on the staff of Major Gen. Roe to succeed Col. Edward M. Hoffman, appointed Adjutant General.

The members of the New York Stock Exchange held their annual holiday festivities yesterday. A knock-out glove fight was the chief event.

Louis E. Goldsmith, cashier of the Port Jervis (N. Y.) National Bank, which he is accused of robbing to the extent of $54,700, surrendered to the Federal authorities in this city yesterday.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

HORSE WEARS RUBBER SHOES.

Chicago Women at Work to Protect Animals from Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—One carette horse now traverses the down-town district and the North Side, clad in rubber shoes to prevent it from slipping. The animal was shod in this manner as the result of the efforts of the Anti-Cruelty Society, the mothers of which are endeavoring to have all of the carette horses in the city provided for in this manner.

"Our efforts in this direction are beginning to prove successful," said Mrs. Theodore Thomas, President of the society, today. "The carette company has promised to provide its horses with rubber shoes, but the work of thus protecting the animals is going on slowly, and we are endeavoring to have it hastened before the streets become icy."

Staten Island Hotel Burned.

The Stephens House, a hotel in the Amboy Road, in Pleasant Plains, S. I., was destroyed by fire last night. The loss of the building and contents is estimated at $20,000, with $10,000 insurance. The occupants of the hotel, principally men employed at the Mount Loretta Mission, escaped but lost all their effects.

If I Had Your Teeth,
I would use Bensolyptus Tooth Powder to clean them. It is perfection. At all druggists.—Adv.

IN OFFERING POMMERY CHAMPAGNE to your friends you are presenting them with the highest quality and highest priced Champagnes which come to this country.—Adv.

Remember
To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday!"—Adv.

THE MONTGOMERY'S CRUISE

Navy Department Fails to Explain Her Mission to Liberia.

MANY THEORIES ADVANCED

One Is She Sought a Coaling Station, Another that She Went to Check Auropean Aggression.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Navy Department appears to be disconcerted by the publicity given the fact that the cruiser Montgomery of Rear Admiral Schley's South Atlantic Squadron has been in African waters. As long as it was possible the Navy Department denied that the cruiser was there or had been there, and now that concealment is no longer possible, all sorts of reasons are being suggested, while Secretary Long gives no other explanation than that the places visited are on the Montgomery's station.

When Admiral Schley was assigned to the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, it was intimated by the President and Secretary Long that he would visit South Africa in case war broke out there. A few days before he took command it was said at the Navy Department that he would receive the usual orders given to commanders of that squadron, and would use his judgment about visiting South Africa. When he took command of the squadron his orders explicitly forbade him to go there. At that very time one of the vessels attached to his station was cruising in African waters. At least it seems to have been at that time, for the Navy Department's reticence about the whole affair extends to the date at which the Montgomery went there, and no definite information was obtainable.

A week or so ago it was rumored that the Montgomery was in African waters. This was denied at the Navy Department, and the station chart, showing the Montgomery to be at Montevideo was triumphantly produced. At this time Senator Mason of Illinois heard about a letter, written by a petty officer of the Montgomery to his brother, and dated at Freetown. Senator Mason's curiosity was aroused, and he hunted up the brother and got hold of the letter. It was brief, and informed the recipient that the Montgomery had been doing patrol duty at Sierra Leone to protect the interests of the British, there being no English fleet there, and an uprising being threatened.

Senator Mason visited the department and inquired about it, but got little satisfaction. He then announced in a Washington newspaper his belief that the Montgomery was doing police duty for England and his purpose to inquire into it. Even after the publication, it was denied at the Navy Department that the Montgomery had been at Sierre Leone at all. Afterward the department refused to discuss the matter, and now it is freely admitted that the Montgomery has been in those waters, but it is asserted that she is now at Montevideo.

Officially no explanation is given, but investigators have been started off on all sorts of scents. The explanation yesterday was that the Montgomery went to Liberia to find out if that country was going to be seized by a European power, and found out that it was not. To-day that explanation is discarded, and it is hinted that the Montgomery went to Africa to see about locating a coaling station, but unsuccessfully.

Before and during the civil war the United States had no less than three coaling stations on that coast. They were practically abandoned when the West African station was dropped from the list, but the Chief of the Equipment Bureau, Admiral Bradford, has strongly urged that they be re-established, so as to insure our naval vessels a source of coal supply when passing from the Eastern Atlantic States around to the Philippines and China, in the event that the Suez Canal should be closed against them.

The Liberian Government always has been willing and even anxious that the station on its coast should be kept up, if only as a manifestation of the interest of the United States in the colony it created, and to protect it by our moral influence against European aggression.

It is evident that the department is taken by surprise by the sudden discovery of the Montgomery's rather serious cruise and has no explanation ready at hand.

On one point it is explicit, however, and that is that the Montgomery did not go East to do patrol duty for any European nation. The department will not say when the cruiser started on her mysterious journey, but it is quite certain that she did so before Admiral Schley took command of the squadron, it being asserted that she was at her station about Nov. 1.

WHAT IS SAID IN LONDON.

The Same Theories Prevail There as in Washington.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—It is stated here that the United States cruiser Montgomery's recent visit to Liberia was the result of overtures made to Washington by that republic. Though the British Government is in complete ignorance of the purpose of the Montgomery's mission, the establishment of a coaling station in Liberia by the United States is regarded as scarcely probable, as, it is asserted, no Liberian port has any facilities for coaling, all of them being open and surf-bound.

But it is declared that a far more important step is under consideration. It consists in a joint request of the United States and Great Britain upon France to define the boundary between the territory she claims and that claimed by Liberia. This step is not yet decided upon, but Great Britain only awaits the assent of the United States to become a party to such a request.

It is alleged that France, for many years, has been encroaching on Liberia, and it was only by the strenuous protest of the United States that she was prevented from appropriating a large slice of Liberia in 1892.

According to the Hon. Arthur Ponsonby, Managing Director of the Liberia Rubber Syndicate, which recently guaranteed the interest of Liberia's public debt, the Montgomery's visit is probably prompted by a desire to ascertain the extent of French activity. Mr. Ponsonby said:

"Bishop Hartzell, while in Monrovia this year, strongly urged the Government to interest the United States in preserving the boundaries, with the result that Liberia appointed a mission to Washington. I believe it has already made representations and presume the commander of the Montgomery investigated both this and the possibility of a coaling station. The latter Liberia would gladly lease to the United States, but, beyond hoisting her flag upon it, it would be of little service.

"The feeling among British subjects commercially interested in Liberia is that the republic's progress had better be under the protection of either Great Britain or the United States. But both the British Government and those having interests there believe that so long as Liberia can continue to struggle on in her present condition everything possible should be done to support her."

Liberia decorated Mr. Ponsonby this week with the Order of African Redemption, in recognition of his services against encroachments.

Lake Shore Limited.
Every day leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast and Chicago at 4:30 P. M., via New York Central and Lake Shore.—Adv.

Beautiful, Swift, and Sure.
The "Royal Limited," exquisite in all appointments, leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington, 8 P. M. Unexcelled Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

CUBAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Total Amount for the Year Is $11,000,000, Exceeding War Department Estimate by $2,000,000.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—The Custom House receipts yesterday were exceptionally large, amounting to more than $100,000. In view of the fact that no more ships than usual have arrived during the last few days, this notable increase is significant as showing the good effect of the recent arrest of Custom House Appraisers.

The total receipts for the year, including yesterday, exceed $11,000,000, whereas the highest estimate made by the War Department for the year's returns was $9,000,000.

THE BIG RAILWAY DEAL.

Movement of Baltimore and Ohio Stocks Suggests that Combination with Pennsylvania Is Near.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Sharp advances in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stocks today caused men in financial circles to say that the expected deal between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania was about to be consummated. When Mr. Saloman, the financial head of the Baltimore and Ohio, was here about a week ago he intimated that something important would happen in January, although both Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania officials denied the statement that the Pennsylvania would absorb the Baltimore and Ohio.

Credence, however, has been given this report of late in financial circles of this city because of the frequent delays in the date of holding the annual stockholders' meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio, which was due in November. This meeting has been postponed from time to time, and is now set for Jan. 17. At the time of the last postponement it was given out that the officials of the company were preparing to lay before the stockholders certain important plans relating to the management of the road. These plans, it is understood in financial circles, relate to the proposed sale of the road to the Pennsylvania.

Inquiry at the central offices of the Baltimore and Ohio to-day disclosed only complete ignorance. None of the officials of the road would talk concerning the activity of the company's securities, professing to be in the dark as to the cause of it.

NEW ROAD FOR CHICAGO.

Northwestern Elevated Will Be in Operation Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Northwestern Elevated Road will be in operation Jan. 1. This was formally announced by the company last night. Only a single block is to be connected by rail before the road will be ready to begin operations.

The stockholders of the road met in special session and formally approved the issue of $5,000,000 5 per cent. forty-year gold bonds, which will replace those issued under the mortgage of August, 1894, now pledged to secure the four-and-a-half-million-dollar loan advanced by the Blair syndicate. The payment of this loan will release the share capital of the Northwestern and make it available for distribution among Columbia Construction Company stockholders.

THE LAWTON RELIEF FUND.

Gen. Corbin Reports $30,252.10 Received—W. K. Vanderbilt and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Contribute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin reports to-day that contributions to the Lawton fund amount to $30,252.10, being an increase of about $4,000 since the last previous report. Following is a list of the subscriptions of $100 or more received since yesterday:

Previously acknowledged, Dec. 28, 1899, $26,793.10; "Cash," Philadelphia, Penn., $100; Chicago subscriptions, through Alexander H. Revell, $1,122; William K. Vanderbilt, $1,000; John E. Parsons, New York, $100; E. C. Converse, New York, $100; James McMillen, $100; W. L. Elkins, Philadelphia, $500; daughter of Mr. Einstein of The New York Press, $100; Mrs. Eleanor Martin, New York, $100; Timothy L. Woodruff, New York, $100. Many smaller subscriptions have been received.

New York Contributions.

The Bankers' Trust Company had received for the Lawton fund up to last night $4,585.44, the amount received on the previous day being $3,521. The difference was made up by the following amounts:

George J. Gould	$500.00	"H. M. R."	2.00
A. P. Livingston	5.00	"W. F. W."	5.00
Willson, Adams & Co.	50.00	"C. C. D."	10.00
Henry W. Langdon	100.00	"W. H. L. L."	10.00
Forwarded by the American News Company	1.44	"H. A. F."	5.00
Stock Exchange, through the purchase at auction of the "bull" and "bear"	255.00	"Cash"	1.00
		J. D. Smith & Co.	50.00
		L. E. Hacker	10.00
		T. Hellman	25.00
		F. St. Goar	25.00
		Frank Wetzlar	5.00

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB ILL.

He Was Threatened with Pneumonia, but Expects to be Out Shortly.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line has been confined to his home, 31 West Forty-seventh Street, for a week with a severe cold, which it was feared at one time would develop into pneumonia.

He was much better last night, and it is now expected that he will be out next week.

STRUCK BY A WATERSPOUT?

Ship Eclipse Damaged in Midocean in Calm Weather.

HONOLULU, Dec. 23.—With a broken mainmast and piles of torn rigging on her decks, the ship Eclipse, fifty-two days from Newcastle, arrived in the harbor Dec. 21. She was struck by a squall or waterspout, on Dec. 2, and in five seconds her mast had gone, thirteen sails were split, and one seaman, who was aloft, was carried away so far from the ship that he was never again seen.

The disaster to the Eclipse came from a clear sky and in the midst of a calm. Capt. Peterson thinks that a waterspout must have done the damage. The breaking of iron bars showed most remarkable force. The bars were four or five inches thick, and were twisted like thin wire. Thick pieces of iron were cut in two as if they had been soft wood. The Captain immediately headed for the Mariniquasas Islands, where repairs were made.

The Eclipse is an American ship. She left Newcastle in the 27th of October with 1,897 tons of coal for this place.

The Automobile in the Mail Service.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The first test of automobiles for Post Office service in Chicago was made yesterday, and the work accomplished by the horseless carriage proved satisfactory. Two routes, for which it requires an hour each for two wagons to cover, were covered in two minutes less than the schedule time for double the service. The test was made under the supervision of H. G. Seger, who holds the contract for mail collection for the South Side.

Killed by Fall Into the River.

William Limar, forty-nine years of age, a resident of Newark, N. J., whose address was not known to his train-mates, lost his life in Hoboken last night. He was employed by the Lackawanna Road as a brakeman, and while on the rear car of a train on one of the piers, fell into the river. He was rescued by the crew of the Annie Laurie, but died soon afterward.

Through Sleeping Car to Cleveland Via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Leaves West 23d St. Station 7:55 P. M. daily. Connects for Akron.—Adv.

GERMAN STEAMER AGROUND

Supposed Hamburg-American Liner Lies Off the Kent Coast.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A large German mail steamer, whose name has not yet been ascertained, but which is believed to be one of the Hamburg-American liners, has gone aground during a terrific gale in East Bay, about a quarter of a mile off Dungeness, the southern extremity of Kent.

It is reported that the position of the liner is very serious. Tugs and lifeboats were urgently requisitioned from Dover and Folkestone, but they had the utmost difficulty in getting off, owing to the gale.

The signals of distress were observed from the Sand Head Lightship.

Heavy seas are breaking over the vessel, and the lifeboats are unable to reach her.

Fears are entertained for the safety of her passengers.

Emil L. Boas, agent of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company in this city, said early this morning that he did not think the stranded vessel was a steamer of that line. The steamer Pretoria, he said, arrived at Hamburg Dec. 22. The steamer Batavia left Hamburg Dec. 24 and passed Dungeness on Dec. 26.

"The steamer Patricia, which left New York on Dec. 23," Mr. Boas added, "is a slow boat, and it takes her about eleven days to reach the Lizard. I do not see how it could be one of our boats that ply between New York and Hamburg. We have some seventy-six steamers going to all parts of the world, and they all pass by Dungeness and the wrecked steamer might possibly be one of them or some other German steamer. I have not received any cable message yet, and I would not get one at my home."

Gustav Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line said last night that he had heard nothing of the wreck.

The steamship Stuttgart of the North German Lloyd Line sailed from this port Dec. 20 for Bremen.

The steamships Standard and Deutschland, belonging to Herr Ruprecht, sailed for Flushing, Dec. 22.

The steamship Patricia of the Hamburg-American Line sailed for Hamburg Dec. 23.

The steamship Belgravia of the Hamburg-American Line sailed from Bremen for New York Dec. 27.

THE SEA CLAIMS MORE LIVES.

Ten Men, in Addition to Those Reported, Were Lost Off Hatteras.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 29.—The loss of about ten other men can be added to the already long list sacrificed in Saturday night's big hurricane, in which twenty-one met death at Hatteras and fifteen on an unknown bark in mid ocean, for they undoubtedly went down in the wreck that was discovered to-day off Hatteras, the most dangerous point on the Atlantic Coast.

The first news was brought by the British steamship Ashlands, Capt. Lewis, which arrived several days overdue from Galveston to Marseilles, via Norfolk, for coal. Capt. Lewis stated yesterday, when about twenty-five miles north, one-quarter east of Diamond Shoals Lightship, off Cape Hatteras, he passed the wreck of a large three-masted schooner, and the only things visible above the water were the topmasts. There were no signs of life about the vessel or wreckage floating, and the sea was too rough to permit a ship to go near the wreck. The size of the masts indicated a large sailing vessel, whose crew was not less than ten men.

The schooner undoubtedly sunk in Saturday night's storm, and being twenty-five miles from Diamond Shoals, which are eighteen miles from shore, no distress signals were seen, if shown. No shipwrecked sailors have been landed, and the men must have gone down with their ship.

DERBY'S CENTENARIAN DEAD.

George Blakeman Passes Away at the Age of One Hundred Years and Two Months.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Dec. 29.—George Blakeman, the oldest man in Connecticut, died at his home in Derby this morning. He was 100 years and 2 months of age. Death was caused by exhaustion. Three weeks ago he was seized with a severe cold, and a complete collapse followed.

On Oct. 10 last Mr. Blakeman reached the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, and the entire City of Derby celebrated the event. At noon factory, locomotive, and steamboat whistles were blown continuously for five minutes and flags and bunting were displayed. In the evening a public mass meeting was held in the Sterling Opera House. Enormous birthday cakes were sent the centenarian by business houses, and the local lodges of Masons paraded the streets. Factories in which Mr. Blakeman formerly had been interested closed for the day.

Mr. Blakeman's life had been temperate. He ascribed his longevity to frugal living, and especially to abstinence from all medicine. At the age of twenty-one years he was sickly and completely disheartened after years of medical treatment. It was then that he resolved to eschew all medicine from that time forth. He did so, and his health became robust. For the eighty years following until three days before his death he allowed no doctor to attend him.

When his illness became so severe Tuesday Dr. R. W. Pinney was summoned, but even then he motioned the physician away with a feeble movement of the hand. It was seen that nothing could be done for him, and the doctor left.

Until his ninetieth year Mr. Blakeman was one of the leading business men of the city. He commenced as a shoemaker, and later became proprietor of the shoe-manufacturing firm of Blakeman & Co. He was also a stockholder in the Shelton Company, tackmakers; the Derby Savings Bank, the Birmingham National Bank, and the Ansonia Boot and Shoe Company.

Mr. Blakeman was twice married, his second wedding taking place in his eighty-first year.

Fatally Injured by Falling Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 29.—Arthur Putnam, a resident of New Fairfield, died in the Danbury Hospital this morning after suffering amputation of his right leg half way between the knee and hip yesterday afternoon. Mr. Putnam was engaged in cutting down a tree yesterday morning. When the trunk fell it struck him, knocking him down and breaking his right leg in several places. The bones were crushed and the lower part of the limb hung only by the flesh.

Horse Thieves in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 29.—A valuable turnout was stolen last night from the stables of Eben J. Church, a wealthy farmer and stock raiser. The theft was discovered this morning and the police of nearby towns were notified. Later in the day the buggy was found at Stamford near a stable from which a rubber-tired vehicle had been taken. In the buggy was a cash register, stolen last night, with a quantity of plunder, from Joseph Abrams's grocery store on the outskirts of South Norwalk.

Gen. Butterfield's Condition.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who has been ill for ten days, was resting comfortably at his home, 616 Fifth Avenue, last night. His recovery is expected.

Remember
To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday!"—Adv.

$750,000 LOSS IN WALL PAPER FIRE

William Campbell & Co.'s Factory in East 24th Street Burned.

LIVES OF FIREMEN IN PERIL

Men in Extreme Danger Saved by the Bravery of Comrades.

The seven-story wallpaper factory of William Campbell & Co., 425 to 435 East Twenty-fourth Street, was completely destroyed by fire late last night. Fire Chief Croker at 2 o'clock this morning estimated the loss at $750,000. Half a dozen firemen were more or less seriously burned or otherwise injured in fighting the flames, which were particularly fierce on account of the strong southwest wind that was blowing. Five of the firemen were rescued from the upper part of the burning building through the great courage and skill of their comrades, who ran imminent risk of losing their own lives in saving those of their fellows.

The building was 200 by 300 feet, and extended clear through from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth Street, forming a square. It had been occupied by William Campbell & Co. for the last five years, and about 300 persons were employed there. None of these was in the building at the time the fire started.

The first and second floors of the building on the west side were occupied by the Manhattan Electric Light Company and the New York Hygeia Ice Company. All the rest of the big building was used by the wall-paper concern, which was one of the largest in the country. In the building there was a lot of costly machinery and a great quantity of wall paper, as well as expensive designs.

FIVE ALARMS IN ALL.

The flames were discovered at 10:15 P. M. by Patrick Gannon, the night watchman. He sent in an alarm, and as soon as Fire Chief Croker arrived he saw that the big building seemed doomed and that there was great danger of the flames spreading to the buildings to the north, south, and west, which are tenements with a great number of tenants.

He accordingly sent in one alarm after another until five in all had been rung, and this brought to the scene twenty-five engines, thirteen trucks, and two water towers. They were distributed by order of Chief Croker in Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, and soon a great many streams were playing on the flames, which were now soaring high into the air, accompanied by dense clouds of black smoke. Firemen climbed to the roofs of adjoining buildings, and from every point of vantage played additional heavy streams of water upon the burning factory. The fireboats Van Wyck and Zophar Mills were also promptly on hand, and as the fire was near the water they rendered great assistance to the firemen on land.

The firemen fought the flames under the most adverse circumstances. The air was so cold that the water from the engines turned to ice as it fell upon the uniforms of the men. The wind was such that the flames every little while shot forth in great volume from the many windows of the big factory.

FIREMEN IN GREAT PERIL.

Four men belonging to Truck 11 fought their way through the flames and gained the top floor of the factory. The flames were raging fiercely below them, but for a time they seemed to be comparatively free from danger. The men were Joseph Bessinger, William Degman, Leland Potter, and James F. Shaughnessy. The part of the building where they were was the annex to the main factory, and their purpose was to try to prevent the flames from spreading to it. But the fire was so intense that the flames soon spread to the annex and the four men seemed caught in a death trap.

Their plight was quickly seen from the street, and their comrades at once set to work to save them. The immense crowds which gathered at the different points along Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, gave a cry of horror, for the four men seemed doomed. Several scaling ladders were run up, but they did not come within many feet of the imperiled firemen. On one of these scaling ladders was Edward Gray of Truck 7. The strong wind, swung the ladder to and fro, and Gray seemed in danger every moment of being thrown to the pavement and dashed to death. But he pluckily held on to the ladder, although his clothes, mustache, and hair were covered with ice and his hands were benumbed with the cold.

Finally Foreman John R. Howe of Truck 7 ran up the long extension ladder and darted up it, quickly followed by William Clark. In the meanwhile the four imperiled firemen had crowded to the windows, climbed out of them, and were hanging to the window sills, while the flame shot out in forks all about them.

RESCUERS WERE IN TIME.

Howe and Clark shouted to them to keep their hold, as aid was at hand. Howe climbed to the very top of the ladder, and in a few moments Clark was by his side. The ladder top reached to the windows, where the firemen were hanging. Howe and Clark first helped Bessinger to the ladder, and he was able to descend to the ground without further aid. He was burned about the face and hands and was also badly frost bitten.

The next man rescued was James Degman. He also reached the street without further assistance. He, too, was badly burned about the face and hands. Leland Potter was next rescued, and he also managed to get down the ladder by himself. His eyelashes were burned, and so were his hands.

The last man rescued was Shaughnessy. He is a large, heavily built man, and he was the worst burned of the lot. It took a great deal of trouble to get him on the ladder, and even after that he had to be assisted all the way down to the street. He was so badly burned about the face and hands that he had to be taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. The other sufferers were able to walk there. The rescues were made amid great cheering from the admiring crowds.

There were numerous other instances of bravery. Several men from Engine Company No. 29 were on the top floor of the Twenty-fifth Street side of the building when they found their escape aparently cut off by the fire. It looked serious for them for a few minutes, but they managed to get out by sliding down the banisters. Some of them lost part of their hair and mustaches.

The men of Engines Nos. 30 and 8 were in Twenty-fourth Street working when they called a "double-header" line when Chief Croker called to them that they were in danger.

"To hell with danger!" they replied, and kept on with their work. The next moment the west wall of the building swayed and fell. The crash was thunderous. The mass of débris came within a few feet of the men. They did not heed it, but kept on with their work. This was at 11:50 P. M.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

The spectacle at this time was magnificent. The flames were pouring forth in tremendous volume from the burning pit, and the fact that the electric light in all the surrounding territory had been extinguished, owing to the destruction of the Manhattan Electric Light Company's connections, added to the weirdness of the scene. All the stoops and windows of the tenements on both Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets were crowded with frightened men, women, and children. The majority of them had moved all their belongings into the middle of the street and seemed to prefer camping out to venturing to remain in doors while the danger to their homes was so imminent.

A few minutes after midnight the three top stories of the wall facing on Twenty-fifth Street fell to the ground. Water Tower No. 3 had been stationed in front of it up to the time the wall on Twenty-fourth Street fell, when it was moved further west and out of danger. The bricks from the falling wall landed in a heap all the way across Twenty-fifth Street, but nobody was struck by them.

At about 1 o'clock the west wall of the factory fell out and crushed in the roof of Bishop's gutta percha factory, directly in the rear of the engine room of the wall paper factory. Although at first it looked as if the gutta percha factory would take fire from the heap of red-hot bricks and burning embers thrown on it, the streams of water played on it by the water tower on Twenty-fifth Street and two fire engines kept it from destruction. Two smokestacks fell at 1:30 A. M. on the Twenty-fourth Street side.

Fireman George E. Burns of Engine 23 fell while running from a falling wall and broke his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

There was a rumor that the buildings destroyed had been condemned only last week by the Building Department for insecure walls.

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

At 2 o'clock the fire was pronounced under control.

The fire burned almost as quickly as the one that destroyed the Windsor Hotel. The firemen were thankful that the fire did not occur during the day, when the building would have been thronged with employes, many of whom are women. Great loss of life would have been inevitable under such circumstances.

The individual losses of the New York Hygeia Ice Company and the Manhattan Electric Light Company, as apart from that of William Campbell & Co., could not be learned. The properties of all three concerns are destroyed beyond hope of saving a dollar's worth.

Dock Commissioner Murphy and several of his subordinates with gangs of men were on hand early to look after their department's property in the neighborhood, of which there are several parcels.

Commissioner Murphy supplied several cans of coffee for the firemen, and in the bitter cold that almost benumbed them it was gratefully received.

Fire Commissioner Scannell reached the fire within half an hour after it started and assisted Commissioner Murphy to hand out the coffee to his "boys," as he called the firemen. Commissioner Scannell complimented Chief Croker on the firemen's work. He said he had never seen it surpassed.

Chaplains Johnson and Smith were among the first arrivals. Chaplain Smith was assisting two of the injured men in the Campbell concern's office, when all were driven out by the flames. Chaplain Smith lost his gloves, which he had placed on the desk.

MR. CAMPBELL'S PREVIOUS LOSS.

William Campbell, the wallpaper manufacturer, whose factory was destroyed, experienced a misfortune very similar to his present one six years ago.

On Oct. 18, 1893, his factory at Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street was burned to the ground. He had refused $1,000,000 for his property on the morning of the fire, and, in addition to this, other property estimated at about $3,000,000 in value was destroyed before the flames were extinguished.

The fire, which was discovered at 8 o'clock in the evening, and lasted until the next morning, was one of the largest ever seen in New York, and its blaze was visible for miles in the surrounding country.

One water tower and thirty-five engines were called, and a great part of the New York Fire Department labored all night before they could get it under control. The fire was singularly free from casualties, no one receiving any serious injuries as a result of it.

Across Twenty-fourth Street from the Campbell plant is the old City Almshouse, later used as the House of Refuge. It is one of the old-time buildings of the city, and is not now used for the purposes for which it was built. It did not catch fire last night, although it seemed at several times as if it would be destroyed.

DEATH CLAIMS E. V. SMALLEY.

National Sound Money League Secretary Dies at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 29.—E. V. Smalley, the editor of The Northwestern Magazine and Secretary of the National Sound Money League, who has been suffering with nervous dyspepsia and nervous prostration for some time, died here to-night.

MANHATTAN ROADMASTER OUT

Robert Black, as Reported, Resigns After Twenty Years' Service.

Robert Black, for more than twenty years roadmaster of the Manhattan Elevated system, has resigned, it is reported, owing to differences with the management of the road.

It is understood that Mr. Black will embark in other business.

MR. BOUTELLE'S MIND IMPAIRED?

Physician Reports Grave Danger to the Congressman.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—To all those who inquired after the condition of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle at the McLean Asylum to-day, the only reply given was that he was getting along nicely and was improving in strength.

Dr. Daniel A. Robinson, the physician who came up from Bangor to attend him after he was stricken with sickness at Young's Hotel, says that, while the Congressman may recover his physical health and vigor, it is possible that he may never be the same again mentally.

ORANGES SCARCE IN CHICAGO.

Heavy Holiday Demand Cleans Out Commission Men's Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—A scarcity of oranges exists in South Water Street, and commission men said to-day that not a carload of the fruit could be bought. It is the custom of California packers to stop packing and shipping a week before Christmas, and not to resume for a week or two thereafter, but the sales during the holidays were twice as heavy as last year, cleaning out the stock almost entirely.

Prices after Christmas have risen 10 cents a case, whereas they fell from 15 to 25 cents a year ago. It is said that the normal shipments of 100 cars a day from California East will be reached again in a week.

CREDITORS GET 850 PER CENT.

After Paying That Profit Debtor's Lands Are Still Unsold.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Harlow N. Higinbotham has brought suit in the Circuit Court against the successors of Field, Leiter & Co., and against the J. V. Farwell Company, C. M. Henderson & Co., and White Brothers & Co., for permission to sell and divide the proceeds of 5,000 acres of land in Oconto, Wis., given in trust for the firms on the failure of J. E. Stevens in 1869. The bill says the proceeds on the land in thirty years have aggregated 850 per cent. of the original debt, without the disposal of any of the property.

Stevens was a merchant in St. Joseph, Mich. At the time of his failure he owed $12,749.23. He made a settlement, and to protect the firms to whom he was indebted he conveyed to Edwin Judson 4,938 acres of land in Oconto County. In 1872 Mr. Judson conveyed the land to Mr. Higinbotham to administer as trustee for the creditors. It soon became valuable, and in 1896 Mr. Higinbotham had divided in profits among the four firms the sum of $108,925.67.

Still at the Front.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has ever led the railroads of America in perfection of roadbed, elegance of equipment, and excellence of service.—Adv.

Remember
To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday!"—Adv.

ADAMS ACCUSES MOLINEUX

Athletic Club Secretary Says He Addressed the Poison Package.

CORNISH RESUMES HIS STORY

Tells of His Movements Before and After Mrs. Adams's Death and Is Cross-Examined by Mr. Weeks.

Roland Burnham Molineux will look out upon the new year through the grated window of a cell in the Tombs Prison. The seventh week of his trial for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams by poison was concluded yesterday at the time usually set for the noon adjournment, and the young clubman went back to his cell after having received the greetings of his lawyers and his father, and wishes from them that the new year might be for him a happier one than the one of which he has spent the greater part in prison.

Although the session yesterday was but a short one, it was full of interest, and there was at least one sensation furnished when John D. Adams, the Secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who was the first person to call attention to Molineux's enmity for Cornish and the probable motive that he might have in attempting the latter's life, swore that he had no doubt whatever that Molineux had written the address on the poison package. Assistant District Attorney Osborne brought out this statement on Mr. Adams's redirect examination.

The Secretary of the club had been considerably nettled by his cross-examination, which elicited a statement from him that some one had stolen certain letters from the files in his office. His usually pale face was flushed with excitement when Mr. Osborne took him in hand again. When he expressed the opinion that Molineux was the writer of the poison package address one of the jurors asked him if he was a handwriting expert. The laugh that went around the room at this question had the effect of taking from the impression first made by Mr. Adams's statement.

STOLEN LETTER INTRODUCED.

One of the letters which, according to Mr. Adams, was stolen from his files in his office,

certain minutes of the proceedings of committees of the club.

CLUB MINUTES IN COURT.

When he took the stand Mr. Adams handed to Mr. Weeks a bundle of papers, which he said contained all the references to matters connected with Molineux's resignation. He asked that the court protect the private minutes of the club from becoming public except in so far as they were connected with the case. After examining the documents, Mr. Weeks took from them a paper which he said showed that a man named Race had been discharged on March 21. He wanted to know why Race was discharged, but Mr. Osborne objected and the Recorder sustained him.

"Do you remember who prepared the new programme for the amateur circus in the Spring of 1897?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I think Molineux did," was the reply.

"Was it edited before it went to the printer?"

"I don't remember."

Mr. Weeks handed him a paper and asked if it was a part of the original programme. The witness said it was. He also identified some words written on it as being in his handwriting, and the paper was marked for identification. Mr. Osborne was not allowed to see it. Mr. Weeks then handed the witness a letter and asked him who wrote it.

"It is in my handwriting," snapped Mr. Adams, turning very red. Then, turning to the Recorder, he said in a loud voice: "I call the attention of the Court to the fact that this letter has been stolen from me. These are private letters, addressed to a college fraternity on college fraternity matters."

The Court ruled that the method by which the papers were obtained was not material, and sided with Mr. Weeks in saying that the witness must answer questions put to him and not act as an attorney. Mr. Weeks then handed the letter to the clerk, and Mr. Osborne tried to get it. Clerk Brophy held the letter high in the air, as if afraid some one would snatch it.

THE LETTER KEPT SECRET.

"From whose possession did this letter come?" asked the Recorder.

"From mine," said Mr. Weeks, "and I ask that it be marked for identification."

"And I ask that it remain in the possession of the Clerk," said Mr. Osborne.

The letter was marked for identification and filed away by the Clerk, who was instructed to allow nobody to see it. Mr. Weeks then offered further letters, Mr. Osborne meeting objection in every one and being promptly overruled by the Court.

"When did you first see the address on the poison package?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"When I was before the May Grand Jury," answered Mr. Adams.

Mr. Weeks produced a newspaper cut of what purported to be a fac simile of the poison address and asked Mr. Adams if he had not on Dec. 31, 1898, taken it, together with specimens of Molineux's writing, and given them to Cornish.

"I did," replied Mr. Adams.

"How much study did you give the defendant's handwriting before you gave samples of it to Cornish?"

"After I had seen the newspaper cut and had examined some specimens of Molineux's handwriting the resemblance struck me."

"Now," said Mr. Weeks, "tell us what peculiarity there was in the writing as shown in the newspaper cut that made you think it looked like Molineux's."

Mr. Osborne objected vigorously, and Mr. Weeks contended that he had a right to ask the question.

FIRST SUSPECTED MOLINEUX.

"This witness was the first person," said Mr. Weeks, "to suggest a similarity between the writing on the poison package and the writing of Molineux. He says that the resemblance struck him on account of a newspaper cut which it had been acknowledged was not at all like the original of the address." The Recorder allowed the question, and Mr. Adams said that he noticed a similarity in Molineux's writing and the address in the words "Knickerbocker Athletic Club" and the word "Cornish."

"You were the first person, were you not, to mention the name of Molineux in connection with this case?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I don't see how I can answer that question," was the reply, and Mr. Weeks abandoned the cross-examination.

"When you took that slip which you thought resembled Molineux's writing, did you have Barnet's death in your mind?" asked Mr. Osborne on redirect examination.

Mr. Weeks made a vigorous objection and was sustained, but Mr. Osborne pleaded that he be allowed to put the question. He said that Mr. Adams's state of mind at that time was of material consequence. Mr. Weeks objected this time to the remarks of the Assistant District Attorney, and the Recorder warned the latter that he must not make speeches after an opinion had been given from the bench.

In answer to further questions from Mr. Osborne, Mr. Adams said that while he had never made a profession of it, he had nevertheless made a study of handwriting, and was familiar to a greater or less extent with the handwriting of many members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He also said that he had made a special study of Molineux's handwriting.

"And you have become especially familiar with it since Dec. 28, 1898?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I have," said Mr. Adams, "and know it well."

IN MOLINEUX'S HANDWRITING.

"Have you made a careful study of the address on the poison package?"

"I have."

"In whose handwriting is it?"

"It is in the defendant's handwriting," said Mr. Adams, looking straight at Molineux.

"Have you any doubt about it?"

"I have no doubt whatever he wrote the address."

"Are you an expert, too?" asked Juror Foster, amid laughter.

"I am not except to the extent that I have stated," said Mr. Adams, showing signs of anger.

Mr. Osborne then tried to go into the matter of the stolen letter again, but the Recorder would not permit it, and Mr. Adams left the stand.

Harry S. Cornish was then called to the stand to resume his story of the events following the poisoning of Mrs. Adams. He had reached in his recital on Thursday the point where, after he had given the dose to the woman she became ill, and he started for the doctor after he had himself taken a small portion of the supposed bromo seltzer. Cornish told his story slowly and deliberately, and every word of his recital could be heard all over the courtroom. Mr. Osborne insisted on every detail being given.

Cornish told how Dr. Hitchcock finally arrived at the house and made efforts to revive Mrs. Adams. Dr. Hitchcock asked him to go for Dr. Potter, which he did. He ran all of the way. He said he was very ill when Dr. Potter arrived and didn't remember what he did. Almost immediately after his arrival Dr. Hitchcock brought up the question as to what had caused Mrs. Adams's illness. Cornish said he showed the doctors the bottle and told them he had given some of the contents to Mrs. Adams. He also told them how he had come into possession of the bottle.

THE CORONER NOTIFIED.

He said that Dr. Hitchcock remarked after Mrs. Adams's death that he would notify the Coroner. Cornish mentioned his acquaintance with Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and Dr. Hitchcock thought that through this acquaintance the Coroner might be brought at once to the house. Cornish said he then telephoned at once to the Coroner.

Cornish recited in great detail his movements for the remainder of the day. He said he called at Mr. McIntyre's office and had a talk with him. He got sicker as the day advanced, and at night went to bed in his room at the club and sent for physicians. The next day, Capt. McClusky called on him and he made a statement. On Friday Mr. Adams came and showed him some letters.

"As a result of looking at those letters I came to a conclusion," said Cornish, "and I communicated that conclusion to Capt. McClusky."

"Did you know Helles, Harpster, and Gallagher?"

"Yes, I did."

"And were you and Harpster good friends?"

"We were."

Mr. Weeks then began his cross-examination. He held up a package and asked Cornish whether it was the size of the one he received, and over this there ensued such a wordy wrangle between counsel that the Recorder intervened and warned Mr. Osborne. In answer to further questions by Mr. Weeks, Cornish said he had never seen a bottle of bromo-seltzer before. He said he had once taken a drink of the drug at the club. He told Mr. Weeks that the bottle he received in the package was sealed.

"And you say that the silver holder matched the silverware on Mrs. Rogers's dressing table?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"It was of the same beaded design," replied Cornish.

QUESTIONED ABOUT HIS DESK.

Cornish then said, in answer to questions, that he had shown the bottle and the holder to several men at the club. He said he could not distinctly remember whether he showed the address on the poison package to the same persons but he believed that he did. He kept the poison address on one side of his desk and the silver holder and bottle on the other side. He said he never left his desk open while he was out of the room. He said he first spoke at home about receiving the package on Christmas night, when he was taking dinner with Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Rogers.

Mr. Weeks questioned Cornish very closely about his desk. Cornish said he did not think the desk had been opened on Monday, because he had lost the key. He said the key had been lost in the Adams flat on Sunday night, and that it had been returned to him when he went back to the place on Friday. On Tuesday, Dec. 27, he said he had the desk broken open by the chief engineer of the club, a man named Carpenter.

"Were you there at the time?" Mr. Weeks asked.

"I was."

"How did you close the desk again?"

"I took off the plate of the lock and put it back with the same screws."

"Do you know where Carpenter is?"

"I have heard in the last few days that he was in Princeton, but I do not know by whom he is employed."

"How did you come to take the bottle holder and bottle home on the 27th?"

"I happened to think of it when I was leaving, about 11:30. I was taking home some laundry. I went back to the desk, which I had closed, and I had to pry it open again with a screwdriver."

DESK BROKEN OPEN TWICE.

"Then the desk was broken open twice?"

"It was."

"How did you repair it the second time?"

"I just put the screws back."

"Did you fill up the holes?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you ever testify to that before?"

"He was never asked about it before," said Mr. Osborne.

"I was never asked about it before," echoed Cornish.

Cornish then showed by a diagram the locations of the rooms occupied by the various persons in the Adams flat. He said that he remembered making a statement to the press in which he said that he had gone into Mrs. Rogers's room to get the bottle of bromo-seltzer on the morning of the 28th, but that, since that time, from conversations with Mrs. Rogers, he had remembered that in that particular he had made a mistake, and that only the bottle holder and not the bottle was in Mrs. Rogers's room. The bottle, he said, was in his room all the time, and he remembered distinctly taking it from there and opening it with a fork when Mrs. Rogers came to his room and said her mother would like to have a dose of the medicine.

Cornish was then asked to sit down at the table and show exactly how he mixed the poison dose for Mrs. Adams. He went through the motions, and Mr. Weeks told him to drink about the same quantity from the glass of water he held as he had taken on the day of the poisoning.

"Quite so," interposed the Recorder, "I think we have gone far enough in this matter."

"He doesn't like the taste of water," said Mr. Osborne, "but he'll swallow it nevertheless."

"That will do, Mr. Osborne," said the Recorder, sternly. "A place where a man is on trial for his life is not a place for facetiousness."

At the conclusion of Cornish's dumb show with the bottle, the spoon, and the two glasses the court adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

DR. PURVES NOT TO PREACH.

Gives Color to Report of His Declination of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church's Call.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton, who has been called to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was in the city yesterday, and called upon H. Edwards Rowland, Chairman of the Pulpit Supply Committee of the church. When asked if Dr. Purves had announced his acceptance of the call Mr. Rowland replied that nothing would be given out concerning Dr. Purves's decision until to-morrow morning, when an announcement will be made from the pulpit.

Other members of the committee professed ignorance of Dr. Purves's decision, which, as had been arranged, was to be reported to Mr. Rowland.

It was learned yesterday that Dr. Purves would preach in Princeton to-morrow. This, in view of Mr. Rowland's statement upon his return from Princeton Thursday, which was to the effect that if Dr. Purves occupied the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Sunday the public would know that he had accepted the call, gave some color in the minds of some church members to a rumor that Dr. Purves had declined the call.

A PAGE ROBS TWO CONGRESSMEN.

Julius H. McAfee of Kentucky Admits Taking Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Julius H. McAfee, a page in the House of Representatives, is held at the police station here, charged with the larceny of $500 from Congressman Stevens and another member of Congress. The young man admitted the theft, but said he had taken but $260 in money, and would be able to return $247 of that amount.

McAfee is from Kentucky, and has been employed by the House for about four years.

WOULD MOVE THE CAPITAL WEST

Indiana Candidate for Congress Wants It in Kansas.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 29.—Judge Thomas W. Dillon of Petersburg announced to-day he would be a candidate for the nomination for Congress before the next Democratic Convention. In his appeal, which he issued to the voters, he advocates the removal of the National capital to Kansas, saying the people of the West and South are denied their rights in Washington because of the influence of wealth.

His address has caused considerable comment in political circles in Southern Indiana.

CHICAGO'S BIRD EXHIBITION.

Canaries Will Sing for Prizes at the Annual Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Canary birds from Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and other cities will meet in a song competition on Sunday. The annual exhibition of the Chicago Canary Breeding and Protective Association opens then, and will last three days.

The canary exhibition is an annual event of considerable importance among bird fanciers, not only of Chicago, but of the whole country. Owners of rare birds send their best songsters to it, and the hall is filled during the exhibition with a medley of song. Prizes are offered by the association for the best songsters, and each bird sings before a regularly constituted committee, receiving from each member markings on the sweetness of his song. The bird receiving the highest total marking is given a medal.

BLIZZARD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Four Feet of Snow at Cory and a Temperature of Zero.

CORY, Penn., Dec. 29.—A terrific blizzard, the worst in years, has been raging in Northwestern Pennsylvania for the past twenty-four hours, and still continues. About eighteen inches of snow have fallen, and with that already on the ground makes the depth on the level four feet. Many villages are cut off from the outside world. All the roads leading into this city are blocked, the stages which carry the mails from Kating and Findlay Lake being snowed in.

All the railroads are suffering. The Western New York and Pennsylvania through trains between Pittsburg and Buffalo were several hours behind time. The Erie and the Pennsylvania are faring a little better although all the trains are late. On all roads huge snowplows, such as are used in the West, are running but fail to keep the tracks clear.

No loss of life is reported. The thermometer registers about zero.

Cold Weather in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29.—Disptaches from Northern Michigan report extreme cold weather, with heavy gales from the West and snow. At East Tawas the thermometer registered 18 below zero to-day. Ten degrees below is reported from Sault Ste. Marie and other upper peninsular points.

Electrical Fanmakers May Combine.

The manufacturers of electrical fans and supplies are in session at the Hotel Imperial. Among them are Prof. John Phillips of Cleveland, H. B. Castle, and D. H. Kulp of Marietta, Penn. The purpose is to form a combination, but enough has not been accomplished to indicate the probable outcome.

THE WAR AGAINST COFFEY

Brooklyn Machine Begins a Move Upon the Ninth's Leader.

SUB-COMMITTEE ORGANIZES

If Charges Against the Senator Are Sustained, the Fight May Reach Tammany.

What is regarded as the first move in a war to be waged upon Senator Michael J. Coffey, the Democratic leader of the Ninth Assembly District, Brooklyn, by the Willoughby Street machine, was made last night, when the sub-committee of the County Executive Committee appointed to consider the charges made against Coffey by his opponents in the Ninth District met in the Jefferson Building and organized.

It had been the general belief in local political circles that the anti-Coffey petition would be allowed to die in the hands of the sub-committee, but the formal organization of the committee last night and the preparations made to investigate the charges have changed the prevailing opinion as to Willoughby Street's intentions with regard to Senator Coffey. The belief is now that Mr. McLaughlin and those associated with him in the control of the county organization are determined to have it out once and for all with the troublesome Red Hook leader.

The auction room, it was said last night, desires and will exercise all its power and influence to effect the complete extinction of Coffey as a factor in county politics. The Senator is no easy foe to conquer, and it is felt that if the local machine is really bent upon his overthrow it has a long, hard fight ahead of it, with possible failure at the end.

The committee organized with John Maguire of the Twenty-first Assembly District as Chairman. The other members of the committee are Senator P. H. McCarren, John J. Clancy, James Regan, and George Lindsay. The meeting was held behind closed doors. At its close Mr. Maguire said that the committee had simply organized and put the charges of the anti-Coffeyites into shape. These charges, he said, were briefly that the Ninth Assembly District organization had fallen out in concert with the county organization in the last election; that it does not represent the Democratic Party, and that it should be disbanded.

Mr. Maguire said that if the charges are proved the committee will, under the bylaws of the County Committee, and under the provisions of the election law, recommend the disbandment of the present organization in the district and the ordering of a special primary for the election of a new district committee.

The committee will meet again in a few days and will then meet continuously, it is said, until a report is placed upon the matter will have to be taken by the County Committee, and in this body Senator Coffey's real strength as a leader will be put to the test.

If it is finally decided to disband the Ninth District organization and order a special primary, Coffey will then have a chance to meet the foe on his own ground, and a bitter fight for control it is believed will ensue.

It is even hinted that if Coffey shows the strength he is believed to possess Tammany may lend him aid and comfort in his fight.

Fight Against Mr. Gruber.

The followers of George C. Austin, who is at the head of the movement to depose Abraham Gruber as the Republican leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, held a meeting last night to formulate a plan of campaign. Mr. Austin said that a fight would be made to prevent Mr. Gruber from going to either the National or State Conventions as a delegate, and that a contest would be inaugurated to retire him as leader in next Fall's primaries. Mr. Gruber is opposed to Senator Platt and the Republican organization.

Mr. Payn Sees Senator Platt.

Lou's F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, who has declared that Gov. Roosevelt will be unable to supplant him, had a long talk yesterday with Senator T. C. Platt. Neither would say anything about the matter. Mr. Payn's friends were jubilant last night, and declared that his retention in office, through the refusal of the Senate to confirm any other nomination, was assured.

TROLLEY LEASE IN COURT.

Application to Set Aside the Consolidated-North Jersey Deal.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—United States Circuit Court Judge Gray to-day granted a rule for cause to be shown on Jan. 11 why the lease of the trolley system of the Consolidated Traction Company to the North Jersey Street Railway Company should not be set aside as fraudulent. An order was also made temporarily restraining the payment of $150,000 on account of the lease, which was to have been paid on Jan. 1.

The application was made for the executors of the estate of Samuel T. Dickinson of New York, which owned 100 shares of the Consolidated Company. The bill of complaint sets out that in March, 1898, the lease was perfected by E. S. C. Young, P. A. B. Widener, A. J. Cassatt, Jeremiah O'Rourke, Thomas F. Ryan, William Elkins, Elisha B. Graddis, Thomas A. Dolan, C. A. Griscom, and others controlling the Consolidated Company, and Bernard M. Shanley, Halsey M. Barrett, James E. Hulshizer, Jr., Henry M. Doremus, and others, controlling the North Jersey Company.

The lease was for a term of 999 years, and provided for a payment of $1,000,000 upon the execution of the lease and yearly sums in semi-annual payments of $300,000, increasing gradually until 1905, from which time the amount should be $600,000 a year. It also provided that $100,000 a year should be paid as the President's salary as long as the two companies had the same President. The bill charges that this was a gratuity to Shanley, the President of the two companies.

The application for the setting aside of the lease is based on the ground that the money to be paid as rental was entirely inadequate and that the law under which the lease was made is unconstitutional.

RETRENCHMENT IN BALTIMORE.

New Mayor Disgusts Politicians by Saving the City Money.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Thomas G. Hayes, the reform Mayor, let another bombshell of economy fall in the City Hall to-day. It struck the Water Department. Mayor Hayes informed the Water Commission that if it refused to comply with provisions of the new city charter he would remove every member and appoint a new commission. As a result, the commission appeared before the Mayor's retrenchment board and reported estimates that will save the city over $27,000 a year.

A number of offices are abolished. The Water Registrar asked for a salary account of $32,000. This was reduced to $22,800 by the abolition of two clerical positions at $1,200 each, a Chief Inspector at $1,600, a Special Inspectorship at $1,200, and four District Inspectorship at $1,000 each.

The mechanical department asked for salaries $114,064.76, which was reduced $18,600 by abolishing the positions of superintending engineer at $2,500; one draughtsman, $1,200; one draughtsman at $900; three clerks at $900 each, and laborers amounting to $10,700.

The politicians are thoroughly disgusted with the new Mayor's policy. Even the heads of some of the departments say that he is cutting beyond all reason. The City Commissioner has had the salaries in his department cut from a total of $3,400 to $2,500 a year.

Alabama Bishop-Coadjutor Resigns.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 29.—Information has reached here that the Right Rev. Dr. H. M. Jackson, Bishop-Coadjutor of the Diocese of Alabama, (Episcopal,) has forwarded his resignation to the Presiding Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Clark of Rhode Island. Bishop Doane of Albany, however, is the Acting Presiding Bishop, owing to the feeble health of Bishop Clark.

KENTUCKY'S ELECTION TANGLE.

Movement Against Blackburn for Senator Appears to be Weak—Republicans Reply to Goebelites.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 29.—Although three days will elapse before the assembling of the Legislature, the State capital is already filled with executive and political leaders, approximating the crowd usually here on the opening day. Though some of the anti-Goebel leaders are fighting hard to bring their forces against Blackburn as well as Goebel, the anti-Blackburn movement does not appear to be strong and, unless it can gather strength as a result of the tangle over the State contests, Blackburn will win for United States Senator with the ease his managers have been claiming for him.

So far only two anti-Goebel Democrats have declared themselves positively as anti-Blackburn. The anti-Goebel leaders are not doing much talking regarding their plans of procedure, but they are making some strong claims regarding their strength on the matter of the contests. They assert with confidence that they have a majority of one in the Senate on the contests, and that in both houses there are several members who, though they may vote to seat Goebel and Beckham, will not vote to unseat any of the Republican legislators elected, against whom contests are pending. This probably refers to several Populist members elected as Democrats, and who are claimed by both sides.

The address of the Republican leaders in reply to the recent address of the Goebel leaders, indorsing the contesting candidates on the Democratic State ticket, was given out to-night. It replies specifically to the Democratic charges of fraud and makes sensational counter charges. It is signed by Gov. Taylor, Chairman Barnett, Senator Deboe, Congressman Pugh, and others, including all members of the State Central Committee.

Referring to the Goebel Democrats, the address says:

"These conspirators have deliberately invaded the liberty of the people, and every fraud has been committed which political ingenuity could devise. Not even a semblance of fairness was shown in the selection of election officers in a large majority of the localities in the State, and yet the people have triumphed. We now appeal to the patriotic citizens of the commonwealth, irrespective of party, to put down this attempt to commit an awful crime, and to assist in removing from the statutes the odious measure, conceived in corruption, and brought forth in iniquity, which has been the fruitful source of so much disturbance, anxiety, and excitement to the people of Kentucky."

SPEAKER NIXON FOR THE SENATE

To Leave the Assembly Next Year—Kelsey's Chance to Succeed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—It is the intention of Speaker Nixon of the Assembly to close his career in the lower house with the coming session. He has represented Chautauqua County in the Assembly for nine years, and will have served two terms as Speaker when he becomes a candidate for the Senatorial toga of the Fiftieth District, which, it is understood, Senator Frank Higgins will lay down at the expiration of his present term.

With Speaker Nixon in the Senate, the coast will be measurably clear for Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston in 1901 as a candidate for Speaker in the Assembly of that year if he yields to Platt and consents to take the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee for the session of 1900 and to act as sponsor and advocate for all the partisan attacks on New York City, its government and its people which the Fifth Avenue Hotel coterie are planning.

THURSTON SEES VICTORY AHEAD.

Nebraska Senator Says Republicans Everywhere Are Confident.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 29.—United States Senator John M. Thurston, speaking to-day of National politics, said:

"The feeling everywhere among Republicans as to the coming National campaign is one of absolute confidence. Nowhere does one hear an expression of the slightest doubt as to the result. The fact that two Senators are to be elected in Nebraska will direct hither interest of Republicans of all sections of the country. But whatever may be the result in this State, Republican supremacy in National affairs is bound to be continued.

"I shall not be a candidate for re-election. I want to get out of official life, and have long ago declared that I will not be a candidate again, but I expect to take as active an interest in the campaign in this State and work as hard for the return of two Republican Senators from Nebraska as if I were myself expecting to be one of them."

RIVAL FOR THE "GOLD CURE."

Two Paris Doctors Extract from a Horse Serum Which They Claim Will Conquer the Drink Habit.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Scarcely had Paris recovered from the sensation caused by the announcement that Prof. Metchnikoff, at the Pasteur Institute, had discovered a sovereign remedy against anaemia, and was engaged in seeking doses of a series of lymphs to rejuvenate particular organs of the human body, when it was announced that Drs. Rappelier and Thiebault had found a "drink cure" in a serum extracted from the veins of a horse, which had been previously alcoholized artificially.

It is claimed that their experiments have proved that the serum will produce in a patient an unconquerable distaste for alcoholic liquors.

The Academy of Medicine has appointed a committee to investigate the alleged discovery.

IN MR. HOBART'S MEMORY.

Memorial Committee Will Erect a Bronze Statue at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 29.—The Hobart Memorial Committee met last night and accepted the report of the sub-committee which was appointed to recommend a suitable memorial to the late Vice President Hobart. It was decided to collect a fund by popular subscription and erect a bronze statue of Mr. Hobart upon a granite base on the Market Street side of the City Hall.

The statue will represent Mr. Hobart in a characteristic attitude, addressing the United States Senate.

WANTS TO PAROLE PRISONERS

Superintendent Collins Will Recommend System in His Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Superintendent of Prisons Collins believes that the parole or ticket-of-leave system would work well in the State penal institutions if engrafted on the State's penal statutes and carefully managed. He will recommend such a measure in his coming report.

The outlines of the plan call for a parole board composed of the President of the Prison Commission, the Superintendent of State Prisons, and the Warden of the prison wherein the convict is to be paroled. The board is to have the power to parole a convict who has been sentenced for eight or ten years after he has served two years or some other term prescribed by law; the parole is to operate only so long as the convict continues to earn an honest living.

But should he lapse into criminal acts, he shall not only be sentenced for the term his second crime warrants, but shall have added to it the six or eight years remaining of his first sentence. To make this more effective all commutation or power to reduce the term of imprisonment shall be denied in express phrase by law.

There are many men in prison for first offenses capable of earning an honest living who Supt. Collins believes would be benefited and would benefit society while reducing the prison population if paroled. It would cost something to watch the ticket-of-leave men, but with the Bertillion system of identification, the recapture of a convict would not be difficult. He believes that the two basic principles of penal legislation would be preserved.

Complete quotations for 1899—for stocks and bonds of every kind—with elaborate tables showing transactions and range of prices, will be given in the annual financial supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES to be issued on Monday, Jan. 1. Order of your newsdealer in advance. Price, with complete newspaper, one cent.—Adv.

ATTACK ON MR. WAKEMAN

Injures New York Interests, Mr. King Tells President McKinley.

The discontent among importers at the manner in which Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman has conducted his office has now taken form in the active hostility to the Appraiser of the Merchants' Association of New York. While it is as yet premature to state that it is the intention of the association to circulate a petition among New York merchants requesting the immediate removal of Mr. Wakeman, it is stated that the question of a petition is now being seriously discussed, and that if the alleged abuses are not soon remedied there is every probability that a petition will be prepared and sent to Washington.

Meanwhile, the importers have already approached the Treasury Department in another way, and last week a committee of merchants of this city and Chicago visited Washington in order to make a protest against an alleged ruling of the Appraiser on cotton fabrics. Moreover, President William F. King, of the Merchants' Association has written to President McKinley, alleging that the interests of the Port of New York are suffering through Mr. Wakeman's manner of conducting his office.

RULING WHICH IS CRITICISED.

The ruling as to which a protest was made to Secretary Gage is in reference to Section 313 of the Dingley tariff, which provides that an additional duty of 2 cents a square yard shall be placed upon "cotton cloth containing other than the ordinary warp and filling threads introduced in the process of weaving to fill a figure." Up to last November ordinary Madras shirtings, commonly known as striped plaids and checks, had passed with the regular duty. On and since that date, however, Mr. Wakeman has turned them as subject to the additional 2 cents a yard duty. The merchants claim that the fabrics in question contain only ordinary warp and filling, and that Appraiser Wakeman himself had uniformly ruled that they did not come under Section 313. It is also said that the importers, relying on the Appraiser's own precedent, had entered into contracts for future delivery upon the basis of the usual ruling, and had lost about $500,000 by the unexpected action of Mr. Wakeman.

When seen by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. King made the following statement:

"The Joint Committee on Customs of the Merchants' Association has been working energetically in behalf of justice to the members of the association who are connected with the importing trade. Mr. Wakeman's rulings have been arbitrary and unjust.

"A committee, composed of John Gibb of Mills & Gibb, Chairman; James McCreery of James McCreery & Co., Horace J. Fairchild of the H. B. Claflin Company, J. N. Wright of Arnold, Constable & Co., J. T. Pirie of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. of Chicago, and Kenneth Barnhart of Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, asked for a hearing before the Treasury Department at Washington on the ruling which had been made by Appraiser Wakeman on cotton fabrics. This hearing was granted, and it took place on Dec. 18 at Washington. There were present at the hearing, besides these gentlemen, Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Spaulding. At the hearing previous, Dec. 16, Mr. Wakeman had visited Washington, and had said there that the importers were satisfied with the ruling he had made and only wanted a little more time to get used to it. This was absolutely false.

INDIGNANT AT APPRAISER.

"The committee protested against the ruling, and returned to New York very indignant over the Appraiser's action. The majority of the committee stated that in their judgment the time had come when the Appraiser of this port should cease to ride two horses and should show some evidence of a desire to be just; and that the arbitrary rulings, the holding-up of merchandise, and the dealings of that office generally in the past had been detrimental to this port and the commercial interests.

"Some of them thought that the proper thing to do was to start a petition at once asking for Mr. Wakeman's removal. The matter was brought to my notice, and I felt that it could be settled in a pleasanter way than by creating undue agitation.

"This appointment of Appraiser Wakeman has been a bone of contention ever since it was made. It has created considerable discontent and dissatisfaction. I wrote to the President and called his attention to these facts, stating that a feeling of unrest was being created among reputable merchants, and asking that the commercial interests be satisfied by the removal of Mr. Wakeman. His office has already been investigated, and the recommendations made were detrimental to him, but he has been retained in office on the ground that he might have been overzealous in his rulings, and that, as he had had experience, to break in a new Appraiser would take a long time, and might create just as much trouble as Mr. Wakeman had given.

"There has also been a political controversy over this question, which has been injurious to the entire subject. A petition was circulated some time ago, asking that Mr. Wakeman be retained in office, and a number of prominent importers, while they would not sign the same, agreed that they would not oppose his retention. The matter now rests with the officials at Washington.

MERCHANTS DEMAND JUSTICE.

"I do not believe in unnecessary agitation, but we want to see the Appraiser's Stores handled on a strict commercial basis. We do not want a man at the head who is constantly trying to harass the merchants doing business here. The Appraiser should be just to the Government, just to the domestic manufacturer, and just to the importer. That is all that is wanted."

Mr. King added that the foregoing statement was approved by all the members of the committee which made the protest to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the exception of Mr. Barnhart, who is in Chicago, and could not, therefore, be reached in time.

The fact that one of the committee which called on Secretary Gage was Mr. Barnhart of Marshall Field & Co. is regarded as worthy of note by importers. Some months ago a number of those who were agitating for the removal of Appraiser Wakeman alleged that he was kept in his office through the influence of Marshall Field & Co., and that his appraisements were made in the interests of the Chicago firm.

Although it was neither admitted nor denied at the offices of the Merchants' Association, it is alleged that the Joint Committee on Customs has on several occasions sent a deputation to talk things over with Appraiser Wakeman, and that they obtained very little satisfaction from him.

It is alleged that Mr. Wakeman has so congested the business of this port by his rulings that many New York importers now receive their goods through Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, and Newport News, and that the commerce of New York will in consequence suffer greatly unless a new Appraiser be appointed.

MR. WAKEMAN'S STATEMENT.

Appraiser Wakeman was seen at his residence, 111 East Twenty-fourth Street, last evening. He said that the additional duty under Section 313 of the Dingley tariff on Madras shirtings was not, as the statements of members of the Merchants' Association seemed to imply, an arbitrary ruling of his own. The charging of the duty on this class of goods was determined upon, he said, at a conference of Appraisers, held in this city, and that decision was the result of a decision to the same effect by Gen. Tichenor of the Board of General Appraisers. It was not 2 cents additional that was charged in every case, Mr. Wakeman said. On some classes of goods only 1 cent more than had been the case before Nov. 15 was now charged. The same charges were made in every port in the United States, the Appraiser asserted.

"If," said Mr. Wakeman, "the importers feel that the additional duty is unjust, why do they not appeal to the proper authorities, instead of blaming me? My decision is not final. I am simply here to carry out the law. If there is injustice anywhere, or illegality, it can be remedied by appeal to Washington.

"With reference to the complaint that trade is being diverted from New York to other ports, I can only say that it is not surprising, considering the fact that absolutely nothing has been done by this city to expedite shipping. Go to even a comparatively small port, such as Newport News, and see what has been done there. What is needed here is an elevated railroad around the Island of Manhattan, so that shipping can be handled easily and quickly. The merchants would be a great deal better employed in working for something like that than in blaming me for a state of things which I cannot help.

"It is absolutely false to say that there is congestion in the Public Stores. And with reference to the statement that I was guilty of misrepresenting the attitude of the importers to the Secretary of the Treasury, I will only say that some one is mistaken. I could, perhaps, say a great deal more.

"Among all the severe, acrimonious, and cruel attacks that have been directed at me there is one kind of attack that has never been made. There has never been a suggestion that I have not given an honest administration.

"With reference to the question as to whether or not I am likely to resign, I have received no intimation that my resignation is likely to be asked for."

Mr. Wakeman would not, on being questioned further, say definitely whether he intended to give his office up or not, but he let it be inferred that he had no intention of resigning.

CHARITY CHILDREN'S NEW HOME

Separate Department Established for Them by Commissioner Keller.

Commissioner J. W. Keller of the Charities Department caused the removal of the children's department in the Charities Building, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, to the old Charities Department Building at Eleventh Street and Third Avenue, yesterday.

The move has been in contemplation for some time. It has been considered desirable to get the children away from the men and women who call in large numbers for help at the outdoor poor department.

Commissioner Keller said that this city should have a regular Magistrate's court for committing children, as other cities have. He hopes the removal of the children to a separate department will be the initial move toward securing a court wherein they may be committed.

Georgia Republicans to Meet March 7.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—The Republican State Committee to-day decided to hold the next State Convention in this city, March 7, 1900, to choose delegates to the National Republican Convention. A resolution indorsing the Administration of President McKinley was adopted, and also one regretting the death of Vice President Hobart.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—H. C. Campbell, Pittsburg; Caryl D. Haskins, Boston.

ALBEMARLE—Mr. Justice Street, Toronto; Capt. F. Winslow, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Edward C. Fowler, Montgomery, Ala.; E. B. Craig, State Treasurer of Tennessee; George Harris, President of Amherst College.

GRAND—William M. Roach, Chester, Penn.

HERALD SQUARE—Terence V. Powderly, Washington.

HOLLAND—Andrew W. Edwards, Antwerp; F. E. Meredith, Detroit; W. O. Alexander, Chicago; Roland H. Boutwell, Boston; J. Hampton Barnes, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Senator Daniel H. McMillan, Buffalo; Col. Robert Hanna, United States Army; ex-Gov. J. E. Campbell, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—C. J. Buchanan, Albany; William A. Thompson, Troy; E. Coykendall, Rondout; ex-Congressman Belden, Syracuse; T. D. Bates, San Francisco.

MURRAY HILL—H. W. Blackstone, Los Angeles; Dr. F. H. Adamson, Edinburgh; Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany.

PARK AVENUE—A. A. Aspinwall, Washington; E. W. Parker, United States Geological Survey.

SAVOY—B. Cosio, Tampa, Fla.

STURTEVANT—Ex-Speaker Titus Sheard, Little Falls; P. H. McAndrew, San Juan, P. R.

WALDORF—George S. MacKay, Boston; Dr. T. G. Roddick, Montreal; L. Linden, Paris; Henry Watterson, Louisville; D. B. Stedman, Sr., Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bright, C. E., Columbus, Ohio; millinery and ribbons; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, silks and laces; Hotel Vendome.

California Toy and Notion Company, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Feigenbaum, notions and fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, G., & Sons, Boston, Mass.; L. Cohen, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. A. MacLean, laces, embroideries, and ladies' underwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goulding, J. W., Port Huron, Mich.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Greif, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; S. Greif, woolens and tailors' trimmings; 757 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Harris, C., & Brother, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Harris, clothing; Hotel Empire.

Howard, F., Manufacturing Company, Atchison, Kan.; J. C. Fox, Jr., woolens; Park Avenue Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. L. Howe, ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Isenberg & Bachman, Spencer, West Va.; I. Isenberg, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. B. Hubbell, clothing; 8 Greene Street; Hotel V

GEN. WHITE HARD PRESSED

Boer Shell Fire Becomes Damaging at Ladysmith.

CASUALTIES MORE NUMEROUS

Gen. Buller's Water Supply Said to be Threatened Owing to the Activity of the Enemy Near Chieveley.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Ladysmith, via Pietermaritzburg, Dec. 24, says:

"Gen. White has had a slight attack of fever, but he is now convalescent.

"The Boer shell fire has been very damaging recently. On Friday one shell killed six men and wounded nine. The same missile killed fourteen horses. Another just missed the Fifth Lancers' lines, slightly wounding six officers. Several shells have fallen close to Gen. White's house, compelling the removal of headquarters to another point.

It is reported that Gen. Joubert is again in command of the Boers here. The military authorities appear confident, but they are very reticent.

Boers have been observed moving northward and westward in large numbers.

A dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Dec. 22, says:

"The total casualties since the siege are 70 men killed and 236 wounded.

"The Boers have mounted another howitzer on Surprise Hill, replacing the gun captured in the sortie of the Rifle Brigade; while they watch us nightly with a searchlight and bombard the place daily. They show no signs of assaulting the town. They probably think they can starve us out, but we have plenty of provisions."

The Times publishes the following dispatch from Chieveley Camp, dated Dec. 24:

"Parties of Boers approached to-day within three miles of Chieveley Camp, threatening our watering parties, who are compelled to go some two miles owing to the scarcity of water.

"It is reported that the Ladysmith garrison made a sortie on Thursday and captured a hill."

The latest special dispatches from Chieveley Camp hint at some important movement as imminent. This is interpreted, with some misgivings, to mean that Gen. Buller contemplates a renewal of his attempt to relieve Ladysmith.

It is reported by the same dispatches that the Boers have now retired to the north bank of the Tugela, being afraid that the swollen river may bar their retreat. They are also moving their laagers nearer Ladysmith, probably with the intention of putting further pressure on the garrison.

It is difficult, however, to conceive that Gen. Buller would make another frontal attack, especially now that the river is rising and an additional indication that this is not his purpose is the fact that he has removed his headquarters back to Frere.

The Boer movements northward from the Tugela are quite in keeping with the enemy's usual plan of securing a safe line of retreat.

It is known that further artillery is due to arrive for Gen. Buller, but the belief here is that his forces even then will be too weak. He may, however, be animated by a desire to accomplish something before the arrival of Lord Roberts and to satisfy the keenness of his men to retrieve their defeat.

The Modder River correspondent of The Times, referring to the scare-firing of the Boers, says:

"Their nervousness causes much amusement among the British. It is quite certain that half the Boer force is employed watching by day and the other half by night. Probably the consequent weariness, with the scarcity of water and the presence of typhoid, will render the Boer position intolerable. Their present action is due either to a scare or to a wish to cover a retirement to Spytfontein."

The Marseilles correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing the substance of an interview with the Russian General, Gourko, eldest son of the famous Gourko, who is now about starting for Pretoria, says that the Russian officer made the following statement:

"I have been offered the command of a Boer army corps. In my own mind I am absolutely confident of the success of the Boers. You may take my word for it that thousands of Russians are now fighting under Gen. Joubert."

FLOUR SEIZURES CRITICISED.

Lord Rosebery and Sir Charles Dilke Maintain that It Is an Error in Policy.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Lord Rosebery writes as follows this morning to The Times:

"There are disquieting intimations which appear to point to our Government having treated foodstuffs as contraband of war. As this is a matter of supreme importance, I venture to address this line to you in the hope that it may elicit an authoritative statement on the subject."

The Times, commenting editorially upon Lord Rosebery's letter, says:

"Too little is known of the seizures for any valid inference safely to be drawn. An occasion might arise when certain foodstuffs would be regarded as contraband, while others would not, especially if the latter were intended for non-combatants. There might, for instance, be reasonable grounds for treating canned goods as contraband and flour as legitimate."

After admitting that it "would be inadvisable to create a precedent which might some day be invoked against us," the article concludes as follows:

"While we fully share the view that no serious change of policy should occur without cogent reasons and ample consideration, we cannot but ask ourselves whether in the event of Great Britain being engaged in a war of the action, either of the enemy or even of neutral powers, in a matter upon which a wide divergence of opinion still exists, is likely to be governed by any precedent we or any one else may have set in the past, rather than by the immediate interests of the moment."

Sir Charles Dilke, in The Daily Chronicle this morning, discusses Great Britain's relation to Delagoa Bay with regard to the food question. He says:

"It would be one of the greatest follies the country could commit to disregard the possibility of a war some day against a powerful naval coalition, in which event it would be to the interests of the United States to feed Great Britain.

"As the British press, and the German official press, has pointed out, there is reason to suppose that the secret agreement several times referred to in Parliament between Great Britain and Germany concerns an hypothetical state of things which has not yet arisen.

"Great Britain must endure the present conditions, possibly doing something by pressure on the Portuguese officials, and strengthening the British Consular staff at Delagoa Bay."

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial dealing with the dependence of Great Britain upon the United States for food in time of war, expresses the opinion that many British ships be transferred to the United States flag.

The Times has the following, dated Dec. 27, from Lorenzo Marques:

"Cargoes for the Transvaal have dwindled to one-fifth of the average, but large shipments are expected from Europe. In the meantime there are persistent rumors here and in Durban that guns and ammunition are smuggled through for the Boers. A French liner, now in the harbor, is said to have brought two large guns from Madagascar.

"The head of the customs assures me that there is absolutely no ground, however, for such rumors. All goods, he says, are discharged, examined, and dispatched by daylight. So great is the stringency, according to this official, that even saddles and horseshoes are not delivered to local importers, except in small lots and under written guarantees. The same precautions are taken with reference to all contraband articles. Of course, much depends upon the competence and incorruptibility of subordinates."

A later dispatch to The Times from Lorenzo Marques says:

"With reference to the rumors of smuggling contraband it is significant that Major Erasmus of the Free State artillery is here, his arrival being coincident with that of the French liner. Considering the freedom with which the Transvaal Secret Service Fund is spent, considerable mischief may be done unless cargoes are inspected by British searchers, who understand foreign bills of lading."

DELAGOA BAY STORY DENIED.

Report of a Treaty Ceding It to Great Britain Denounced as a Clumsy Invention.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Reichsanzeiger this afternoon publishes the following:

"The Lokal Anzeiger continues, in spite of the contradiction of the Wolff Bureau, to advertise itself with communications regarding the alleged contents of the Anglo-German treaty. We are authorized to declare that the statements in question are founded on impudent and clumsy invention."

SEIZURE OF GOLD QUESTIONED.

German Newspaper Raises a Point Against England's Policy.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Neueste-Nachrichten questions the right of Great Britain to confiscate gold ingots which are being transported from the Transvaal to Europe. It says it regards the discussion in the English press concerning Delagoa Bay as purely tentative, as Great Britain has given no signs that she will infringe on neutral territory.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Transvaal Government has promulgated a new gold tax law, by which individuals and companies working their own mines are taxed 30 per cent. of the output, while mines worked by the Government will pay 50 per cent. Suspended mines will pay 30 per cent. on their probable output, calculated on three months' workings. Reducing works will pay 30 per cent. of their net profits. The law is retroactive to Oct. 11.

DELAGOA BAY WORRIES FRANCE.

Story of Secret Treaty Causes Fear of Complications.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The virtual seizure by British officials of vessels laden with American flour consigned to the Boers, and the statement of the Lokal Anzeiger regarding an alleged Anglo-German-Portuguese treaty for the division of Portugal's colonies between Great Britain and Germany, have aroused renewed interest in Paris. While there is a desire to discredit the Lokal Anzeiger's statement, its publication has occasioned undoubted uneasiness, because the consummation of such a plan would be a diplomatic stroke unfavorable to France and Russia.

The possession of Delagoa Bay is believed to be as essential to British success in South Africa as a victory over the Boers is essential to Great Britain's international prestige. Therefore it is felt that if necessary Great Britain will take extreme measures.

An official of the French Foreign Office said to-day, with respect to the seizure of breadstuffs:

"Such a seizure is absolutely outside of international rights and as foolish as though Great Britain, supposing her to be at war with Switzerland, should declare a blockade of Hamburg for fear certain goods should reach the Swiss from that source.

"A decision to consider breadstuffs contraband would be regarded in diplomatic circles as a suicidal policy for Great Britain, as she would be most dependent for food supplies upon other nations in case a war arose involving her."

The official then proceeded to point out a number of precedents against the action of Great Britain in this matter. He cited her own refusal, during the Franco-Prussian war, to recognize as contraband coal consigned to France, although it was known to be intended for warships. A still more pertinent instance arose during the Franco-Chinese war, when Great Britain declined to accept a declaration of France making rice contraband.

Obviously, however, the chief ground for apprehension is the belief that if Great Britain should establish a cordon of vessels across Delagoa Bay it would be necessary for all nations to send naval vessels there to protect individual rights. In such an event the presence of a large number of warships might create friction that would bring on grave results.

HAS GATACRE FOUGHT A BATTLE?

Cape Town Hears of Heavy Firing Near Stormberg.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Dec. 28, says that Cradock reports heavy firing in the direction of Stormberg. It is supposed this is connected with Gen. Gatacre's attempt to reopen communication with the Indwe collieries.

The War Office has received the following dispatch:

"CAPE TOWN, Dec. 28.—The Indwe colliery line is now working again."

Another dispatch to the War Office, dated Cape Town, Dec. 28, says there is no change in the situation, so far as Gen. Gatacre and French are concerned.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT KIMBERLEY.

Burghers Received Reinforcements and the British Retired.

KIMBERLEY, Friday, Dec. 22.—Before dawn to-day a detachment of the mounted forces, with artillery and light infantry, moved out in a westerly direction. Boer artillery from Kamper Dam opened fire at Otto's Kopje, Kimberley Fort replying with twenty shells.

The British force reconnoitred outposts along Lazaretto Ridge, the Boer patrols retreating.

Having accomplished this and having discovered Boer reinforcements approaching from Wimbledon Ridge, Col. Chamier, with the Royal Artillery, exchanged a dozen shells as soon as the guns could be limbered up. Some 500 Boers poured in a heavy fire from their earthworks, the British finally retiring, with the loss of one horse.

The movement showed that the Boers were still keeping three guns in the vicinity of Kimberley, and are able to summon reinforcements rapidly. It also showed their proneness to vacate a position immediately when weaker than the opposing force.

KAFIRS AND BOERS AT WAR.

After Heavy Fighting the Burghers Claim to Have Whipped the Natives Near Derdorpoort.

PRETORIA, Dec. 26.—Commandant Swart reports from the laager at Alowyn's Kop, near Zeerust, that he had an engagement on Friday, Dec. 22, with Kafirs in the neighborhood of Derdorport. The Kafirs occupied a strongly fortified ridge and were well prepared for emergencies.

After heavy fighting, the burghers captured the Kafir position, losing three killed and five wounded.

Zeerust is in the South African Republic, about 125 miles west of Pretoria, and a short distance northeast of Mafeking. There is therefore little doubt that the natives who attacked the Boers belong to the tribe of Barolongs, of which the famous Montsioa was Chief until his death three years ago. This tribe lives near Mafeking, and has always been hostile to the Boers and friendly to the British. Montsioa and his people took part in many of the wars and raids that went on between the Boers and natives between 1840 and 1885.

In the latter year the British Government delivered him out of the hands of the Boers, for which he was grateful to the day of his death. One day, on being told that there was a new Government in England, the old chief remarked, "They have made a mistake; they could not have had a better Government than the old one."

The fact that the Boers have been attacked by a portion of the Barolongs would seem to indicate that the whole tribe, and possibly other tribes, have determined to take the opportunity offered by the war to be revenged for past abuses on the part of the burghers. The Basutos are allied to the Barolongs, and they also would welcome the opportunity of attacking the Boers. A spasmodic raid by a single tribe is hardly likely, as all the Kafir tribes are well organized, and would not take such a step as attacking any of the whites without deliberation.

The natives, despite all attempts to prevent them from obtaining arms, are nearly all equipped with rifles, and outnumber Boers and British combined by at least half a dozen to one.

HARD FIGHTING AT MAFEKING.

Pretoria Reports a Severe Repulse for the Men Under Colonel Baden-Powell.

PRETORIA, Dec. 26.—Commandant Snyman reports as follows from Molopo:

"On Monday morning the enemy from Mafeking attacked one of our forts in force, with cannon, Maxims, and an armored train, and so persistently that there was fighting right on the walls of the fort. But we have retained our fort. The British loss is reported at 55."

The other commandoes report "all quiet," with the exception of the usual bombardment of Ladysmith.

Gen. Lucas Meyer has returned to the front.

COL. BADEN-POWELL'S SURPRISE.

He Issues a Peculiar Proclamation to the Boers.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The text of Col. Baden-Powell's proclamation to the burghers besieging Mafeking, the gist of which has already been cabled, comes from Lorenzo Marques to-day. His remarkably bombastic utterances and unfounded assertions are calculated to surprise others besides the Boer General, Snyman, who has already voiced the anger of the recipients.

After asserting that the republics cannot hope for foreign intervention and pretending to relate the exact attitude of all the European powers, including Emperor William, who, the Colonel said, "fully sympathizes with England," Baden-Powell makes the extraordinary statement that "the American Government has warned the others of her intention to side with England should any of them interfere."

A War Office dispatch from Col. Baden-Powell, dated Dec. 12, says that the bombardment and musketry fire continue daily on all sides and that the health and spirits of the garrison are very satisfactory.

LADY WILSON DODGES SHELLS.

Enjoys Life at Mafeking in Spite of the Bombardment.

MAFEKING, Dec. 20.—Lady Sarah Wilson is living in a bombproof shelter of her own construction under the private residence of Mr. Weil. There she is enabled to exist with some degree of comfort, and if she chooses to spend a part of the time in the house, her shelter is close enough to enable her to take cover between the ring of the warning bell and the arrival of a projectile.

The correspondent in Mafeking, to whom she granted an interview, was struck with the fact on entering her bombproof refuge that she is unquestionably an old campaigner. Even in this noisome, dark hole, dug under the ground, she manages to make herself comfortable. She has whisky and soda, as well as cigarettes, to offer visitors.

Lady Sarah's adventures were exciting, sometimes amusing, and often spiced with considerable danger. It was on a Thursday that she left Mafeking. She arrived at the Setlagoli Hotel that night. Before morning she was aroused by the rattle of musketry and the boom of guns. It was Capt. Nesbitt of the Mashonaland Mounted Police, now a prisoner in the hands of the Boers, who was fighting desperately, unable to get back or to go forward, but holding the wrecked armored train until the last. As soon as daylight would allow Lady Sarah pluckily rode to the scene of action and photographed the wreck.

Finding that her presence at Setlagoli exposed her to insults the Boers moved her to Mosuti, where she enjoyed the hospitality of a colonial farmer. By means of heavy bribes she persuaded natives to carry information to and fro.

Extraordinary stories regarding her were circulated among the Boers. One was that she was the wife of an English General, another that she was a granddaughter of the Queen, who had come to spy upon the doings of the Boers, and a third that she was the only male survivor of Mafeking, having escaped in the guise of a woman.

Lady Sarah visited Vryburg. She was driven there by a young Boer who passed her off as his sister. She found loyalists, who gave her official dispatches and news. She staid in the hotel all day and stole out by night to do shopping. On visiting the hospital she found that orders had been issued that no one should leave the town. The gallant Boer had to answer some curious questions put by the Landrost before he could get permission for himself and his "sister" to leave. They set out at 4 o'clock in the morning, in fear of being recognized, and got away safely.

After the Boers discovered that she had been mixed up in dispatch running she went to Commandant Snyman's camp with a view of getting back to Mafeking, but Snyman refused to let her go to Mafeking or even to Setlagoli. He proposed sending her to Zeerust as a prisoner of war or, as an alternative, to release her, if Viljoen were given up by the British.

At first she refused to ask Col. Baden-Powell to do this, but finally she changed her mind. Lady Sarah gathered, from her varied experiences among the Boers, that they are heartily sick of the war.

BOERS AIDED BY A CONSUL.

Great Britain Suspects a Foreign Official at Pretoria.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Times has a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated Dec. 28, which says:

"The suspicion that the Boer Intelligence Department is in close touch with a foreign consulate in Pretoria is confirmed by the fact that the news of the appointment of Lord Roberts as Commander in Chief in South Africa was generally known in Pretoria on Dec. 20, indirectly reaching Delagoa Bay from the Transvaal two days later. Suspicion rests upon a Consul who is notorious for his Boer sympathies. There is reason to believe that Pretoria is kept well informed with regard to British military movements."

GERMANS SNEER AT GEN. BULLER.

Comments Caused by Failure to Send Experts to Accompany the Boers.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The news that Germany will not send military experts to the Boers is received by the German press unfavorably. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says:

"It is hard to conceive why not. From the Boers one may learn how to win victories, but from Gen. Buller only how to lose battles and cannon."

Red Cross subscriptions for the Transvaal in Berlin already total 100,000 marks.

BOERS TREAT PRISONERS WELL.

Consul Hollis at Pretoria Describes Conditions There.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The reports that the Boer authorities have threatened to reduce the rations of the British prisoners at Pretoria in case Great Britain stops the entry of food supplies at Delagoa Bay, is not borne out by the official communications of United States Consul Hollis at Pretoria. By direction of the State Department, Mr. Hollis is looking after the British interests, and in particular is seeing that the British prisoners are afforded every proper facility and personal attention.

His reports have been very full concerning the care of the prisoners, and such attending circumstances as were warranted. These, however, give no intimation that the rations of prisoners are to be reduced, but on the contrary, the entire tenor of the official report goes to show that there need be no apprehension that such a threat will be put into effect.

DUTCH FARMERS FEAR REPRISALS.

Unwilling to Risk Losing Their Farms by Rising.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Advices from Cape Town, dated Dec. 24, say an investigation shows that the reported disaffection among the Dutch in the Victoria West district has been overdrawn. The farmers, it is pointed out, are mostly landowners, and will not risk the loss of their farms by rising.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated Dec. 23, says a curious story is current, emanating from Boer sources, that Matt Steyn, brother of the President of the Orange Free State, and eight hundred Free Staters have definitely refused to continue the war. Matt Steyn, acting as spokesman of the party, is reported to have told the President that he was only authorized to intervene in the interest of peace, and that the burghers did not feel they were bound by his "unwarrantable conduct," especially as they ran the risk of confiscation of their property, and they simply desired to be permitted to farm in peace, and proposed to immediately return to their farms.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A leading resident of Vryburg, who was released by the Boers, saw 2,000 colonials from Griqualand West. He says colonial faces are to be seen everywhere in the Boer ranks."

Mr. Astor Subscribes £1,000.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—William Waldorf Astor has subscribed £1,000 to the Buckinghamshire fund to equip the county's contingent of yeomanry.

Lord Salisbury at a Meeting.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Lord Salisbury presided at a meeting of the National Defense Committee this afternoon.

Colonelcy for the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Prince of Wales has accepted the chief Colonelcy of the Imperial Yeomanry and has contributed £105 for the use of the organization.

SIR CHARLES VINCENT HONORED.

Appointed to the Infantry of the London Regiment.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Member of Parliament for the Central Division of Sheffield and Colonel of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, has been appointed to command the infantry division of the City of London Imperial Regiment.

Sir Charles Vincent was born in 1849. He is the second surviving son of a Sussex Baronet, his own knighthood having been given to him in 1896. He was educated at Westminster School and at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and afterward entered the Royal Welsh Fusileers. He retired from the regular army after reaching the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1876 became a barrister. In 1878 he was appointed Director of Criminal Investigations of the Metropolitan Police, and since 1885 has been the Conoservative Member of Parliament for Central Sheffield. For several years he was an active member of the London County Council. In 1891 he founded the United Empire Trade League.

MAKE-UP OF CANADA'S RECRUITS.

Second Contingent to Go Differs Greatly from the First.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—Within the course of another two weeks the second contingent of 1,000 troops which Canada is sending to South Africa will sail from Halifax for Cape Town. It will be composed of cavalry, or mounted infantry, and field artillery.

The first Canadian contingent, which sailed about eight weeks ago and now forms a part of Gen. Lord Methuen's column, consisted entirely of infantry, and was made up of volunteers.

The second contingent will be different. The mounted rifles will be composed of four detachments. Two will be recruited from the Northwest Mounted Police and from the cowboys of the West.

These will be genuine "Rough Riders," and Lieut. Col. Lessard, who will be the superior officer in command, has seen long and active service in the West and in Africa. The second officer will be Lieut. Col. T. D. B. Evans, R. C. D., who has a reputation as a fighter.

The other two detachments will be made up from the various cavalry corps, the recruits not being necessarily required to be members of any regular corps, if they can qualify otherwise in accordance with the imperial army regulations.

The artillery arm of the contingent will be recruited from the several batteries of artillery in the Dominion, regular and militia. "A" and "B" Batteries, stationed, respectively, at Kingston and Quebec, which constitute virtually the only regular artillery service in Canada, will contribute largely to this branch of the contingent. Lieut. Col. Drury, R. C. A., will have command of the brigade division.

In addition to the cavalry and field artillery, with their complements of horses, guns, and other accoutrements, Capt. Howard of Gatling gun fame will accompany the contingent in charge of a machine gun of the Maxim pattern used by the cavalry, and known as the galloping gun. It takes 303 ammunition, and a great deal is being said about its being the most deadly weapon invented yet.

MUST STOP BOER RECRUITING.

Alleged Transvaal Agent in Cincinnati Arraigned in Court.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—M. Pierot was arraigned before United States Attorney W. E. Bundy to-day on a charge of violating the laws of neutrality. M. Pierot has been known as a recruiting officer here for the Boers for some time, and through him many men have been transported East.

He claimed to-day that he was engaging these men for the Hospital Corps and not for enlistment in the army. Still, he was advised by the United States District Attorney that he must stop engaging men even for the Hospital Corps, or he would at once be arraigned for contempt of the United States court that issued the order through Attorney Bundy.

M. Pierot said he did not enlist the men. He simply looked at them and sent them to Oom Paul's nephew, Von Allow, who is in Cincinnati. Col. Bundy, however, warned M. Pierot, and read to him the law, which reads as follows:

"Every person in or within the jurisdiction of the United States who enlists or enters himself to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign province, State, colony, district, or people as a soldier, marine, or seaman on board any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

American Would Fight the Boers.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 29.—Col. Hutcheson of Nashville, Tenn., has offered the Militia Department to send 200 horsemen, with himself in command, with the second Canadian contingent for South Africa. It is not likely that the offer can be accepted, as there are more volunteering in Canada than can be accommodated.

Rush Order for Cartridge Belts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 29.—Thomas C. Orndorff, manufacturer of cartridge belts in this city, received an order from the British Government to-day for 45,000 double bandolier cartridge belts. It is said that the order is a rush one, and the cartridge belts will be shipped to the Transvaal as soon as manufactured.

IRISH MEET TO AID THE BOERS.

Hibernians Assemble in Philadelphia and Take Action.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Over 400 delegates, representing ninety divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Philadelphia, with a total membership of 20,000, held a secret meeting in Industrial Hall tonight for the purpose of taking some action with a view to helping the Boers in their war with Great Britain. Alexander McKernan, President of the Philadelphia Union, presided.

After the meeting had adjourned it was announced that the delegates of all divisions had pledged every member of their respective divisions to contribute $2.50 toward a fund of $100,000 to be raised for the purpose of sending a hospital ship to the Boers. It was also announced that strong resolutions of sympathy for the Boers had been adopted, and that the members of the order heartily indorse and will participate in the pro-Boer mass meeting to be held in this city on Jan. 13, under the auspices of the Irish-American Club.

PATROL WAGON RUNAWAY.

The Policemen Badly Injured—Intoxicated Woman Prisoner Unhurt.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 29.—The horses attached to the police patrol wagon ran away to-night. Three policemen were injured. An intoxicated woman, under arrest, escaped unharmed. The horses became unmanageable while the wagon was returning to the station house with Theresa Cook, the prisoner. The animals dashed straight for the millrace at Van Houghten Street. All would have gone into the race had not the horses tried to pass on either side of a telegraph pole. This upset the wagon. The horses were injured and the wagon wrecked.

Patrolman Miller is internally injured, and may die. Policeman Perry had an ear torn off, Thomas Cortright, the driver, had his head cut and his legs torn, and also suffered internal injuries. The prisoner, who was dragged out without apparently a scratch, was unconscious from liquor.

An Extraordinary Number.

All interested in the condition and prospects of finance, trade, and commerce should procure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, Jan. 1, which will include a thirty-two-page supplement, containing special articles from men of recognized authority on the various phases of the prevailing prosperity in all lines of business. The writers also show by a convincing array of facts and figures why prosperity has come to stay. The newspaper with the supplement will be sold at the usual price—one cent per copy. Order it in advance of your newsdealer.—Adv.

CAPITAL STOCK IS INCREASED.

Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company Adds $21,250,000.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 29.—The stockholders of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company to-day voted in favor of increasing the capital stock from $3,750,000 to $25,000,000. No statement of the purpose of the increase was given out further than that it was to put the company in a position to take advantage of any opportunity that might present itself for bettering its condition.

The general impression here is that the company is getting in shape to become a part of the big fifty-million-dollar steel concern that is now organizing in Buffalo.

CUT OFF HIS LEG WITH A KNIFE.

Brakeman Pinioned in Railroad Wreck Releases Himself.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 29.—The Cheyenne Flier on the Union Pacific crashed into the Boulder Valley train at Brighton, Col., today. A baggageman was killed and fourteen persons were injured. Among the injured is S. G. Hurst, a banker of Brighton, Col.

Remarkable fortitude was shown by Fred Laws, brakeman on the Boulder Valley train. He was making a coupling near the head of the train when the collision occurred. He was thrown down, and a wheel ran upon his leg, pinning him down. His cries for help were not heard, and he drew a knife from his pocket, cut off his leg, and crawled from under the car. His recovery is doubtful.

BANKER COLE WILL RETURN.

Globe Bank's Fugitive Official Starts To-day for Boston.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 29.—The warrant for the arrest of Charles H. Cole, formerly of the Globe Bank of Boston, on a charge of embezzling $900,000, arrived today. The United States Marshal also received a telegram from the Attorney General of the United States, directing him to conduct Cole to Boston under guard. Cole waived a preliminary examination and the start for Boston will be made to-morrow.

The warrant contains four counts. The first charges Cole with receiving $890,000 on Aug. 7 last, and embezzling it, and the second accuses him of embezzling $300,000 on Aug. 17. The other two counts simply refer to these transactions.

STOVE POKER CAUSES A DEATH.

Falls Into a Bucket of Dynamite and an Explosion Follows.

LOCKHAVEN, Penn., Dec. 29.—Grant Bathurst, Assistant Postmaster at Rote, this county, was killed and two other persons were injured to-day by an explosion of dynamite in the weighmaster's office of the Bellefonte Limestone Company, at Salona, eight miles from this city.

One of the men in the office raked the fire in the stove with a poker, and while it was still hot, hung the poker on a nail. It slipped from the nail and fell into a bucket filled with dynamite and fuses, and a terrific explosion followed. The building was blown to pieces.

Bathurst had an arm and a leg torn from his body, and the two other men were injured by flying debris. Bathurst was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

Quebec Lottery Barred from Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Postmaster General Smith has issued an order forbidding the use of the mails to the National Society of Sculpture and Thimothe Archimbault of Quebec, Canada. The order recites that these concerns are conducting a lottery for the distribution of prizes. Postmasters are forbidden to forward any money order drawn to the order of the concerns, and directed to inform the remitter that he can have his money back. All letters, whether registered or not, intended for them are to be returned to the sender or to the Dead Letter Office marked "Fraudulent."

Volunteer Surgeon Killed by Train.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—Dr. Wickliffe Smith, Surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Regiment, was killed this afternoon, together with his Cuban boy, Francisco Sousa, three miles from Delphi by a Wabash train. On account of the cold weather they were bundled up so they did not hear the train. Both were instantly killed.

Dr. Smith was one of the best-known men in the State. James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, said of him to-night: "Wickliffe Smith was brave almost to rashness and generous to a fault. His death will bring sadness to many hearts, but no one will lament him more sincerely than I."

Another Montana Mining Suit.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 29.—The Boston and Montana Mining Company to-day brought suit in the District Court against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, to recover $600,000 value of ore alleged to have been taken from veins of the Pennsylvania claim by the defendant concern in the last four years. This is looked upon as another phase of the big controversy between the two companies which was decided by the District Court yesterday in favor of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

Illinois Republicans in Conference.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—Prominent Republicans from all parts of the State attended the annual love feast held here to-day under the auspices of the State Central Committee. For Governor the names of Elbridge G. Hanecy of Chicago, Walter Reeves of Streator, and Richard Yates of Jacksonville were presented. Congressman Lorimer pledged the support of the entire Cook County delegation to Judge Hanecy.

Ex-Congressman Griffin Dead.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 29.—Ex-Congressman Michael Griffin, head of the State Tax Commission, died suddenly this evening of apoplexy in his office. Mr. Griffin had been mentioned frequently of late as a candidate for Governor. He served in the last Congress.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:42	Moon rises...5:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:25	Gov. Isl'd...5:44	H. Gate....7:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:54	Gov. Isl'd...6:06	H. Gate....8:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Hatti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
New York, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 31.

Cearance, Barbados and Para	5:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

Algonquin, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	6:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Furst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Naples	11:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of London. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 30.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Caribbee, St. Kitts, Dec. 23.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Dec. 21.
Matanzas, Havana, Dec. 25.
Othello, Hull, Dec. 17.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Dec. 17.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 23.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 20.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Dec. 16.
Tropea, Shields, Dec. 15.
Wineland, Shields, Dec. 10.

SUNDAY, DEC. 31.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Dec. 28.
Cuffic, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Drummond, Gibraltar, Dec. 15.
Kansas City, Savannah, Dec. 28.
La Normandie, Havre, Dec. 23.
Nicolai II., Stettin, Dec. 16.
Orizaba, Havana, Dec. 27.

MONDAY, JAN. 1.

Caracas, La Guayra, Dec. 24.
El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 27.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Massapequa, Leith, Dec. 18.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Dec. 18.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

Hindoo, Hull, Dec. 20.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 28.
Taurie, Liverpool, Dec. 23.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 21.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, Dec. 25.
Athos, Colon, Dec. 27.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 20.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 28.
Ems, Gibraltar, Dec. 25.
Hortensius, Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
Powdernam, La Lucia, Dec. 26.
Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 19.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

European, London, Dec. 21.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Massapequa, Dundee, Dec. 21.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

Arrived.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, Newcastle Dec. 9, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Guppowei, Bristol City, (Br.,) from Bristol Dec. 14 and Swansea 17th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. South of Fire Island at 12:52 A. M., 30th.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Whyte, Barrow Dec. 16, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:17 P. M.

SS Hugin, (Nor.,) Tornebo, Progreso Dec. 20, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Havana Dec. 24, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 28th.

SS Oranje Nassau, (Dutch,) Beckering, Sur

The Wanamaker Store.

More of the Club Vellum Writing Paper is here. More selling space—Fifth floor now. Paper, 10c a pound; envelopes, 15c a hundred.

Brooklyn Bridge Would Fall

were it not for the anchorage that holds it to the shores. Deep down—the something back of it that makes for strength and endurance.

Foundations are necessary for structures, and for businesses, if they are to depend on the support of sensible people and not on the hope that the crop of passers-by shall be large and made up of thoughtless folks.

The modern store—the Wanamaker store—belongs to Its Public. Its profits are practically a fair brokerage for the service rendered. It is anchored to your regard by the four-strand cable of

right, fixed prices — right qualities
careful service — freedom of exchange

And this cable shall not be weakened by the abrasion of deception or cut by betrayal of your confidence.

In this year of 1899 you have given us a larger volume of business than ever—the store's fiscal New Year comes on February first, so we do not talk of closed books. But the bigger business has been carried on more comfortably than was the smaller—the store has gathered business muscle. It can hold more; can accomplish more.

The promise for the New Year is for still better service. It is based on the performance of the years that are gone. And now—

A Happy, Prosperous New Year

Men's Overcoats As lots lessen now we shall not renew them. Would you? We'd rather close out the lessened piles at a loss. Hence

$8.50 for $10 and $12 Overcoats of blue or black kersey.
$12 for the $15 ones.

Then we've full, fine lines of Overcoats—made of the scarce and favored Oxford-gray cheviots—at $20, $25 and up to $38.

And Sedan Montagnac Overcoats, sumptuously finished, at $55.

Second floor, Fourth avenue

Men's Shirts Half price! How do we know it? Because we have shirts exactly like them at **one dollar** while we shall sell this two thousand **at fifty cents**

No, we shall not mark down those we owned before these came. You'll pay the fair price if you don't catch some of this fugitive lot.

The shirts are made of figured percale—nine styles and each style in three different colors. That makes twenty-seven styles in reality.

All have detachable link-cuffs.

This is very clearly store news: we've regular stock to-day—will have regular stock in the days ahead. You buy when you please at $1. You may buy to-day at 50c.

Maker's loss.
Ninth street side.

Umbrellas—High-Grade Low-Priced Men's and women's umbrellas. All sorts of elegant handles, and all of fine, dependable silks. There's been almost phenomenal selling here this month, and some incomplete lines are the result. We don't want that condition. Reduced prices to close—and to help you to a New Year's gift at a much-less-than-usual outlay.

At $3—A lot of 26 and 28-in. umbrellas of fine quality—values up to $5.
At $3.75—None in this group can be duplicated at the price.
And at $5—Many exceptionally fine umbrellas that were moderately marked at $7.
Broadway.

Two Attractive Glove Offerings for Women First—Women's Evening Gloves at 75c a pair. They're the usual $2 to $3.25 kinds. 12, 16 and 20-button lengths; pearl, mode, yellow, straw, pink and tan.

Second—Two-clasp Russian lamb gloves—look like an excellent quality of kid. Mode, tan, gray, browns, red and white. A good $1 value. Price, 75c.

Tenth street.

Walking Sticks How about a fine Congo stick, with sterling silver cap, at 50c?

Or this walking stick at $2. Vienna sends us this new style. It has a sterling silver crook. The vogue among military officers abroad.
Broadway.

A Special Shoe Sale

Eighteen hundred and seventy-three pairs of **Men's $3.50 Shoes (and better)** are to be sold **at $2.30.** Here is the list—

1,106 pairs of Box-calf—calfskin finished grain side out under a patented process. Much liked.
358 pairs of Enameled Leather Shoes.
233 pairs of Patent Leather Shoes.
176 pairs of black Kidskin Shoes.

Add them up—1,873 pairs—and by the standard of material, work and style they are worth fully half as much again as we ask. This shoe store annex, on fifth floor, is constantly springing pleasant surprises.

Further: Two hundred and eighty-six pairs of $3.50 and $4 Russet Shoes for Men at $1.75—because Fashion is less kind to the color.

Boys' $2 Russet Shoes at $1—sizes 12 to 5½.

Women's Shoes at $1—but just to close out lots we shall not replace. Broken sizes, but not all sizes in the lot.

Fifth floor.

Boys' Clothing Two hundred boys can slip into cute and warm little Overcoats to-day—and you'll have only $5 to pay for the garment. All-wool Frieze—navy blue or Oxford-gray. The nearest to them—in style and goodness—are a dollar and a half more. But we shall not raise prices while these hold out. $5. For ages 4 to 16.

Boys' Middy Suits, neatly trimmed—reduced to hurry out lots—$5. They were $7 to $8.50.
3-piece Suits for boys of 9 to 16—suits of fancy cheviot, $5 instead of $6.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue

Men's Garters Of fancy web or in plain colors—three pairs in a box. That's the way we bought them. We shall sell three pairs (a boxful) for **25c,** which is cheap. Now, isn't it?
Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Candy News The steamship "St. Paul" has brought us the last winter shipment of Conserved Fruits from France. In the original wooden boxes, the five pounds are sold for $1.50. We have seen little as fine as ours, though higher prices have been quite general—the first crop was almost a failure.

Vanilla Marshmallows, 18c a pound.
Nougat or Mints or Caramels or Almonds or Eclairs—coated with chocolate—20c lb.
Basement.

Quadruple Plate Candelabra This is an especially well chosen line — the best shapes and designs, from the best known makers. Three, four or five lights; $3 to $5.25 for the plain; $5. to $7.50 for the chased candelabra. In the octagonal shape, with beaded decoration, plain, $4.75 to $6.75; in octagonal shape, fluted, $6.75 to $9.

All the needed fittings, of course.
Many pretty paper shades at 50c and upward.
The patented candle lamp, 75c.
Basement.

Cardigan Jackets Imported! To-day less than half price. Why? Too warm for too many people—but they are the ideal between-garment for men who must be out doors a great deal.

Been $5 and $6—and worth those prices.

Reduced to $2
Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Chafing Dishes A bachelor friend, New Year's day, a chafing dish! See the relation? There's a new collection here to-day. Quadruple plate. Some handsome plain ones at $10—with beaded and rococo designs, at $12 and upward.
Basement.

Toys, Sleds, Music Boxes, Smoking Tables

Reduced prices throughout the stocks—reduced in such manner that will make coming for them to-day well worth while. Mechanical toys, for instance. Just a dozen pieces that were $25 to $50—choose quickly at $10.

Many other toys are half-priced—Dolls' Houses, Toy Stables, Desks, Bureaus, Drums and so on.
Strong, pretty Sleds that sold at 75c to $2 are now 40c to $1.40.
Novelty Music Boxes at 50c instead of $1.
Swiss Music Boxes at $18 instead of $50, and up to $300 instead of $400.
A few Smoking Tables, conveniently arranged, and ornamental, too—they're $1 to $7, though regularly $2 to $15.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT OF COLONIES

The Economic Association Committee Makes Suggestions.

CHINESE SHOULD BE ADMITTED

Administration of Finances Should Be for Dependency's Benefit — No Uniform System Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Dec. 29.—The Committee on Colonies of the American Economic Association submitted a preliminary report at today's meeting of the association. The committee as constituted a year ago consisted of Jeremiah W. Jenks, Charles S. Hamlin, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Dr. Albert Shaw, and Prof. E. H. Strobel. Prof. Strobel withdrew from the committee last Summer on account of a European trip.

The committee, upon the basis of its preliminary studies of the experiences of other countries, offers the following general suggestions:

First. The finances of each colony should be managed exclusively for the sake of the colony and for its development, and not for the advantage of the mother country.

Second. No uniform system of detailed fiscal management for a number of colonies in different parts of the world can be established. Each colony must be considered by itself and its system must be adapted to its conditions.

Third. Each colony should, as far as possible, be made self-supporting; but the mother country may well sustain the colony's credit or make advances to be repaid at a later date.

Fourth. In undeveloped colonies whose inhabitants are not capable of managing important public works such as railways, canals, telegraph systems, &c., these improvements may well be owned by the Government and managed by Government officials rather than by private companies.

Fifth. The selection of sources of revenue must in each case be determined in accordance with the economic and social conditions of the colony.

Sixth. Where the colony is so situated that the development of trade with foreign countries is the chief economic consideration, import duties should be very low or practically non-existent.

Seventh. In colonies of undeveloped economic resources the chief reliance for general Government income should be on a system of internal revenue taxes. Excise duties should be levied principally on a few articles of general consumption, like alcoholic drinks, opium, and rice. When any colony has decided advantages in the production of some such favored commodities like sugar, tobacco, hemp, &c., it may be desirable to impose business licenses or similar duties on them. It is even a question whether low export duties on such commodities may not be advantageously be employed in exceptional cases.

Eighth. It is undesirable to utilize an octrol or a system of taxes on consumption for local purposes. Local revenue should, in most cases, be derived in a large measure from real estate, business licenses, and kindred specific taxes.

Ninth. In the administration of fiscal affairs natives, wherever possible, should be utilized as officials. It should be fully understood, however, that in the last resort the desires of the United States Government, expressed by the proper authority, are to be paramount and its decisions final.

Tenth. As long as any of the colonies have not attained modern industrial conditions, it may be advisable to continue as far as may be possible native customs during the period of transition. For example: It is quite possible that for some time to come the system of farming out the revenue to contractors, especially to native chiefs, should be retained.

Eleventh. For the proper administration of the fiscal system in any of the dependencies of the United States it is absolutely essential to establish a civil service which is beyond question as respects the ability and honesty of its personnel.

Twelfth. In those dependencies where it is difficult to secure an adequate supply of efficient native labor, the question of the admission of foreign laborers should be seriously considered. While there may be sufficient justification for the exclusion of Chinese workmen from the United States, it by no means follows that they should be excluded from the Philippines.

At the closing session to-day the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin, to succeed Arthur T. Hadley of Yale; Vice Presidents—Stuart Wood, W. Z. Ripley, and David Kinley; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles H. Hull of Cornell.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Detroit, in December, 1900, in conjunction with the meeting of the American Historical Association.

PULLMAN INJUNCTION CASE.

Chicago Court Enters an Order To-day, but It Is Said Transfer Will Have Been Made.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Judicial ruling on the petition for an injunction to restrain the merging of the Wagner Palace Car Company and the Pullman Palace Car Company will be had to-morrow, when Judge Tuthill will pass on the motion for the issuance of a temporary injunction. Before that time the transfer of the stock of the Pullman Palace Car Company in payment for the assets of the Wagner Palace Car Company may be effected, as the court refused to enter any order in the case.

Attorneys for both sides made extended arguments this afternoon, but the court refused to issue any order before 10 o'clock in the morning, and before that time, it is understood, the transfer will have been made and the matter will be beyond the reach of a restraining order.

SHREVEPORT STEAMER BURNED.

Crew Swam for Shore—Five Negroes Burned or Drowned.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 29.—The steamer Linda of Shreveport burned to the water's edge and sank off Vanceville, on the Red River, to-day.

The officers and crew were compelled to take to the water and swim for shore, as it was impossible to run the boat ashore when the fire was discovered. Five negro rousters from Shreveport were either burned or drowned.

HOUGH GUILTY OF MURDER.

Slayer of Harry Chadwick Sentenced to Prison for Life.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 29.—The jury in the case of Joseph A. Hough, who has been on trial for the past two weeks here on a charge alleging the murder of Harry Chadwick, returned a verdict soon after 4 o'clock this afternoon, after deliberations lasting four and a half hours.

Hough is found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Judge Wheeler then sentenced the prisoner to State prison for life. Attorney Culver, the senior counsel for Hough, gave notice that he would file a motion for arrest of judgment, and Judge Wheeler will hold a special session of court Jan. 6 to hear Attorney Culver's argument.

WORRY DROVE HIM INSANE.

Coast Inspector Halt of Patchogue Feared Loss of His Office.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 29.—Coast Inspector Myron C. Hait has become insane. It is said that worrying over reports that efforts were being made to have him removed from his position caused him to lose his mind. On Sunday afternoon he attempted suicide by taking paris green. Drs. Bennett and Terry examined Mr. Hait, and ordered his removal to an asylum. He was taken there last evening.

Hait was appointed by President McKinley. It had been his ambition to obtain the place for many years. He was a leading merchant of Patchogue, and a prominent Republican. He has a wife and five children. His friends say there is no truth in the report that efforts were being made to get him out of the office.

New Name for Thompson Street Block.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted an ordinance changing the name of Thompson Street between West Third Street and Washington Square South to Judson Place. The name is derived from the fact that the Judson Memorial Church stands at the corner of Washington Square South and Thompson Street.

Erie County Not to be Divided.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—The proposition to divide Erie County is dead, so far as the present Board of Supervisors is concerned. John W. Fisher, to whom the matter was referred under the terms of the resolution, says that there is not enough time left during the life of the present board to carry the matter through.

Convicted of Murder in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 29.—Francesco Abbatto, whose trial for the murder of Garrano de Feo has been in progress here since Wednesday, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree. The crime was committed on the night of April 22.

CONFESSES TO SAVE OTHERS.

Reilly Swears He Committed an Assault for Which Three Men Awaited Sentence.

The opportune appearance and confession of Charles Reilly, a waiter, yesterday morning, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, saved three men from a possible term of three years' imprisonment. The men who escaped sentence for a crime they never committed are James Kiernan of 167 Seventh Avenue, John Gallagher of 313 Third Avenue, and John Toohill of the same address. They had all been waiters together with Reilly in O'Neill's restaurant, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

In September of 1897 there was a strike in O'Neill's restaurant, in which most of the waiters were concerned. Charles Cedarlof of 151 Madison Street, who was the head waiter, refused to strike, and became especially obnoxious to the strikers.

On Sept. 13, 1897, he was assaulted as he was leaving the restaurant, and was struck with some heavy object on the head. He was found, unconscious, on the sidewalk, with his head badly crushed, and he subsequently lost the sight of one of his eyes. Kiernan, Toohill, and Gallagher were arrested on suspicion of having assaulted him with a large weight, which was found on the sidewalk beside him.

After a long delay, the accused men were arraigned before Judge Blanchard, in Part II. of General Sessions. Their defense was an alibi. They were convicted of assault and held for sentence yesterday.

Judge Blanchard, who had bade his official farewell to the Court of General Sessions on Thursday, and had returned to deliver this sentence, yesterday, was entering the courtroom when he was met by an excited man who told him that he was going to sentence three innocent men. The Judge paid little attention to the man—Reilly—until he said that he himself had assaulted Cedarlof with a stone.

After a conference with the Judge in his chamber, Reilly was led into court, placed upon the witness stand, and directed to tell his story.

He said that he had been a waiter in the restaurant in question, and had a grudge against Cedarlof because he had reported him to the proprietor for an alleged infringement of rules.

"I caught Cedarlof as he was leaving the restaurant," said he, "and struck him with a stone on the head. After that I went to Michigan, and did not hear anything about the case until I returned to New York, a week ago. When I heard that innocent men were being tried for the crime I had committed, I went to court and listened to the trial. When the men were convicted I tried to speak to the Judge, but was unable to get near him. When I called at his house he was out, so I waited for him in court this morning."

The three prisoners, who had been standing at the rail waiting for their sentence, were discharged in $2,000 bail each, and Reilly was placed under arrest.

MAGICIAN FOOLED THE POLICE.

Slipped His Hands and Feet Out of Handcuffs and Shackles.

Chief Devery has the utmost confidence in the detective force, and ordinarily would back them for any amount in a bout at cleverness with the best magicians. But he was considerably taken back yesterday, and so were Detective Sergeant Clark and some of the members of the detective force, by the performance of a man who paid him a visit.

It was the object of the magician to show the detectives how easily he could slip from shackles and handcuffs, and he accomplished his object before he left Police Headquarters. Sergt. Clark fastened on the magician's wrist a pair of the newest handcuffs, and over these he snapped another pair of wristlets. The man's ankles also were bound firmly with leg irons, and he was taken into a side room. To the astonishment of the detectives he opened the door of the room a few seconds later and walked out entirely free. The locks of the handcuffs and shackles were still fastened, so the man's hands and feet must have slipped through.

The magician would not give his name, but explained before leaving that the trick was accomplished through muscular expansion and contraction.

DEPOSITS IN NEW YORK BANKS.

Mr. Gage Thinks They Have Lost Over $10,000,000, Due to Check Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a constant reader of your paper and somewhat interested in money matters in your city, I would like to ask through the columns of your paper for the views of some one competent to speak upon the subject. What has been the influence on close money, or tight money, of the action of the associated banks of New York last Spring in ordering a charge of 10 cents per hundred on all checks from outside banks passing through the Clearing House? Have not the deposits of the associated banks shrunk, thus depriving them of money they should have had to accommodate borrowers? And have not deposits of the banks in Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, and other cities increased? I know of some country banks that have opened accounts in these cities and do the collecting and keep the balances there, or part of them, that they formerly kept with their New York correspondent.

W. H. FOX.

Mannsville, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1899.

When Secretary of the Treasury Gage was in the city on Saturday last he talked with a number of local bankers on this very subject, and as a result gave it as his opinion that the falling off in deposits in New York banks due to the check charge had since the adoption of the new rule amounted to between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000. In proportion, naturally, to the decrease here the deposits in other cities have increased.

CUT HIS THROAT IN A HOTEL.

Olaf Sundstrom, Lately in the Music Trade, a Suicide.

Olaf Sundstrom, thirty-five years old, who until a few months ago was connected with the A. Steinart & Sons Company, dealers in musical instruments at 162 Boylston Street, Boston, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor, in his room at the Grand Union Hotel. Sundstrom was for several years in the employ of the Aeolian Company in this city, later entering the employ of the Boston house as manager of the Aeolian department. He retired from business altogether six months ago, owing to an attack of nervous prostration, and went to Highlands, Ulster County, with his family. Since that time his business friends had seen little or nothing of him.

He registered at the Grand Union Hotel on Tuesday, and was assigned to Room 397, on the third floor. He had a small amount of baggage with him. His subsequent movements attracted no attention about the hotel. He was in the habit of sleeping rather late. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a chambermaid knocked on his door, and he told her he was not ready to arise. At 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was noticed that his blinds were drawn, the transom was closed, and a light was burning. Andrew Monahan, a porter, and Dr. Billings, the hotel physician, forced the door and found Sundstrom lying on the floor dead. His throat had been cut, and beside him lay a bloody razor. The man was partially dressed. Dr. Billings decided that he had been dead two or three hours.

Besides his watch and chain and some jewelry, there was found in the man's pockets $375 in cash and a check for $50, payable to Olaf Sundstrom and indorsed by William H. Sundstrom. The check was drawn on the Mechanics' National Bank of Boston. There were also several letters addressed to Sundstrom at Highlands, in care of A. W. Williams. The Coroner took charge of the body and effects. It was later identified by a former business associate of the dead man, who said that Sundstrom had undoubtedly killed himself while temporarily insane.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—When Olaf Sundstrom, who committed suicide in New York to-day, left this city last July it was understood that he was to enter the employ of the Aeolian Company of London. His former employers here say he was a man of excellent character. He leaves a wife and two children.

DOREMUS A MURDERER?

Wanderer from Montclair, N. J., Says He Killed a Man in New York.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 29.—Thoron A. Doremus, the elderly man who wandered away from Montclair, N. J., and was found in a lodging house in this city in a demented condition, was to-day taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital by members of the Royal Arcanum here.

His relatives have been heard from and are inquiring after him. To-day his dementia took a new turn, and he insists that he murdered a man in New York City and is trying to escape.

DEWEY IS NOT TO LEAD

White House Programme Places Miles Ahead of Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Secretary Porter to-day gave out the programme for the New Year's reception at the White House. It is as follows:

The President will receive:

11 A. M.—The members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps.

11:15 A. M.—The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, ex-Cabinet members and ex-Ministers of the United States.

11:25 A. M.—Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the Commissioners and judicial officers of the District of Columbia.

11:40 A. M.—Officers of the army, officers of the navy, officers of the Marine Corps, commanding General and general staff of the militia of the District of Columbia.

12 M.—The Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Fisheries, the Civil Service Commisson, the Commissioner of Labor, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, Assistant Postmaster General, the Solicitor General, Assistant Attorneys General, the Treasurer of the United States, Commissioner of Pensions, Commissioner of Patents, Controller of the Currency, the heads of bureaus in the several departments, the President of the Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

12:15 P. M.—The Associated Veterans of the War of 1846-7, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Union Veteran Legion, Spanish war veterans, the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia.

12:35 P. M.—Reception of citizens, which will terminate at 1:30 P. M.

This programme is accepted as settling all questions of precedence at official receptions of the three branches of the military service—the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps.

According to the programme the departments rank in the order named, thus adhering to the custom established many years ago of placing them in line according to seniority of organization. Although the order in this year's programme is the same as it was in last year's programme and those of previous years, it differs from all its predecessors in that it specifies in order "officers of the army, officers of the navy, officers of the Marine Corps," &c., whereas in all previous paramounts the same order was maintained under the general statement of "officers of the army, navy, and Marine Corps."

Therefore, if Major Gen. Miles, the head of the army, and Admiral Dewey, the head of the navy, pay their respects to the President as Commander in Chief of the army and navy, on New Year's Day, they will take their places in line in the order named—one at the head of the military branch and the other at the head of the naval. Inasmuch as women have no place in the line with the army, navy, or Marine Corps, no question will arise on that occasion as between Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Dewey.

Admiral Dewey's Popularity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A straw that shows the popular sentiment toward Dewey is that the rush of new Post Offices to secure his name is still going on, although there is no longer any demand for the names of the other war heroes. Deweys are still in fashion, and one was established only to-day in South Dakota on the heels of one yesterday in Wisconsin.

CHARGES AGAINST GALLINGER.

Senator Chandler Appears as a Witness Before Grand Jury.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 29.—Senator William E. Chandler appeared as a witness today in the Grand Jury hearing of charges of civil service law violation against Senator Jacob H. Gallinger. He went before the Grand Jury at noon and testified for an hour.

Secretary Hoyt of the Republican State Committee testified this afternoon. The missing witness, John H. Walker, Senator Gallinger's secretary, has not yet been located.

District Attorney Hamblett said to-day that the case would not be closed until Walker's testimony has been heard, and the hearing was adjourned this afternoon until next Monday.

TRIED TO ROB A STREET CAR.

Passengers Open Fire and Kill One of Two Masked Men.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 29.—In an attempt to rob a Ballard street car late last night a highwayman was shot and killed. There were eight passengers aboard when two men wearing masks boarded the car, one at the front and the other at the rear. One of the passengers named Plimpton opened fire on the highwayman entering the car from the rear, and three shots were returned. One broke Plimpton's arm and the other entered his breast.

A passenger standing on the front platform also took a hand in the shooting and fired on the robber at the front end of the car. At the first shot the robber on the front reeled from the car and fled to the woods.

After the firing on the rear end ceased, the second robber took to the woods. Bullets passed through the clothing of two other passengers. The highwaymen secured nothing.

Shortly after midnight the police found near the scene the body of one of the robbers. He had been killed by a bullet from a passenger's pistol. The body is still unidentified.

GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT.

Criticism of Proceedings in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Case.

An examination of the presentment handed in by the Grand Jury on Thursday after the Brooklyn Rapid Transit investigation shows that it had been the subject of several changes. Besides several erasures and interlineations, one whole paragraph was crossed out. This paragraph read:

"We are satisfied that the law relating to this subject has been violated."

The striking out of this paragraph was evidently done in haste and at the last moment, but none of those who were concerned in the presentment will tell why it was inserted or why it was stricken out. None of the members of the District Attorney's staff would talk for publication yesterday in regard to the action of the five jurors who put themselves on record as protesting against an indictment. One Assistant District Attorney said that, in his opinion, the matter would not warrant any official notice being taken of it, and that, while the protesting jurors had certainly violated the law, he thought that their action would pass unnoticed. Several other lawyers said that the whole proceeding was strange enough to warrant an investigation by the next Grand Jury.

Live Stock Men to Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 29.—The commercial features of the live stock business will be one of the subjects to receive attention at the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association, to be held here in January. An effort will be made to secure from the Department of Agriculture at Washington treatment similar to that now accorded to wheat, corn, and other agricultural staples, so that the supply and the conditions affecting it may be known at all times from reliable reports. It is likely that Senator Vest's bill to create a separate bureau of live stock in the department will be indorsed. Delegates from twenty-five States and prominent men from other countries will be present.

James Rock Found by His Father.

YONKERS, Dec. 29.—James Rock, the four-year-old boy, who was taken away from his home Christmas Day by Charles Fuller, a friend of the Rock family, was found in Harlem to-day by his father, quietly sleeping at the house of a Mrs. Molloy. Fuller called at the Rock house Christmas Day, and when he left for New York the boy accompanied him. Mrs. Molloy told Mr. Rock that Fuller brought the boy to her house, and as Fuller was intoxicated she took the child and cared for it.

San Francisco to Issue Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—A special election was held in this city to-day upon the question of issuing bonds in the sum of $6,750,000 for the purpose of building new schoolhouses, a new hospital, and a new sewer system. The bonds carried by a large majority. On Tuesday last it was voted to issue bonds for $4,500,000 for a new park system.

SHOT WIFE FOR A BURGLAR.

Prof. Alfred Morrison of Mount Vernon Fired Without Warning, and the Woman Is Likely to Die.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec 29.—Alfred Morrison, a professor of languages, awakened suddenly early to-day and mistook his wife for a burglar. Without waiting to call out, he fired. The bullet took effect, and Mrs. Morrison is in a critical condition, and probably will die. Mrs. Morrison exonerates her husband from all blame, and he is almost insane from grief. He has not been arrested, and it is not likely that he will be.

Prof. and Mrs. Morrison live at 235 South Tenth Street. He has among his pupils the children of wealthy residents of this city, Larchmont, New Rochelle, and other places along the Sound. Mrs. Morrison is about thirty years of age. All accounts agree that their home life was happy.

The Morrisons retired early last night. Prof. Morrison awakened about 1 A. M. and heard some one walking about in a room adjoining his. As he started up he saw a figure pass across the open doorway. There was no light in either room. Without saying a word he took his revolver from beneath his pillow and fired. There was a scream, and then the heavy fall of a body to the floor. Prof. Morrison immediately recognized the voice as that of his wife. As she fell she exclaimed, "Oh, Alfred, you have shot me." Prof. Morrison leaped out of bed and ran to his wife's side, but before he reached her she had become unconscious.

Coroner Banning and Drs. Jones, Ferris, and Shipman were sent for. The doctors succeeded in stopping the flow of blood, and in restoring Mrs. Morrison to consciousness. She made a statement to the Coroner to the effect that the shooting was purely accidental. She said she had arisen to look after her little child, who was not well, and was approaching the door to enter the room where her husband was when he fired. She said that her husband had been worried about burglars.

The bullet entered Mrs. Morrison's right arm and passed through it and into the body just below the right lung, finally lodging in the abdomen. Mrs. Morrison is very weak, and has lost so much blood that the attending physicians fear to resort to an operation that presents the only hope of saving her life.

A short time ago an overcoat was stolen from Prof. Morrison. He complained to Chief of Police Foley and purchased a 44-calibre revolver. This he kept under his pillow, and he often remarked to his wife that any burglar who entered the house would meet a warm reception. He became possessed of the idea that the man who stole the overcoat had taken a plan of the house, and would return to rob it.

MR. DAWES DISCUSSES TRUSTS.

Controller Says Republican Party Will Protect the People—Speaks of the Philippine Policy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, made a speech at the Republican State love feast in the Assembly Hall to-day, which was regarded by many as outlining the policy of the Administration on two points, the Philippine policy and the attitude of the Republican Party toward trusts. Speaking on trusts, Mr. Dawes said it was the duty of the Republican Party to conserve public interests. Wherever trusts proved themselves inimical to the public welfare, they must be restrained and controlled, and if necessary laws passed that would so much encourage active competition as to bring about the disintegration of the trusts.

"Rather than have in the hands of any corporation the power to absolutely fix the price of a necessity of life at an arbitrary figure, the people of the United States will eventually and rightfully do one of two things," said Mr. Dawes. "They will enact legislation for the absolute protection of the people from extortion by Governmental regulation more or less extended as public necessities may require, or they will enact legislation for the enforced creation of competition by the disintegration of trusts. With nothing less than one of these two things will or should the people of this country be satisfied."

Mr. Dawes spoke at some length on the Philippine situation, asserting that encouragement received from anti-imperialists had much to do with the prolongation of the war. He said President McKinley would refuse to be turned from his course in regard to the Philippines by the protests of anti-imperialists.

WINDOW GLASS PLANTS START UP

Forty-four Factories, with 1,700 Pots, Go Into Operation in Indiana.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Dec. 29.—To-night at 12 o'clock forty-four window-glass factories, representing 1,700 pots, of the American Window Glass Company go into operation. These plants, which have been idle since last June, will furnish employment to 15,000 glassworkers in this State and about 1,500 in this city, where the largest plant in Indiana is located.

The fire will be of six months' duration. While one of the shortest on record, the indications are that it will be a continuous one.

FURTHER RESPITE FOR BENHAM.

Gov. Roosevelt Made a Mistake in Naming Saturday, Feb. 10.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Gov. Roosevelt has extended the respite granted to Howard C. Benham to Feb. 12.

The law requires executions to be set for the week beginning on a certain day, and not on a set day, and the Governor, by naming Saturday, Feb. 10, had not complied with the law. Accordingly, he changed it to the week beginning Monday, Feb. 12.

BLYTHE'S DAUGHTER MARRIED.

California Heiress Weds Deputy Attorney General of That State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Florence Blythe-Hinckley, heiress to several million dollars, left by her father, Thomas H. Blythe, which was awarded to her after protracted litigation, has been quietly married to A. A. Moore, Jr., Deputy Attorney General of this State.

The litigation which brought Florence Blythe into prominence came to a conclusion in her favor last April, after a fourteen years' fight in the courts. When Thomas H. Blythe died in San Francisco in 1883, his estate was valued at $5,000,000. Blythe was a name assumed when he had become naturalized in this country. He was a peddler in California in 1849 of unknown antecedents. With his small savings he purchased a piece of land in what has since become the heart of San Francisco. He subsequently became possessed of other valuable properties.

On his death many claimants appeared to prove their kinship or other right to be regarded as heirs. Several of them were English people. A number were women, who declared that he had married them.

One of the claimants was Florence Blythe, who later, in 1892, married Frederick Hinckley of Oakland, who has since died. Her mother, Mrs. Julia Ashcroft, whose maiden name was Perry, testified that she had met Blythe in London in 1873. He was at that time fifty years old. Florence was born in December of that year. He was the father. On leaving England he had settled £50 a year upon the child. He wrote to her as "My Own Little Girl" and "My Darling Child."

The United States Circuit Court in 1897 decided against her, but a stay of proceedings was secured, and her attorneys filed a petition asking that the decree be set aside. They were successful in this, and the decision by which she came into the property was reached only last April.

Buffalo Church Burned.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—The Church of the Annunciation, a frame structure, was burned this morning. Loss, $6,000. A new church adjoining the burned building will be completed in a few months.

An Extraordinary Number.

All interested in the condition and prospects of finance, trade, and commerce should procure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, Jan. 1, which will include a thirty-two-page supplement, containing special articles from men of recognized authority on the various phases of the prevailing prosperity in all lines of business. The writers also show by a convincing array of facts and figures why prosperity has come to stay. The newspaper with the supplement will be sold at the usual price—one cent per copy. Order it in advance of your newsdealer.—Adv.

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Abbey's Salt Will Keep You Well.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep your stomach, your bowels, your liver and your whole system in such perfect condition that you can practically defy disease. This is why it is called "The Foundation of Health."

Take a teaspoonful in a glass of water every morning before breakfast.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

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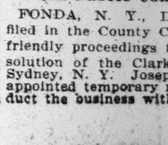

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111 Fulton St., N.Y.

THREATENED HIS BRIDE'S LIFE.

Newark Man Drove Her from Home on Their Wedding Day.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 29.—Rocco Villanora and Lucia Reciglano were married yesterday at the City Hall by Mayor Seymour. To-day the bride wanted her husband arrested.

After the ceremony yesterday the couple went to live at 295 Morris Avenue. A wedding feast was held there. Within an hour after the guests departed the newly married pair quarreled, and the groom drove the bride from the house. This morning Mrs. Villanora called at the Prosecutor's office and complained that her husband had threatened to kill her. A little later her parents and brothers arrived and added their plaints. The young husband appeared next and gave his side. He claimed that his wife was to blame for all the trouble, but admitted that he had threatened to kill her with a knife.

The father of the bride wanted his son-in-law arrested because the latter refused to return a wedding present of $30 given by the bride's father and brother. No formal complaint was made by any one, and the bridegroom was not arrested.

More Troops Needed in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—It may be decided to increase the number of troops in Alaska on the ground that the constantly increasing population demands additional protection. Reports reaching the departments indicate that the rush next year to Alaska, especially to Cape Nome, will be large. It is probable that one or more additional posts will be established at Cape Nome, but none of the details has yet been worked out.

Clark Fabric Company to Dissolve.

FONDA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Papers were filed in the County Clerk's office to-day in friendly proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the Clark Fabric Company of Sydney, N. Y. Joseph H. Clark has been appointed temporary receiver, and will conduct the business without interruption.

IMPROVING THE HIGHWAYS

State Engineer Bond Reports on the Work Already Done.

SOME PROGRESS BEING MADE

Recommendation Will Be Made to the Legislature for the Maintenance of Good Roads by Counties.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—State Engineer and Surveyor Edward A. Bond, in his annual report to the Legislature, will touch on the improvement of highways at some length. He will say:

"The improvement of highways under the provisions of the Higbie-Armstrong act of 1898 constitutes an important part of the duties of the State Engineer, and is one which attracts much public interest. The State has appropriated $100,000 in all with which to pay for one-half the cost of such roads as are improved under the provisions of the law. This sum is small in proportion to the amounts appropriated by the States of Massachusetts and New Jersey, but with it contracts have been made for twenty-five miles of improved highways, of which seven miles on four roads have been finished and accepted during the year; six and a half miles on one road are about finished, but are not accepted, and eleven miles on six roads are in progress. These roads are situated in Erie, Monroe, Onondaga, Schenectady, Oneida, Rensselaer, and Columbia Counties. Surveys have also been made for 142 miles of roads in fourteen counties, which are expected to be improved when provision is made by the Legislature.

"Some of the roads have been built of six inches' thickness of crushed limestone, forming macadam twelve feet wide. The average cost per mile has been $7,074, not including two roads made nine inches thick instead of six inches, and costing proportionately more per mile.

"Experience, however, shows that sixteen feet is the least width of roadway for a road having much travel, and, as the roads first improved are naturally the main highways in the region, this width is the one generally adopted. It is also found to give best economy to use two inches of trap rock, which is most durable to form the surface of the macadam roadway. With these features the average cost throughout the State will be between $8,000 and $9,000 per mile, which is 20 per cent. below the cost of similar roads in Massachusetts.

"Recommendations will be made to the Legislature to add to the highway law provision for the maintenance of improved highways by the county officials, and to provide for a State quarry of trap rock where convicts from Sing Sing Prison can be employed in reducing crushed stone for highway improvement."

The report will further state that during the past year the Canal Board has considered in detail and has settled thirty-eight of the seventy-four contracts made in 1896-7 under the $9,000,000 appropriation act which aggregated $4,270,872.36, making a saving to the State of $25,999.

The Canal Board has taken action upon all current works of maintenance and repairs which have been done during the year, and which include twenty-eight contracts whose estimated amounts at contract prices aggregate $284,229.67.

SURPLUS IN STATE TREASURY.

After All Payments Are Made a Balance of $4,504,814.74 Is Shown.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The annual reports of the two financial officers of the State, the Controller and State Treasurer, show that on Oct. 1, 1898, there was a balance in the Treasury of $3,973,804.45. The total receipts from all scurces during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1899, were $25,837,136.92, making a total of receipts and balances of $29,810,941.37. The payments for all purposes amounted to $25,306,126.63, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $4,504,814.74. This amount is distributed among the canal, school, general, trust, and miscellaneous funds, the greater part of it being in the general and canal funds.

In the Corporation Tax Bureau of the Controller's office during the past fiscal year there was paid from the tax on corporations and the organization thereof the sum of $2,741,318.05, an increase over the preceding year of $244,071.

The amount of money received from the taxation of transfers of estates amounted to about $2,194,612.24, an increase over that of the previous year of $197,402, and being the largest amount received from this source, with one exception, since the existence of the statute creating this tax.

During the past fiscal year there was expended for educational purposes the sum of $5,002,694.28, and for the support of hospitals, asylums, reformatories, houses of refuge, soldiers' and sailors' homes, &c., the sum of $6,590,620.33.

The Legislature of 1899 fixed a tax rate of 2 49-100 mills, which was divided as follows: For schools, 31-100; for general purposes, 1 26-100, and for canals, 1 42-100. On the present valuation of taxable property of the State of $5,076,396,824, this tax, at the above rate, will yield $12,640,228.09, which represents the amount which will be levied by direct taxation against the assessable property of the State through the various local taxing agencies.

FIGHTING ASTORIA GRANT.

Mr. Whalen Obtains Writ Commanding Land Commissioners to Produce Papers for Review.

Corporation Counsel Whalen began yesterday another attack on the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company. He obtained from Justice Gildersleeve a writ of certiorari to compel the Commissioners of the Land Office to produce for review everything in their possession concerning the grant of land under water to the Astoria Company. The writ is made returnable in Albany County within twenty days after service.

Copies of the writ were taken to Albany last night by one of Mr. Whalen's assistants, who will serve them on the Land Commissioners to-day.

Mr. Whalen has learned that although the Astoria Company, according to Gov. Roosevelt, valued its lands on Berrian's Island at $350,000, there was a mortgage on it for $500,000. This mortgage, it was said, was held by the City Trust Company, in which John D. Crimmins, who purchased the island originally, is interested.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS MEETS.

Declares the Vote for the Constitutional Amendments, Supreme Court Judges, and a Congressman.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The State Board of Canvassers met to-day and canvassed the vote cast at the late election for the four amendments to the Constitution, for the candidates for the seven vacancies on the Supreme Court bench, and for the candidates for Congressman in the Thirty-fourth District. The four amendments were adopted by majorities all exceeding 100,000. Nearly 150,000 voters did not vote for the amendments.

The vote for the four amendments was as follows:

First—Giving to the New York Municipal Assembly the powers of a Board of Supervisors: For the amendment, 325,182; against the amendment, 144,667; majority, 180,515; blank and scattering, 137,788.

Second—Relative to the increase of the bonded indebtedness of municipalities, (relating solely to New York City): For, 315,475; against, 143,450; majority, 170,025; blank, 142,818.

Third—Authorizing the Governor to appoint additional Justices on the Appellate Division benches: For, 283,880; against, 137,408; majority, 146,472; blank, 146,116.

Fourth—Authorizing the Governor to designate additional Justices of the Court of Appeals: For, 279,489; against, 132,064; majority, 147,405; blank, 147,111.

In the First Judicial District Justices George C. Barrett and James A. O'Gorman were declared elected Justices of the Supreme Court. Justice Barrett received 226,751 votes and Justice O'Gorman 144,185 votes. Joseph F. Daly, who ran against O'Gorman, received 82,395 votes.

In the Fifth District the vote to fill one vacancy was: William S. Andrews, 60,247; H. C. Wiggins, 46,740. Andrews was declared elected.

In the Sixth District Albert H. Sewell received 83,885, S. M. Wing 3,264, and E. C. Elston 604. Sewell was declared elected.

In the Eighth District three Justices of the Supreme Court were elected. The vote was as follows: Truman O. White, 76,389; Daniel J. Kenefick, 79,198; Warren B. Hooker, 76,855; John C. Cunneen, 56,534; Charles F. Tabor, 54,343; Louis Braunlein, 56,382. The three candidates first named were declared elected.

The vote for Representative in Congress from the Thirty-fourth District was canvassed as follows: Edward B. Vreeland, 21,773; Stillman E. Lewis, 12,406. The certificate of election was ordered issued to Edward B. Vreeland.

EXPLOSION INJURES TWO MEN.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Fireman Is Blown from the Cab.

Joseph Green, an engineer, and Henry Stiner, a fireman, employed on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, were injured yesterday by the blowing out of the crown sheet and staple bolts behind the flue of Engine 26, of which they were in charge. Both men were scalded by the steam, Stiner so badly that he was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

The accident occurred just as Engineer Green was pulling the train out of the Manhattan Beach crossing station on its way to East New York. There was a loud report, and a cloud of steam enveloped both men. Some pieces of the engine were blown 100 feet, and Stiner was hurled from the cab to the roadway of the elevated structure. His head struck on a rail of the down track, cutting an ugly gash, besides fracturing his nose. Engineer Green ran his train to the Alabama Avenue station, where he alighted. Green was found to be suffering from burns about the face. After they were dressed he went home. Stiner, besides the injuries caused by being blown from the cab, was scalded about the face and arms.

ANNUAL HOSPITAL COLLECTION.

Saturday and Sunday Association's Work—Large Sum Needed.

The annual collection of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association will be taken in the synagogues and churches of this city to-day and to-morrow. The association includes thirty-eight hospitals, the general collection being divided among them on the basis of free work performed during the preceding year.

In addition to the contributions received from religious institutions, collections will also be taken among the trades, professions, and Exchanges through the medium of auxiliary associations and subscription lists sent to separate establishments. In return for the collection in the trades and professions, the association, through the hospitals it represents, takes care during sickness of any contributing employe or of any one requiring free hospital treatment who is recommended by a contributing employer, until the entire amount contributed by any trade is exhausted at the rate of $1 per day for each patient.

The collection in 1898 amounted to $95,125.83. During the last year the associated hospitals cared for 34,740 patients, of whom 21,052 were free. In addition to this, 300,995 dispensary patients were either operated upon or furnished with medical aid. The expenses of this work have exceeded the aggregate income of the hospitals by $786,448.57, which must be raised by private benevolence.

BRIDE FORGOT HER MARRIAGE.

Fainted on the Steps of the Church and Disowned Her Husband.

Edward Walsh, thirty-one years old, of 227 East Forty-fifth Street, and his bride, who was Elizabeth Hump, thirty-three years old, of the same address, were taken to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station last evening and detained there until a detective had confirmed Walsh's statement that he had just been married. The wedding took place in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Forty-third Street and Third Avenue, and was witnessed by several hundred friends of the couple. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Father Duffy.

As the bridal pair were leaving the church the woman fainted on the steps. A large crowd soon gathered, and Policeman Weinberg, attracted by the crowd, tried to force his way through the people to learn the trouble. Walsh talked with the policeman, and, it is alleged, became abusive. Weinberg asked the man if the woman was his wife. He replied that she was. About this time Mrs. Walsh revived, and in reply to a question from the policeman if she was Walsh's wife, she replied that she was not.

Weinberg did not know which to believe, and decided to take the couple to the station house. Weinberg wanted to make a complaint against Walsh for disorderly conduct and for abusing him. After hearing the story of Walsh the Sergeant concluded to investigate it and sent a detective to learn if the couple had just been married. While the detective was on his errand the woman revived completely from the faint and told the Sergeant that she had just been married to Walsh. When the detective returned to the station house the couple were permitted to go to their home.

Answers to Correspondents.

JOHN MITCHELL.—George Dixon, the colored pugilist, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 29, 1870.

SAMUEL COHN.—An eminent authority on Federal law says the United States Government is a sovereign, practically independent of all laws, and, like all other sovereigns, is only to be approached as a matter of grace. It can only be sued, in short, when it is willing to be, but, on the other hand, can institute legal proceedings wherever it pleases. As a sovereign, too, it can owe no money, and, if it pays money to individuals, it does it because it is willing to do so, and not through compulsion. As a matter of fact, however, there are certain statutory ways in which proceedings may be brought against the Government on contracts, but they must be commenced in a certain way in the United States Circuit Courts. The Government expects its rulings to be enforced. If an excessive duty, for instance, be charged, it must be paid, and the person paying may then seek to recover the excess.

Museum of Social Economy.

A number of citizens prominent in charitable and educational affairs are organizing a plan for the establishment in this city of a permanent Museum of Social Economy similar to one founded in Paris in 1894. Among the objects of this institution are the improvement of the condition of operatives, clerks, and employes generally; the facilitating of municipal improvement as a means of preventing strikes; the loan to other cities of data and photographs relating to improvements in the work of municipalities and of social, industrial, and educational institutions. Collections in the museum, it is claimed, will enable visitors to study the problems of city life. Another large field that the museum is expected to cover is the effect of various acts of legislation on city affairs.

May Stop Sunday Entertainments.

The Police Board passed a resolution at its meeting yesterday which, if carried out, may put a stop to several Sunday entertainments which have been given regularly of late. By the resolution the Chief of Police is required to notify all the commanding officers of precincts to see that the Sunday law is not violated in places of amusement. The Captains are instructed to report in duplicate each Monday morning to the Chief and to the board that they have caused these places to be visited on the preceding Sunday and to state whether or not the law was violated.

No Order Against Cigarettes.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Dec. 13 last, reported that the Southern Railway Company had issued an order applicable only to the South Carolina Division prohibiting the use of cigarettes by its employes. The dispatch was sent by The Associated Press, which obtained it from The Atlanta Journal. It was not correct in the form in which it was furnished. There is no special prohibition against cigarette smoking, this being unnecessary in view of the fact that there is a general rule forbidding smoking when on duty.

Christmas for Crippled Children.

The Christmas entertainment for the children of the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, took place yesterday. All but two of the children, two little girls, who were too ill to attend, were wheeled in their chairs to the large playroom of the institution, where a Christmas tree awaited them. The matron had previously ascertained the Christmas wishes of all, so there were no disappointments.

The gratifying outlook for 1900.—See the Annual Financial Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, Jan. 1. Special articles and reports from bankers, merchants, and men of affairs and from official sources here and abroad. Also, tables and charts showing fluctuations in prices of securities and staples. This supplement of 32 pages will be given with every copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, Jan. 1. Price for both, one cent.—Adv.

WILL DELAY TEACHERS' PAY.

Controller's New Requirement Affecting the Preparation of the Rolls for the Current Month.

The December salaries of the public school teachers are payable on Jan. 15, but it is now said that there is danger of delay owing to a further muddle. The salaries are paid out of the general school fund and of the proceeds of the sale of revenue bonds under the provisions of the Ahearn law.

When this law went into effect, on April 25, 1899, the Board of Education conferred with the Corporation Counsel and the Controller. On May 17 the School Board adopted a schedule equalizing the salaries of teachers not affected by the Ahearn law. The salaries for June, July, August, and September, including the Ahearn increases from June 1 and the increases made by the May schedule, were paid out of the local salary fund, it being understood by the board that this local money and the Ahearn revenue money were to constitute a common salary fund for the payment of all salaries.

Controller Coler now insists, however, that the December rolls shall be made out so as to show separately the charges against the local money and the Ahearn revenue money. It is alleged that this will involve a great deal of extra work, each teacher's salary account having to be examined carefully to set down just how much was paid and is to be paid under the Ahearn law and the May schedule.

As a result of all this additional figuring, Auditor Cook of the Board of Education believes the work of his department will be so heavy that he and his force of employes will be unable to get all of the pay rolls satisfactorily made out until some time after the middle of next month.

Controller Coler says that he is not responsible for this new delay. A proper accounting is necessary, as the law requires that all payments have to be regular. He promises, if it should be necessary, to allow his clerks to help the school officials out of their difficulty. Members of the Board of Education declare that they see no necessity for having balances in the two funds, when a balance of the common salary fund would answer just as well.

UNPAID TEACHER RESIGNS.

Others in Queens Will Ask for Transfer to Manhattan.

Miss Emily C. Brown, a teacher in the Woodside (Queens Borough) High School, has tendered her resignation.

Miss Brown says she does not intend to work hard and then wait three months for her pay.

Other teachers in the high school will ask for transfer to Manhattan, and teachers in the grammar schools will ask to be transferred.

QUEENS SCHOOL MUDDLE.

Grand Jury May Investigate—Board Sees New District Attorney.

The School Board of the Borough of Queens is trying to set itself right in the minds of the authorities in Queens County in order to prevent any investigation by the Grand Jury. District Attorney-elect John B. Merrill, who takes office on Jan. 1, announced a few days ago that he would ask the January Grand Jury to investigate the school troubles in order to determine whether or not any of the school officers were criminally responsible.

A committee representing the borough School Board waited upon Mr. Merrill in his Long Island City office yesterday to explain the position of the board. The members assured the new county prosecutor that the School Board was in no wise responsible for the failure to pay teachers or for any of the trouble that has disturbed the workings of the school system in Queens. They explained the failure to appoint new janitors by stating that the money appropriated was not sufficient to properly equip and maintain the schools.

The committee will meet Mr. Merrill again this morning, and go into the subject thoroughly. Mr. Merrill said after yesterday's conference that the Grand Jury would, he thought, investigate the school question very thoroughly, as it was within its power so to do.

NEW RULES FOR TEACHERS.

Superintendent Skinner Formulates a Plan for Examinations.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner thinks teachers are examined too often, and has provided new rules leading to permanent certificates. Under the revised rules, all questions of the second and third grades are abolished, and all examinations are based on the standard now required for certificates of the first grade.

Under the rules which Superintendent Skinner will prescribe, to take effect Aug. 1 next, but one grade of questions will be used, and candidates may be examined in any subject required for a certificate of any grade at any of the examinations. Under these rules for certificates of the third grade, candidates will be required to attain 75 per cent. in all subjects in which they are now examined for that certificate. This certificate will be issued for a period of one year, and during the life of such certificate the candidate will be entitled to a certificate of the second grade by attaining 75 per cent. in the four additional subjects which are now required for second-grade certificates. A second-grade certificate will be valid for a period of three years, and the holder of such certificate, on attaining within such period of three years a standing of 75 per cent. in the additional first-grade subjects, will be entitled to a first-grade certificate. A first-grade certificate will be issued for a period of ten years, and on its expiration may be renewed without examination.

Brooklyn's Salary Schedule.

The School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn, at an adjourned meeting held yesterday, accepted the report of the committee appointed to make a new salary schedule. The motion made by Superintendent Maxwell to make an exception in the case of Dr. Calvin Patterson, Principal of the Girls' High School, was laid on the table. His salary will now be cut down to the uniform grade and he will receive $4,500 a year.

CAPT. SHUFELDT TO BE TRIED.

Retired Army Officer to be Court-Martialed Here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The War Department has accepted the challenge of Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, United States Army, retired, and has transmitted all the papers referring to the case of the officer to Major Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, at New York, for court-martial proceedings.

Several days ago, the Adjutant General, by direction of the Secretary of War, ordered Capt. Shufeldt to place himself within the jurisdiction of the civil courts of Maryland, before which that officer was the defendant in divorce proceedings. This order was based on representations of the attorneys of the wife of the officer, that he had failed to comply with the orders of the court for the payment to his wife of a stated amount of alimony, and that he remained outside the jurisdiction of the State court in order to evade his legal obligations.

Subsequently the officer's counsel informed the War Department that, acting on his advice, Capt. Shufeldt would decline to comply with the orders to place himself within the jurisdiction of the court. The attorney said he based his advice on the fact that his client had recently been declared bankrupt by the courts of the District of Columbia, and was consequently relieved from the payment of the alimony decreed by the Maryland court, amounting to date to about $600. A compliance with the orders of the War Department would, the attorney stated, undoubtedly lead to Capt. Shufeldt's imprisonment without proper cause.

The attorney furthermore declared that the proceeding was a scheme on the part of the prosecution to put his client in prison, and he stated that Capt. Shufeldt would stand the consequences of court-martial proceedings rather than obey the order, which virtually meant his incarceration without legal support. Capt. Shufeldt also wrote a letter to the Secretary of War protesting against the action of the military authorities.

All the correspondence in the case has been referred to Gen. Merritt, with instructions to order a court-martial for the trial of Capt. Shufeldt on charges of scandalous conduct and of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

NEUFELD SENTENCED TO DIE.

Found Guilty of the Murder of Mrs. Kronman in the Shortest Trial on Record.

William Neufeld, whose trial for the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman was completed yesterday, was sentenced to die in the electric chair in the week commencing Feb. 12 by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. A few hours later he started, with five other convicts, for Sing Sing, where he was placed in one of the cells assigned to condemned murderers.

When the trial was resumed yesterday morning, William F. Howe, Neufeld's counsel, said he would not introduce any witnesses for his client. He then moved that the evidence given by Capt. McClusky and Detectives McCafferty and Carey be stricken from the records. Their evidence related to the clothing which Prof. Witthaus had found to be bloodstained, and which Neufeld had acknowledged as his. This clothing was obtained by the detectives from Neufeld's mother. Mr. Howe's motion was denied. He then requested the Court to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty in the second degree, but this motion was also denied.

Justice Fursman, in his charge to the jury, dwelt at some length on the differences between murder in the first and second degrees. A juror asked him if a man was guilty of murder in the first degree who entered a house with the intention of robbing it, and in doing so killed a person.

"He would unquestionably be guilty of murder in the first degree," answered the Justice.

The jury went out at 11:55 o'clock, and returned after an absence of eleven minutes. The foreman announced that the jury had found Neufeld gilty of murder in the first degree. The Court then adjourned until 1 o'clock, when Neufeld was led in again to hear his sentence. He displayed great composure, and when asked if he desired to say anything as a reason why judgment according to law should not be pronounced against him, replied, "Nothing whatever," in a loud, clear voice. Justice Fursman then read the sentence, and the condemned man was led out.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that the Neufeld trial was the quickest murder trial in which he had ever participated. A jury was obtained in two hours, the prosecution examination of witnesses included, occupied seventeen hours, while the defense only occupied one, and the jury brought in a verdict after eleven minutes' deliberation.

BURGLARS' WORK IN BROOKLYN.

Men Driven from Two Houses and One Arrest Made.

Burglars are continuing to contribute excitement to life in Brooklyn. Mrs. Caroline Shotwell of 398 State Street, who had a lively experience with burglars several weeks ago, reported yesterday that another attempt had been made to rob her house on Monday morning. She was awakened at an early hour by hearing some one trying to open the front door. Obtaining a revolver, she went to a window and saw a man on the front stoop. When the fellow saw Mrs. Shotwell he ran away, and she fired two shots after him, neither of which, apparently, took effect.

Two alleged burglars who were discovered in the house of George Scheuring, 1,971 Broadway, on Thursday night, leaped from a third-story window in their efforts to escape. One of them was injured, and was caught by the police, while his companion made his escape. Mr. Scheuring is a wholesale confectioner, and has his house equipped with burglar alarms. He was at supper on Thursday evening when one of the alarms went off. Hurrying up stairs, Mr. Scheuring found two men in the hallway. Mr. Scheuring ran down to the street and called Policemen Evans and McLoughlin of the Ralph Avenue Station.

The alleged thieves in the meantime had jumped from a third-story window in the side of the house to the roof of a shed. One of them leaped to the sidewalk from the shed and escaped after a chase. The other man was slightly hurt, and was unable to get away. He was taken to the Ralph Avenue Station, where he was attended by an ambulance surgeon and then locked up. He described himself as John Ritter, thirty-two years old, of 707 Ray Street, Philadelphia. In the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday Ritter was held in $500 bail for examination.

NEW HORACE MANN SCHOOL.

Plans Filed for a Building Which Will Cost $350,000.

Plans for the new Horace Mann School, which will occupy the easterly block front on Broadway, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, were submitted to the Building Department yesterday by the Trustees of the Teachers College. The estimated cost of the building is $350,000.

The ground was conveyed to the Trustees last Spring by James H. Jones for $100,000, estimated to be about one-third its market value. John D. Rockefeller, some time ago, offered, conditionally, a fifty-thousand-dollar gift to the school if the necessary money to build was raised before Jan. 1, 1900.

The façades of the structure will be in brownstone and Holland brick. The roof will be of steel and slate, surmounted by an ornamental cupola over the Broadway entrance.

Across the entire Broadway front of the building, beneath the top row of windows, there will be carved panels, bearing the names of famous philosophers and men noted for their educational works. Two floors of the building will be devoted to an auditorium, with a balcony, having seats arranged on a horseshoe plan. The rest of the structure will be devoted to classrooms.

The entrance to the elementary school will be on One Hundred and Twentieth Street, while the high school will have one on One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The plans were prepared by Josselyn, Howells & Stokes, who intend to make the school building one of the most complete of its kind in the country.

HARPER CONTINUANCE PLAN.

Committee Asks Creditors to Deposit Claims and Grant It Absolute Power to Act.

As a result of its investigation, the committee representing creditors of Harper & Brothers, whose claims aggregate about one-half the total indebtedness of the company, has sent to every creditor a blank form of an agreement providing for deposit with the committee of all claims against the corporation. This is desired for the purpose of securing a reorganization and continuance of the business in the interest of the creditors.

The decision that a continuance is essential to the liquidation of unsecured indebtedness was reached after a close examination into the liabilities and assets of the company, the details of which were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning.

The requests sent out provide that the committee shall have absolute power to act for the creditors who deposit their claims with it. All other creditors must act for themselves.

The plan for the financial readjustment of the corporation's affairs will in the meantime be completed by the committee, and when formulated will be placed on file with the State Trust Company, which will issue certificates on the deposited claims. The holders of these claims will be notified immediately of the plan of reorganization, and any depositor may withdraw from the plan within ten days from the time of notification upon surrender of his trust certificate and paying his share of the committee's expenses. It is expected that the plan of reorganization will be completed by the middle of next week.

The decision of the committee is approved by G. B. M. Harvey, agent of the Trustees and receiver, who expressed his belief that the company would be able to regain its feet if the business is continued under the control of the creditors' committee.

"Although the secured creditors are protected even in the event of a forced sale," said a representative of Mr. Harvey yesterday, "the unsecured creditors would in that case get but little. The estimate of 22.5 per cent. assets against the unsecured liabilities was certainly too high except for a 'going' concern. Most of the creditors are banks, and they will see from the report of the committee, which is made up of business men with an established reputation for sound judgment and solidity, that the proposed plan is the only profitable one for all concerned."

Doctor a Morphine Victim.

Magistrate Olmstead, presiding in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, committed Dr. Edward M. Bangs, forty years old, a guest of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, to Bellevue Hospital to have his sanity determined. When he was received there last night he was found to be a victim of the morphine habit. He was placed in one of the wards for treatment. He had $50 in money and an expensive gold watch and chain. He is well dressed, and evidently a man of means and refinement. He declined to give his home address, but said he lived out of town.

MYSTERIOUS JOHN F. CARROLL.

Mr. Croker's Lieutenant and Others of the Name Deny Ownership of Mortgaged Property.

A valuable piece of property at 644 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street has a mortgage upon it of $8,500, which the hoders have been trying to foreclose, but a mysterious man of the name of John F. Carroll, who holds the title to the property, cannot be found. Process servers have held up every John F. Carroll they could find, from Mr. Croker's lieutenant to John F. Carroll of Avenue A, and they all deny ownership of the property. The agent for the property either cannot or will not throw any light upon the identity of the rightful John F. Carroll.

The law firm of Mitchell & Mitchell, representing the holders of the mortgage, have finally decided that they will never find the proper Carroll, so yesterday they went before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, and obtained permission to serve the owner by publication. Justice Beekman also appointed Charles Decker referee to hear the foreclosure suit.

In July last Edward Mitchell of counsel for the plaintiff received the following letter, dated July 27, from S. B. Rogers, a real estate dealer of 26 Cortlandt Street:

The owner has said that he will pay the interest if you will discontinue suit in foreclosure. The city is about to take the property and pay the money inside of six months. Yours,
S. B. ROGERS.

In response to the letter, Mr. Mitchell says, he called upon Mr. Rogers. He said that he was willing to accede to the request of the defendant if John F. Carroll, the real owner, would place his personal indorsement upon the request. In answer to this, Mr. Mitchell says, Rogers told him that the name of the owner must remain a secret, and that under no circumstances would he give the desired indorsement. Mr. Rogers told Mr. Mitchell that all dealings in regard to the property must be had with him personally. The mortgage, it is understood, was made before John F. Carroll became the owner of the property.

BUTLER ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Louis Trouveau, thirty-six years old, butler for ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan at 16 East Fifty-sixth Street, attempted to kill himself yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat. He was removed to Flower Hospital and will recover.

Trouveau was found lying across the bed in his room by another servant. Near by lay the razor which the man had used. Policeman McNamee of the East Fifty-first Street Station was called in, and he summoned an ambulance. No reason can be learned for the man's attempt to take his life.

A servant employed in the house said that Trouveau had also tried to kill himself while at work in the pantry. When the man was found, considerable excitement was occasioned by the announcement, and Mrs. Sheehan was greatly affected by the shock.

Trouveau is married, his wife living somewhere in East Fifty-fourth Street.

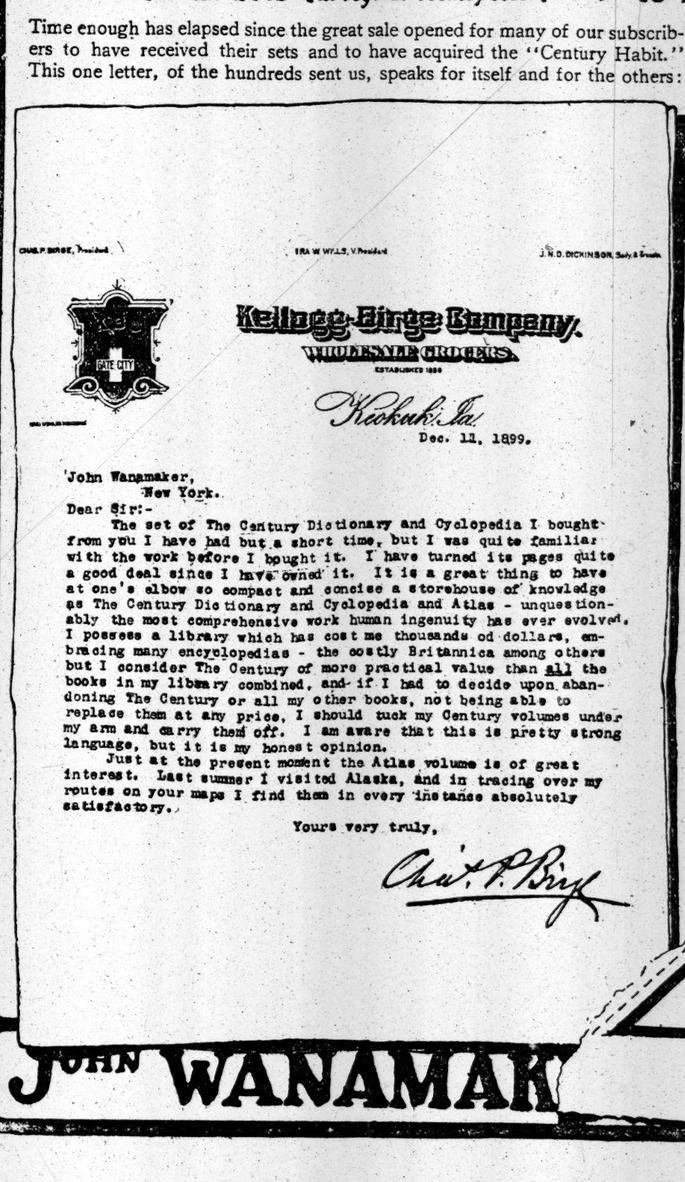
It is going to be known as "The MILLION-DOLLAR SALE of the CENTURY" at the Wanamaker Store"

The sales of The CENTURY Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas through the Wanamaker Century Club have totally eclipsed, in amount of money, the record of any work that was ever sold before (at retail) in all the history of this country's book-selling.

These figures will make it easier for you to realize what such a statement means. Since the sale began, a few weeks ago, up to Christmas Eve, there have been

SOLD $611,556. worth of the sets [at regular retail prices] | SAVED $305,778. to members of the Wanamaker "Century" Club.

Time enough has elapsed since the great sale opened for many of our subscribers to have received their sets and to have acquired the "Century Habit." This one letter, of the hundreds sent us, speaks for itself and for the others:



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John Wanamaker,
New York.

Dear Sir:-

The set of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia I bought from you I have had but a short time, but I was quite familiar with the work before I bought it. I have turned its pages quite a good deal since I have owned it. It is a great thing to have at one's elbow so compact and concise a storehouse of knowledge as The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas - unquestionably the most comprehensive work human ingenuity has ever evolved. I possess a library which has cost me thousands od dollars, embracing many encyclopedias - the costly Britannica among others but I consider The Century of more practical value than all the books in my library combined, and if I had to decide upon abandoning The Century or all my other books, not being able to replace them at any price, I should tuck my Century volumes under my arm and carry them off. I am aware that this is pretty strong language, but it is my honest opinion.

Just at the present moment the Atlas volume is of great interest. Last summer I visited Alaska, and in tracing over my routes on your maps I find them in every instance absolutely satisfactory.

Yours very truly,
Chas. P. Binge

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FOURTEEN PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

DO THE GERMANS "HATE" ENGLAND?

Some astonishing statements as to the feeling of the German people toward England are made in the January North American Review by Prof. HANS DELBRUCK, lecturer on history in the University of Berlin. If the professor has not mistaken the sentiment of his countrymen they are inspired by a feeling of hatred toward the English. They do not merely dislike them, or look on them with coldness—they hate England and its people. There is only one exception, but it is a most important one, the Kaiser. He stands solitary and alone, the only German who does not hate the English.

Not only this, "a sentiment of hate for England unites the whole Continent." The Russians have "long seen their greatest enemy in England." For nearly thirty years "la revanche" and the recovery of their lost provinces has been the thought uppermost in the minds of Frenchmen, but France is now ready to forgive the old enemy in her deeper hatred of the new, for "ever since Fashoda, her desire for revenge for that humiliation has thrown her antagonism for Germany into the background." There they stand, then, these three great Continental powers, animated by a common sentiment of hatred of the English. "England must have no illusions on this point; if it were announced to-morrow that Russia, France, and Germany had concluded a Continental alliance against England, this news would be welcomed everywhere with joy by the people of the three nations."

We see no evidence in Prof. DELBRUCK'S article that he at all understood the magnitude of the topic he was treating. Of course, if this mighty passion of which he writes with a running pen is real, it will shortly burst all bonds of restraint and then the world will be remade. It is very important that we know whence comes this monster who may presently be uncaged. The underlying and inspiring motive, the first cause of this hatred of England, is what we want to get at. The Berlin Professor of History tells us with perfect candor what it is. England is getting on too well, she is colonizing the world too fast and too successfully, and she is becoming too powerful—that is the reason why the Germans and their neighbors hate her:

> England insists on being the only great commercial and colonial power in the world, and is only willing to allow other nations the favor of owning small fragments as enclaves wedged in helplessly between her possessions. This it is which we neither can nor intend to tolerate. Once England has overcome the Boers, she will take the German possessions in Africa as her next booty. At present there is still Portuguese territory intervening; but Portugal, pressed by financial necessities, will soon be forced to part with it. Perhaps Germany and England will share it between them; but in every case the benefit will only be an illusory one for Germany, should England at the same time endeavor to uphold the position of paramount power toward Germany also. This is the reason why even the most peace-loving citizen, the best friend of England among the German people, looks upon the struggle of the Boers with England as though it were his own cause. We no longer feel inclined to accept the pretensions of England to Anglicize one continent of the world after another. The good things of this world belong to all civilized nations in common. As England is not expected to give way peaceably, and as her great naval power cannot be overwhelmed by any one single State, the best remedy would be the alliance against her of all her rivals together, especially of Russia, France, and Germany.

Let the reader note carefully the professor's "remedy" for the offensive growth of England's power. He would ally against her all her rivals, especially Russia, France, and Germany. Turn the page and you come upon this sentence:

> "A Continntal alliance against England would undoubtedly mean a general war against her."

We feel impelled to inquire, with a most respectful feeling toward the governing body of the University of Berlin, whether history is taught in this spirit to the youth who sojourn at that university for purposes of study. Does Prof. DELBRUCK draw from his historical studies and impart to the students who attend his lectures the principle that when a nation discovers that another nation is doing well what it is unable to do itself, except badly, it must forcibly interfere, and provoke others to interfere, with the advancement of its "rival"? His present teaching unquestionably ranges him with those who sympathize with the barbarian and against the civilized, with the Persian and against the Greek, whose light he sought to extinguish; with the Teuton and against the Roman, who taught him that there were better laws than his and better clothing than skins; against the Spaniards and the English and in favor of the red men, who were holding against a restless world a vast and rich continent, as the Boers are now holding the Transvaal with their sterile arts but excellent rifles.

Let civilization and progress and men of liberal minds everywhere be thankful for Kaiser WILLIAM II. He has been misunderstood, his character has not been appreciated. "Such is the state of public opinion in Germany," says Prof. DELBRUCK at the close of his exposition of the passionate hatred of England that inspires every German save one. "There is only one person in the whole country who thinks otherwise, and that is the Kaiser. And in Germany foreign politics are shaped not by public opinion but by the Kaiser." Long may he live and reign, this Emperor who is the veritable savior of his people, who restrains them from entering in a spirit of passion that would disgrace a street mob upon a policy of barbarism and awful bloodshed. And the thoughtful will go further. They will be much inclined to pray devoutly that the gigantic power which he alone controls, which but for him would as one man plunge into a career of bloody reaction, may not endure beyond his time. It would certainly be better for the world, better for humanity to-day and for posterity, that German unity should cease to be and Germany be resolved into its component States than that, like a locomotive without its master, it should go crashing on, subject to no influence but the blind propelling force of popular passion and envy.

That would be a desperate necessity, indeed, that should demand the destruction of the German Empire. It is a necessity, we think, of Prof. DELBRUCK'S creating. If he is wrong in his assertion that every German except the Kaiser "hates" England and would like to see a Continental alliance make war on her, then the necessity of doing away with the empire disappears. The conclusion of cool-headed readers of the professor's article will be that he is wrong, that he writes in a spirit for which every enlightened German ought to blush and which ought to impair or destroy altogether his reputation as a lecturer on history.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The British military censorship is evidently close and effective. But it is not close enough to conceal the fact that really there is nothing going on. The three divisions of the British army of invasion have not yet had an armed man in Boer territory. They are all on British territory, and they are all on the defensive. The explanation of their inertia is of course obvious. They do not feel strong enough to take the offensive. In fact, each of the three divisions has separately tried the offensive, and separately been repulsed.

It is commonly said that they are waiting to be strengthened by reinforcements. But this is not a wholly adequate explanation. The casualties, impressive as they have been in Great Britain, have not been numerous enough seriously to affect the strength of the forces. The three Generals have practically the forces with which they started, and which have been found insufficient. There was a very suggestive letter from a retired officer in The London Times the other day, in which he pointed out that the force now in South Africa was sufficient to employ to the utmost all the facilities of transport and subsistence the country afforded, and that an addition to the number of men would be an addition to the difficulty in these respects. The flower of the British Army is already in South Africa and at the front. More troops could be useful, according to this critic, only to make up the loss by casualties and disease and to assist in guarding the communications.

Meanwhile, and for the present, time is on the side of the Boers. They show no disposition to attempt offensive operations. Indeed, there is no reason why they should. Their immediate objectives are the capture of Kimberley and Ladysmith and their garrisons. It was for the relief of these that Lord METHUEN and Gen. BULLER fought their battles and were repulsed under conditions which forbid a renewal of the attempt. The Boers can now afford, at least for the present, to trust to the natural causes which are aiding them. Meanwhile they are strengthening their own defenses, so as apparently to make them impregnable against a direct attack. Apparently also they are maintaining a close investment of the two towns, with an occasional bombardment which is becoming progressively accurate and unpleasant. Whatever store of provisions is now in the beleaguered towns is all upon which their garrisons can rely. Add that this is the South African midsummer, and that the heat is very oppressive to Englishmen. Add, still further, that imported horses in South Africa suffer from a disabling disease from which native or acclimated horses are comparatively free, and that this disease has already broken out among the British horses. It becomes plain that the Boers can afford, for some weeks to come, to wait and rely upon their natural allies and that the British situation will in the meantime be daily becoming more serious.

THE VALUE OF OUR CANALS.

Twenty years ago Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT remarked to the writer that with a well-equipped four-track railroad freight could be carried from Buffalo to New York at less cost than on the Erie Canal. That remark has been more than verified by the experience of the road and the canal since then. But the problem of what the canal can do and what it ought to be made to do has greatly changed. It is no longer what the cost is of carrying freight from Buffalo to New York, but what the cost is of carriage from the head of the great lakes to Liverpool or European markets.

It is this problem that Mr. EDWARD P. NORTH, an able engineer of this city, discusses in The North American Review for January. He starts out with the broad statement that transportation is "the most successful of all applications of labor-saving machinery," "one which so reduces the cost of exchanging property as to give the largest reward to the producer and the maximum product to the consumer, with the result that both, having greater net gains, can increase the capital necessary for further labor-saving machinery." That is what the Erie Canal did in its early years. It caused the freight between Buffalo and Albany to fall from $100 a ton to $10 and then to $2. It made of the City of New York the largest exporting and importing port of the country, and by concentrating here the main lines of railroads made the bay of New York the cheapest point in the world for the assembling of raw materials for manufacture and distributing the finished product. And it built up along its banks many manufacturing centres and developed the richest and most intelligent rural population in the world.

But relatively to the needs of to-day the Erie Canal is as backward as was the wagon road when the canal was first built. It can float only 240 tons in a single boat, while the trainload has become 2,000 tons and is likely to reach 3,000 tons. Mr. NORTH thinks that the advice to close the canal might be justified unless "it can be restored to public service by so increasing its capacity that boats carrying at least twice as much as any probable railroad train can navigate it with speed and convenience." He declares:

> It is desirable not only for the City and State of New York, but for all countries consuming either raw or manufactured products, that we should have through the present centres of population, production, and consumption in New York a channel of distribution so ample and convenient that, as far as sound judgment can foresee, the minimum freight rates shall be charged, and generally the resistance to transportation shall be less on it than on any other conceivable route between the great lakes and the Atlantic.
>
> This can be done only by a canal of such cross section as to pass readily the largest boats navigating or likely to navigate the lakes. It would give every farmer in the West 2 or 3 cents more for his grain and increase his purchases from New York City. It would restore the central part of the State to the relative prosperity of fifty years ago, triple if not quadruple the traffic of the Port of New York, and perpetuate its supremacy as a manufacturing and commercial centre.

The effect of so radical a change as this is, in Mr. NORTH'S judgment, to be regarded favorably in the light of experience. In 1881 the St. Mary's Falls Canal, connecting the lower lakes with Lake Superior, was deepened from 11½ feet to 17 feet, and in three years the traffic increased from 1,750,000 tons to nearly 3,000,000 tons. By 1890 the traffic exceeded that through the Suez Canal, and since that time has been more than double the Suez traffic. In 1895 a further deepening was made of the Canadian lock to 20 feet and of the American lock to 21 feet. The result is not only an enormous increase in the traffic, but a great reduction in the cost of carriage due to the larger vessels that can be employed. Three years after the first deepening 89 per cent. of the traffic was carried in vessels too large for the old locks. Comparing the freight charges of the three years since the last deepening with the average charge of the preceding nine years, they are only .87 of a mill per ton per mile, as against 1.89 mills. And it is estimated that if this traffic had had to pay railroad charges at least three-quarters of the goods carried could not have been produced.

The foregoing is but an example of the facts cited by Mr. NORTH as to the effect of making a ship canal from the lakes to the sea. He is plainly convinced that nothing less is worth considering. He is particularly scornful of the idea that the depth of the canal shall be governed by discharge of boats at Buffalo and New York. Of this he says:

> The provision that boats shall receive and discharge their cargoes at Buffalo and New York shuts all but three out of the 40,000,000 tons passing Detroit from access to New York by water carriage; it decreases the value of all raw material produced west of Buffalo without increasing the value of that produced east of that point; it increases the cost of finished products to all who are reached by our commerce; it impedes the investment of capital and employment of labor in the State, thereby diminishing its resources, and it does not help the railroads. The continued maintenance of two toll gates in this State, that the few may receive large gains from handling the minimum amount of merchandise, to the loss of the many, is a commercial outrage, and we have to go back to the revenue reforms of the Rhine barons for an analogue.

On this point, whatever may be the soundness of his views in other regards, Mr. NORTH is undoubtedly right. The theory that a place can be made prosperous by the obstacles it can present to trade is worse than mediaeval: it is barbarous.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

"Hospital Sunday," which is fixed for the last Sunday of the year, by an interesting coincidence occurs this year not only on the last Sunday, but on the last day of the year. The calls upon almost every one for gifts to one object or another are no doubt many; but no community can afford to neglect those particular objects of charitable giving that have come into existence because of a general demand for them, which by their conduct hold the confidence of the public, and which, above all, were instituted for the community's moral and physical well being.

Foremost in this class stands indisputably the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, the accredited representative of thirty-eight of our hospitals. Last year the collection under its auspices amounted to $70,000. This year it is hoped to make the sum to be collected for distribution at least $80,000, and it ought to be $100,000. Steady as has been the increase of this collection during the past twenty years, it has nevertheless failed to keep up with the percentage of increase in the hospital needs of the city, and the amount divided among the beneficiaries on the basis of free days is somewhat less per capita than it was ten years ago.

A very prosperous business year is just closing and other prosperous years are in the immediate future. It is common enough to hear of men and women giving hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars for single objects; but it is difficult to get people to give large sums to a common fund. Many who give $25, $10, or even so little as $5 to help the associated hospitals, give readily $100 or $1,000 to a single institution because of a personal interest, or (and this quite frequently) because some friend brings the subject to their attention. Would it not be well for those who are both willing and able to give largely to any worthy cause to take into account that on the average the claims of thirty-eight hospitals are just thirty-eight times greater than those of any single institution, and make their "Hospital Sunday" offering somewhat in proportion to this mathematical relation?

The General Agent of the association reports that the outlook for large collections in the trades is most encouraging; that many contributions are also being received from the professions, and notably from lawyers, to whom a special appeal has been sent out by a committee composed of well-known members of the bar, and, finally, properly to round out the year's work, a special plea is made by the associated hospitals for a generous "Hospital Sunday" collection to-morrow in all places of worship.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A real cyclone of excitement is raging at Chelsea, Mass. The storm began on Tuesday, when Mayor SETH J. LITTLEFIELD summarily removed from office Chief of Police WILLIAM P. DRURY, and it reached its fiercest height Wednesday evening, when the Aldermen met to hear the Mayor's reasons for his action and to decide, as is their duty under the Chelsea charter, whether or not the removal was to stand. The Mayor spoke with vigor and directness. He asserted that the Chief is an active opponent of municipal reform, and that he is the friend, not the enemy, of gamblers. As proof of this friendship, the Mayor declared that whenever a raid on gambling places was planned, the curtains in the Chief's office are arranged in a way well known to sentries kept in front of the building by the lawbreakers, and that in consequence of warnings thus given the efforts of good citizens and honest officials always came to nothing. The Mayor presented twelve dates on which to his personal knowledge this peculiar arrangement of the Chief's curtains had been followed by the timely closing and dismantling of a threatened gambling place, and a policeman testified that he had noticed the same thing at least a hundred times. These revelations were made in the presence of a great throng of people, and the sensation they created is described as tremendous. In reply the Chief first entered a brief personal denial, and then called several of his subordinates and of the Headquarters employes. All of them said that he was a most faithful, amiable, and energetic guardian of Chelsea's peace and morals. As for the raising and lowering of the curtains in the Chief's office, the colored janitor took upon himself all responsibility for that, and declared that it had reference to the sun, and not to gambling house raids. After a session lasting till 4 o'clock in the morning, the Aldermen decided by a vote of 14 to 1 that the removal of the Chief was undeserved and that he could keep his office. This seemed to please the assembled multitude vastly.

—In a letter contributed to The Springfield Republican, Mrs. CAROLINE HEALEY DALL of Washington makes the surprising assertion that no drop of negro blood flowed in the veins of the late FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Her warrant for this statement is a conversation which she had with Mr. DOUGLASS at his home in Uniontown a short time before his death. Noticing a rude portrait on the wall, Mrs. DALL asked whom it represented. "Myself at the age of thirty," replied the host, whereupon the visitor exclaimed that it looked like the picture of a young Omaha. "Naturally enough," was the reply, and then Mr. DOUGLASS went on to say that his grandmother was a full-blooded Potomac Indian, his mother her child by a white master, and he himself, therefore, one-fourth Potomac and three-fourths Caucasian. Mrs. DALL, in some excitement, asked why nothing of this appeared in the biographies. Mr. DOUGLASS answered: "It would not please my people and is not of the least consequence. I was just as much a slave as any of them; that was the only important thing." Speaking further of his mother, Mr. DOUGLASS said: "I do not know what sort of woman she was. All I remember of her is a pair of big eyes swimming in tears. She was sold away before I could remember, to a plantation six miles off. I never saw her but once. She walked those six miles after dark one night and back again before morning just to look at me as I lay asleep. I opened my eyes and saw her. After the war I could not find her." Mrs. DALL'S declaration is enough, of course, to settle the fact that this conversation took place exactly as she has rehearsed it, but it is far from precluding the possibility that Mr. DOUGLASS was mistaken as to his own descent. His hair certainly did not suggest Indian origin, and the circumstance that he was occasionally taken for a South American Spaniard does not prove much one way or the other.

—One of the charges occasionally made against doctors is that familiarity with suffering—in others—renders them less cautious than they might be in inflicting pain. We have never taken much stock in this doctrine, but a particularly cruel bit of humor of a very professional kind that appears in one of the minor medical papers might be regarded by some as furnishing support for the theory mentioned. The inconsiderate joker starts by making the assertion that there is a good deal in hypnotism, faith cure, telepathy, "Christian Science," and all that sort of thing, and then proceeds to justify his admission in a way that will excite the severest reprehension from the Navy Department. "Did not Admiral SAMPSON," he asks, "annihilate the Spanish fleet by 'absent treatment?' And what made Gen. TORAL surrender Santiago but a 'suggestion' from the same powerful sensorium, passed along through Capt. CHADWICK to Gen. SHAFTER, and so on to the Spanish patient? The highest naval authorities at Washington—and what can be higher?—have vouched for these revolutionizing developments in modern war. And still, the antiquated Britishers can make suggestions to Gen. JOUBERT through no better medium than lyddite shells!" We fairly shudder to think of the number of people who will forget the anger and agony these remarks are calculated to cause in the eminent persons at whom they are aimed and who will join in a chorus of cynical laughter. As for ourselves, of course we do not find the jest at all amusing, and we rehearse it only for the sake of calling attention to its enormity.

—Among the eminent Englishmen who have contributed money for the equipment of the yeomanry soon to start for South Africa is Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR. His gift is £1,000—by no means a small sum, from some points of view, but from others it is surprisingly minute, and, while it may not be exactly delicate to express curiosity in a matter of no personal concern to any American, still we cannot help wondering whether or not the average Briton thinks that £1,000 was all he could reasonably expect from a fellow-citizen at once so wealthy and, according to his own statements, so deeply indebted to the meteor flag as is Mr. ASTOR. Far greater contributions have recently been made by people who, having been born in the shadow of that flag, could not pay it the ultimate compliment of abandoning for its sake another flag, itself of no mean merit. And some, too, of station even more lofty than his, have offered personal as well as financial assistance to the imperiled empire. To entirely disinterested observers it seems as though Mr. ASTOR had lost the opportunity of a lifetime by not volunteering. A relative of his, by doing so in another cause not long ago, secured for himself treasures that no amount of money will buy, even in England.

—A word that hasn't made its appearance on the surface of the English language for years and years has suddenly been brought into view. It is the word "enclave," and thanks for its elevation from the verbal depths must be given to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin. At any rate, the term has as yet been used only in the comments excited by that paper's article on a probable or possible division between England and Germany of Portugal's colonial possessions. With its convenience thus demonstrated anew, "enclave" is likely to put on all the airs and graces of youth and to win popularity in circles far wider than those of diplomacy. It is an admirable substitute for the elongated phrases by which territory owned by one nation and inclosed in territory owned by another can alone be designated. Of highly respectable lineage, "enclave" deserved resuscitation, and should not be allowed again to fall into disuse.

SETTLING SCHOOL QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last year I have noticed with some interest and not a little mortification the newspaper reports of the difficulties that exist between Mr. Maxwell, Superintendent of the public schools of the Greater New York, and the School Commissioners of the different boroughs, and of the unrest and dissatisfaction of the teachers and the parents of the children with both.

For this unhappiness I, as a quiet citizen, have been seriously trying to discover the cause. We all must realize that sometimes a very insignificant cause makes a great deal of trouble, and then again a great cause but little disturbance. A small spark may occasion a great conflagration, and then again a great bursting flame may end where it begins. From a verbal report of a meeting of a committee from the Board of Education, which included Mr. Maxwell, that took place less than a month ago, at which thirty or forty lady teachers were present by notification, an inference may be drawn that may throw a sidelight on much of the trouble and contribute indirectly perhaps as to how it may be pleasantly settled.

During the session referred to each one of the members of the committee is said to have been puffing a choice cigar. This was strange conduct for educated men to indulge in, especially when the spirit of discord was abroad among them and ladies were present to attest. They were utterly disregarding tradition and history. We have all heard and read of smoking pipes of peace, but never cigars of peace. Our Dutch predecessors, if history is to be believed, settled many perplexing political and other questions amid clouds of smoke from pipes, and so did Lo, the poor Indian, wild brother of our native land. This, to say the least we can of these well-informed gentlemen, was a grave mistake.

Cigars are all right in their places, but we have no account of their being used in peacemaking. Gen. U. S. Grant, the great American Captain, smoked cigars not for peace sake, but in order that he might be more determined in battle. Now, the people do not want in this matter the victories of war, but of peace. If these gentlemen of the Board of Education must smoke at their meetings and are desirous of accomplishing in a peaceful and reasonable manner, especially when ladies are present in force, the work they are expected to do, let them call upon the city to provide them pipes, with tobacco to match, and the effect will be magical no doubt. This is but a small allowance for the boon of peace.

> "O germ, O fount, O word of love, O thought
> at random cast,
> Ye were but little at the first, but mighty at the last."

Dr. Benjamin Franklin, when a delegate in the convention that was framing the Constitution of the United States, while an angry debate was going on concerning some articles of the instrument, moved an adjournment for rest and a season of prayer to the Almighty God who had led these States out of bondage and was willing and able to help now in this all-important counsel. The motion was carried and the prayer meeting was held.

On reassembling thereafter the articles were passed without hardly any discussion by a large vote. Dr. Franklin, if alive at the present time, would be looked upon as an agnostic. He, however, understood the subduing power of prayer on the human mind and the effect of such communion with a spirit, ideal though it might be, so divinely pure and sublime, that selfishness would be broadened to include all who defended a common principle on equal terms. May these educated gentlemen take a lesson from the past and these departed worthies, and broaden their selfishness, and settle down by a becoming demeanor to the work that they are expected to do by a confiding public.

A READER.

New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

ANSWERS MR. SHEARMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My esteemed friend, Thomas G. Shearman, is by far the most zealous and exaggerated anti-Boer whom the present South African trouble has developed. It is a pity that one who is usually so careful in his statements should be misled by the partisans of "Joe" Chamberlain into such limitless use of adjectives and a surrender of some of the principles for which he has hitherto stood.

My answer to his terrific tirades against President Krüger and all things connected with the Transvaal Government is that, even if we go to the extreme of admitting them to be founded on fact, Britain and the Uitlander are not justified. The Boer established himself in the Transvaal precisely as the Pilgrim and Puritan established themselves on the Continent of America. He won his freedom and his right to establish his Government, just as effectively as our forefathers won the right to establish the Government of the United States. Having so established it, they had a right to enact such laws for the government of foreigners as they saw fit. They had the right to exclude them altogether if they chose—just as we exclude the Chinese and many other foreigners whom we choose to call undesirable. If the foreigner does not like it, he may stay away and plant himself in some more liberal and hospitable community.

Mr. Shearman evidently appreciates this fact, for, like many of his fellow-Anglomaniacs, he lays great stress upon the assertion that the Outlanders were "invited" by President Krüger to come into the Transvaal territory and develop it. No one who knows President Krüger can believe for a moment that he ever extended such an invitation to an Englishman, and I am quite sure that Mr. Sydney Brooks, who speaks for the English side of this controversy in a forcible though temperate article in The North American Review of July last, explains the status of the Uitlander in the Transvaal much more accurately than Mr. Shearman does.

Mr. Brooks says: "The Uitlanders had come into the country uninvited and undesired, seeking only gold—and with full warning that it was a Boer Republic they were entering."

Now the distorted and exaggerated claims concerning this alleged invitation are based upon the discussions which preceded the settlement of the convention of 1884, and the most that was said or done by President Krüger or any one representing the Transvaal concerning the entry of foreigners to the Boer Republic is expressed in the terms of that convention as follows:

> "All persons other than natives conforming themselves to the laws of the Transvaal State will have full liberty with their families to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the Transvaal State. They will be entitled to hire or possess houses, manufacturers' warehouses, shops, and premises. They may carry on their commerce and will not be subject in respect to their persons or property, or in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, other than those which are or may be imposed upon Transvaal citizens."

This is the sum and substance of the "invitation" business, and not one of the conditions thereof has been violated by the Transvaal Government. Mr. Shearman's contention depends mainly upon the allegation of inhospitality and a repetition of the oft-exploded charge of unjust and discriminative taxation. This latter is too untenable to engage the attention of so astute a lawyer as Mr. Shearman, and the fact that he lays such stress upon it exposes the weakness of his entire indictment of the Boers.

For the benefit of those who are daily being misled by this allegation of unjust taxation, let me say that there is no tax levied in the Transvaal which does not apply to the Boer citizen equally with the resident foreigner. No direct taxes are levied there, but all the revenue is derived from franchise taxes, and a general tax of 2½ per cent. on the output of the gold mines. There is no ground tax, and no income tax; and although the Uitlander may pay a large proportion of the total tax, he does it indirectly, and the burden falls upon business enterprises which are enormously profitable. It is stated by one who knows that the price of dynamite is lower at Johannesburg than it is in Kimberley or in Rhodesia, and the charges of the Netherland Railway Company, which pays nearly one-quarter of the income of the State, are lower by 50 per cent. than the charges of the English Bulawayo Railroad in Rhodesia.

The tax of 2½ per cent. on the gold output is a striking example of moderation when compared with the corresponding British tax of 10 per cent. on the gold output of the Klondike.

In October, 1893, Mr. Shearman appeared before the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means in Washington and made a strong plea for the taxation of all corporations having exclusive privileges of any kind whatever, and enumerated mines as belonging to such class. He said: "Assuming that monopolies are necessary and even benficial, yet there is no form of property which it is so clearly not only the right but the duty of the Government to tax. These are in fact the only kinds of property which ought to be taxed."

As I have said, all the revenue of the Transvaal Government is derived from this source of taxation, and it is difficult therefore to appreciate the force of Mr. Shearman's paradoxical contention. There was a time when Mr. Shearman was suspected of a strong leaning toward the theories of the late Henry George, and if there was anything which that tax reformer most vigorously protested against, it was any right of private ownership of coal or gold mines, which he claimed belonged exclusively to the Government, i. e., the people.

Has Mr. Shearman so far modified his views as to regard with disfavor the extremely moderate tax levied on the gold mines of South Africa? Has he so far forgotten the fundamental principles of the "single tax" as to seriously maintain that the gold dug from the bowels of the earth is "wealth produced" by the miner?

Away with all this rot, and put the Anglo-South African controversy on the only basis where it can rest with any show of consistency, viz., a struggle for supremacy—old as the history of man. Lord Selborne, speaking in the British Parliament before the commencement of hostilities, swept away all the flimsy pretexts concerning the franchise and taxation, and in a few words stated the real cause of controversy when he said:

> "The leaders of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State had had an ideal before their minds, quite honorable in itself, and one which they were entitled to cherish if they chose, yet which had this unfortunate and deadly blot in its conception that it was absolutely incompatible with the ideal of the British people.
>
> "It was simply a conflict of the two ideals which were simply incompatible. This he believed was the real history of this crisis. It was not a war about the letter 's,' or any small distinction between five and seven years' franchise. It was a war brought about because two people who ought to be kindred, and ought to be friends, had unfortunately for themselves aspired to two different ideals."

In other words, England is seeking under the plea of superior civilization to force her commercial and political supremacy upon the whole of South Africa. This is the whole question in a nutshell.

EDWARD ELSWORTH.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1899.

IN CIVILIZATION'S INTEREST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While not for any love I bear England, but because I believe, with you, that the best interests of civilization would be subserved by her triumph, I sincerely trust she may be victorious in her present conflict. And yet, as the Bible states, men should "in the day of adversity consider." It seems to me there are some things, in the most remote past, that, in her present condition, it would be well for England to most carefully "consider."

Let her call to mind the long series of cruel, heart-breaking editorials against us in The London Times during our days of storm and stress in our civil war—articles which Mr. Motley, in a letter to Senator Sumner, characterized as "the continued vicious, unfair editorials now appearing in The Times." Let her call to mind, also, the almost equally heart-breaking letters of "Historicus," and "consider" if Sir William Harcourt and his fellow-countrymen would be likely to enjoy such letters against England in these present days.

Furthermore, supposing there was in Europe to-day a nation as overpowering as England was to us in those days of agony, let her "consider" how Englishmen would like it if that nation let loose a sufficient number of Alabamas to sweep England's mercantile marine from the ocean to the same extent precisely that the Alabama swept on us.

I well remember the fleet of Russian war vessels which lay in the Hudson River, off the docks of West Street, whose commander, as has since transpired, had sealed instructions to report for orders to President Lincoln in the event of the United States being attacked by England! I remember, also, the cruel, ill-bred, but thoroughly English, performance of the present Duke of Devonshire—then Lord Hartington—in wearing Confederate colors in his buttonhole at a party given by the late Mr. August Belmont in 1862.

All of which illustrates the quality of the sympathy we received from England in our days of trial—days when the kindly sympathy of England meant far more to us than by any possibility ours could now mean to her. In his farewell remarks the other day Lord Roberts, alluding with gratitude to the manifestation of American sympathy, said: "There is nothing like adversity to test the value of our friends." I agree with his lordship perfectly.

CHARLES D. NOTT.

Morris Heights, Dec. 26, 1899.

Neutral Nations with the Boers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to your editorial, "Size and Sympathy" of to-day, and many other of your manifestations during the last weeks, I want to say that the explanation of the public opinion in the European countries, and even here in the United States, is to be found in quite another direction than you and M. Zola in his presumed words claim. The reason why such a large and overwhelming majority of all the neutral nations is on the side of the Boers is a strong and healthy feeling of right and righteousness, and I would like to ask you, Do you really mean that the progress of the world, the security of liberal institutions, the cause of civilization, would be promoted by subduing and humiliating right and justice, the highest, if not the only, purpose of all human culture?

EUGENE E. MIRTHS.

New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

SCHLEY FOR PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will be a difficult task for the Democratic Party to prevent the re-election of a Republican war President by nominating a civilian. They should place in nomination the real hero of the battle of Santiago de Cuba, Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who is not only a warrior, but a student of the science of government, well skilled in civil law.

McKinley and his party have robbed him of one of the greatest naval victories in the world's history, because they fear that he might be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. If the voters of these United States have an opportunity to right this wrong, I believe they will do it with a vengeance.

In August, 1898, to allay the agitation and pacify the people, President McKinley raised him to the rank of Rear Admiral, and now he has sent him to South America. But he cannot send him far enough away from the United States to keep him out of the White House at Washington if the people desire to place him there by their votes at this coming November election.

President McKinley has the support of the trusts, combines, and bosses, who control the machinery of the Republican Party. Admirals Dewey and Schley have the affection and hearts of the people.

Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson claims the victory at Santiago because he was superior in rank to Schley, and because he planned the battle one or two weeks in advance, but the facts are that all the planning he did, with the aid of Lieut. Hobson, was to sink a ship in the channel of the harbor, so as to keep Admiral Cervera from coming out, which was a complete failure.

This was a battle at sea. The Spanish Admiral made the attack, and all the planning on the American side was like a game of chess or checkers. It had to be done during the progress of the battle, for what course the enemy would take to escape was not known. If the battle had been lost, or if any of Admiral Cervera's ships had escaped, Schley would have had to take all the blame.

July 3, at about 9:45 A. M., Sampson signaled from his flagship to Schley, "Disregard movement from the Commander in Chief," and steamed eastward to Siboney, thus placing Schley in command of the fleet. Sampson was about twelve miles away with his flagship New York when the battle commenced. Admiral Schley, in the absence of Sampson, was the highest officer in rank, and if he was not in command, who was?

The venerable, honest Republican historian M. Halstead sums up the whole matter in a few words when he says, "Sampson was not in the combat."

Schley was ordered to Santiago by the Navy Department, and under his command, May 29, the Spanish fleet was discovered and completely blockaded. So it may be possible that all planning that could be done in advance was done by Schley. As the Spaniards emerged from the harbor, they steered westward, and Schley's movements were the crucial and deciding feature of the combat. Admiral Pasquale Cervera testified that it was his intention to ram Admiral Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, with the Maria Teresa, and that he was only prevented from executing that intention by the loop movements. It looks like dirty politics to accuse Schley of trying to get away from the enemy, when his flagship was leading in the chase. Admiral Sampson reports that only one man was killed and one wounded in the battle, and both men were on Admiral Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn.

Secretary Long, Gen. Alger, and President McKinley are superior in rank to Sampson and Schley, and they are just as much entitled to claim the victory as Sampson. Cervera knows, and it should be known by all, that his fleet was smashed by the American squadron under command of Admiral Schley, who said: "There is glory enough for all."

It ended the war with Spain, for a week later Santiago surrendered, and within a month the peace protocol was signed. Winfield Scott Schley was born in Frederick County, Md., Oct. 9, 1839. He entered the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1856. He was graduated in 1860. Was married Sept. 10, 1883, to Anne Rebecca Franklin. They have two sons and one daughter. He was instructor at the Naval Academy from 1866 to 1869. He returned to the Naval Academy as head of the Department of Modern Languages in 1872. He was promoted by Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Arthur, Cleveland, and has received the thanks of Congress.

HENRY S. GRIGGS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1899.

The End of the Century.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the greater includes the less, it is superfluous to quote a Cardinal after the Pope has spoken in regard to the ending of the century, but it may possibly interest those readers whose views are affected by the numbers of supporters of a theory rather than by their individual weight to know that the November number of The American Ecclesiastical Review opened with an article by his Eminence Cardinal Ferrata, beginning thus: "Fourteen months hence the nineteenth century will have come to an end." At the close of the article the matter of the date is touched in this remark, referring to the year of jubilee: "It is with universal, extraordinary, and solemn prayer to Christ, our Redeemer, that the Catholic world, by the initiative of illustrious and zealous prelates and the blessing and encouragement of the Holy Father, will close this century and solemnize the commencement of the next."

L. V.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Extreme Cases.

Some people are so fond of pets that they are always getting into one.—Jamestown Journal.

Where the Trouble Begins.

Weeks—I understand your baby has been very sick. Is the worst over?

Meeks—I'm afraid not. His health is all right, but we haven't named him yet.—Chicago News.

His Own Publisher.

"My first book of poems will be out next week."

"I suppose you'll be out considerable yourself at the same time."—Philadelphia North American.

Why She Held On to It.

Mrs. Wilful—My husband told me if I didn't like this brooch, you'd exchange it for me.

Jeweler—Certainly, madame. I'll be only too glad, as four different ladies of your set wanted it.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Only a Flurry.

Mrs. Stubb—John, isn't it strange? Here it was clear in Chicago yesterday and snowing in New York.

Mr. Stubb—Does the paper say that, Maria?

Mrs. Stubb—Well, John, it says there was a slight flurry in Wall Street. That's New York, isn't it?—Chicago News.

THE MINSTREL.

E. B. Smith in Minneapolis Journal.

Long years ago, from town to town,
And o'er the lonely moors beyond,
The Minstrel wandered, free from care,
A happy, roving vagabond.

No home had he he called his own,
No place wherein were wife and child;
And yet all doors were open thrown
And friendly faces greeting smiled.

A wanderer was he, who came
Into the little worlds of those
Who never strayed beyond the hills
That round their humble dwellings rose.

He brought them tales of other lands,
And other peoples, far away;
Of grimy cities where a pall
Of smoke shut out the light of day.

Of lands that lie beyond the sea,
Whose people speak a foreign tongue;
Of nations that were old and gray
While yet their little world was young.

Strange tales for old and young alike
He told in rippling, lilting verse;
Beloved by peasant and by peer,
What need had he of scrip or purse?

To him were opened palace gates,
Where dwelt the noblest of the land;
And dainty ladies welcome gave,
And took in theirs his sun-browned hand.

For them he tuned a tender lay
Of sunny skies and fairer clime;
Of Abelard and Heloise,
And other loves, like theirs, sublime.

And when his song was done, he read
In tear-dimmed eye and t

COUNCIL ON PHILIPPINES

Pro-Filipino Resolution Adopted and Then Practically Killed.

BRICE'S APPEAL SUCCESSFUL

Asked Whether Lawton's Slayers Should Be Upheld by Representatives of New York.

The members of the Council yesterday adopted a resolution denouncing the war in the Philippines. Subsequently, after a speech by Councilman Stewart M. Brice, who served as a volunteer officer in the Cuban campaign, the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution was placed on file, in effect, killing it. After this action had been taken more than half of the members in the Chamber crowded about Mr. Brice and thanked him for having thus disposed of the resolution.

Councilman Goodwin, soon after the session began, called up the Aldermanic resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers, which was laid over at the last meeting. While this matter was pending Councilman Cassidy said that he wished to offer a similar resolution relating to the war in the Philippines. He then handed to the Clerk the following:

Whereas, The National Government of the United States precipitated hostilities with the Kingdom of Spain on the occasion of the late Spanish-American war, subject to the expressed limitation publicly recognized by the United States that it was animated to commence the said war in the sacred name of freedom and not for any ulterior purpose of territorial aggrandizement; and

Whereas, The National Government of the United States, as a result of the said Spanish-American war, obtained the title without the possession of the Philippine Islands; and

Whereas, A state of war exists between the Republic of the United States and the Republic of the Filipinos; and

Whereas, American Republican Government has been interpreted by President Washington and President Monroe to the effect that it is the policy of American commonwealth to avoid foreign complications, to prohibit European Governments from any invasion of territory in the Western Hemisphere, and to maintain the sacred pre-eminence of Republican institutions; and

Whereas, The Federal Government of the United States, in violation of its expressed guarantee that it would wage the late Spanish-American war in the sacred cause of liberty and for no ulterior purpose of territorial aggrandizement, has at the present moment engaged in a tyrannical war against the people of the Philippine Islands, attempting to suppress their inalienable rights as freemen and to trample upon the liberties and humanities of a race which reserves to be free because it has dared to die; now, therefore

Be it resolved, That the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York hereby declares its profound sympathy with the Filipinos in their gallant struggle for independence, and protests with all earnestness, in the name of humanity itself, against the continuation of a war in the Philippines, which was commenced for partisan purposes, and has since been conducted in violation of the teachings and spirit of American democracy.

When the resolution had been read, Councilman Engel moved that it be laid on the table. Vice Chairman Oakley, who presided in the absence of President Guggenheimer, recognized Mr. Cassidy, who declared that the resolution that the war now carried on against the Filipinos is the same kind of war that England is waging against the Boers. I am sincere when I say that I believe the Philippine war is ill-advised and unjustifiable, and we ought to express our condemnation of it."

By agreement with Mr. Goodwin, the sponsor of the Boer resolution, Mr. Cassidy withdrew his Filipino measure, and the Vice Chairman put the question on the adoption of the former. A number of "Yeas" were heard, and then Vice Chairman Oakley declared the resolution adopted unanimously, despite the fact that Councilman Leich was clamoring to be recorded in the negative. Similar tactics were observed in the case of Mr. Cassidy's Filipino resolution, and Mr. Leich denounced the Chair for preventing him from appearing on record as against its adoption.

While these proceedings were going on, Mr. Brice was absent. On his return he was told of what had happened. Gaining the attention of the Chair, Mr. Brice said:

"I regret that at this time, and especially on this day, [yesterday was Mr. Brice's birthday anniversary,] I am compelled to differ with my fellow-members, who are all my friends. Some time ago a resolution was adopted by this body expressing sympathy with the rebels and insurgents in the Philippine Islands. Unfortunately I was not present when this resolution was offered, so that I could not protest against its adoption.

"I could never come back to this room again if I didn't say something now. I am going to move a reconsideration of the vote. I had a brother in the Philippines, and I myself did all I could during the campaign in Cuba. Only last week a man was brought back to Manila dead—one of the bravest, most fearless, and courageous of our officers. Only last week we passed resolutions of sympathy for his family, and now we have passed resolutions praising those who killed him."

At this point Mr Brice's eyes filled with tears, his voice was broken by emotion, and he was compelled for a moment to pause to recover. Then he added:

"I move a reconsideration of the vote by which this resolution was adopted, and I trust I will never have to refer to the subject again."

Mr Brice's motion was unanimously adopted, and then, on motion of Mr. Hyland, the resolution was placed on file.

TRAIL OF PRISONERS IS LOST.

It Is Feared Insurgents Have Sent Them to the Mountains—Filipinos Terrorize Friendly Natives.

MANILA, Dec. 29.—Col. Luther R. Hare of the Thirty-third Infantry, who has been following a party of American prisoners, lost track for three days, about Dec. 20, of such signs and evidences of their passage as they customarily left behind them. It is thought the prisoners were separated and conveyed to remote parts of the mountains, thus increasing the difficulties of Gen. Young's troops to effect a rescue.

The insurgents who evacuated the coast towns between Dagupan and Vigan, fleeing to the mountains before the advancing Americans, are returning in small bands to the towns the American do not occupy, terrorizing the natives and Chinamen who showed friendship for the Americans. The natives and Chinamen are seeking the protection of the American garrisons.

Col. Wessels's cavalry, while scouting in the vicinity of Trinidad, found evidence of Filipino soldiers being in that vicinity, but it was impossible to bring about an engagement.

The recent increase in the garrison of Namacpican, against a threatened rebel attack on Christmas Day, averted trouble.

Gen. Wheeler, who was recently in Manila requesting an appointment south in the line of the expected campaign, is now at Panique.

THE FIGHT NEAR MONTALBAN.

Gen. Otis Reports Prisoners, Arms, and Ammunition Were Captured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Adjutant General received a cable message from Gen. Otis this morning, telling of the capture of a mountain stronghold beyond Montalban, northeast of San Mateo, formerly supposed to be impregnable, and the capture of many prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition The dispatch is as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 29, 1899.

"Adjutant General, War Department:

"Col Lockett, with regiment, two battalions Forty-sixth, Col. Schuyler; one Forty-fifth, Col. Dorst, and Company Twenty-seventh Infantry, two guns, Capt. Van Dusen, attacked enemy 600 strong on mountain stronghold beyond Montalban, northeast of San Mateo. Large number killed and wounded, twenty-four taken prisoners. Lockett captured 1 cannon, 40 rifles, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, 500 pounds powder, arsenal fortifications, all food supplies, and considerable other property. This captured point is situated on mountain trail and was formerly supposed to be impregnable. Our casualties, Lieut. Enslow, Eleventh Cavalry, and five enlisted men wounded, mostly slight. Private Matson, Forty-fifth Infantry, drowned."

TRAIN KILLS AN OFFICER.

Runs Over Lieut. Edward Taylor Near Bautista.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Gen. Otis, at Manila, cabled the War Department to-day that First Lieut. Edward Taylor, Twelfth Infantry, was run over by a train crossing the Agno River near Bautista, on the 26th inst., and died in a few hours.

Lieut. Taylor was born in Illinois, and was appointed to the army from Idaho in June, 1889. He was graduated at the Military Academy, and assigned to the Twelfth Infantry, with which he served in South Dakota and Nebraska up to the time of the outbreak of the Spanish war, when he accompanied the expedition against Santiago, Cuba. At the close of the war he rejoined his regiment and served in Kansas and Missouri until February, 1899, when he accompanied his regiment to the Philippines.

The Logan with Troops at Singapore.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Adjutant General received a dispatch to-day saying that the transport Logan, bound for Manila, carrying the Forty-first Volunteer Infantry, arrived at Singapore to-day, with all well on board.

CHEERING FOR AGUINALDO.

The Government's Defender Interrupted at the People's Institute—Prof. Grosvenor on the War.

Seeds of anti-imperialism sown broadcast in the People's Institute by Gamaliel Bradford and the Anti-Imperialistic League a week ago would seem to have taken root, reached maturity, and borne fruit if the reception accorded Prof. E. A. Grosvenor of Amherst College, who spoke before the institute at the Cooper Union last evening in defense of the present policy of the Administration, be a criterion. The name of President McKinley evoked no demonstration, but whenever Aguinaldo, or the Filipino cause was mentioned there was great applause, in the midst of which only the sharpest ears could detect a few hisses.

Nearly every seat in the great auditorium was occupied. Charles Sprague Smith, Managing Director of the institute, before introducing Prof. Grosvenor, took occasion to deny in every detail a report published yesterday to the effect that Attorney General F. S. Monnett of Ohio, a strong opponent of the Standard Oil Company, had been prevented from delivering a lecture on "Trusts" in the same place the night before through the influence of that corporation and allied interests.

The report said tht the Standard Oil Company; or some of its leading members, had contributed in cash or promises about $500,000 to the People's Institute and that threats had been made that this great donation would be recalled if Mr. Monnett should be permitted to speak under its auspices.

Mr. Smith said that no person prominently identified with the Standard Oil Company had ever given or promised one cent to the institute, and that Mr. Monnett's engagement had simply been transferred for reasons of convenience to the week of Feb. 18, when a conference on the subject of trusts will be held.

Prof. Grosvenor recited the facts relating to the bloodshed, woe, and troubles which have attended prior acquisitions of territory by the United States, but said that all had been ultimately successful, and that while the Constitution does not provide for expansion, the policy cannot be said to be unconstitutional, but rather extra-constitutional.

Every such accession, he said, had been strenuously opposed by some of the most eminent persons in American public and private life, and Presidents who had conducted affairs connected with them had been widely branded as robbers, usurpers, and despots, precisely the same arguments being used as are now heard in the case of the Philippines.

"But after every struggle between the expansionists and the anti-expansionists," Prof. Grosvenor said, "the 'antis' could not even be sure that they had retarded the development of the nation a single inch. He said that those opposed to expansion have not the great sustaining power that Lincoln and other great statesmen have possessed—faith in the common people—and all their arguments are founded on distrust.

He continued:

"The most cruel thing of all, and a statement that should stain the tongue that utters it is that there is danger in a standing army—that those boys of ours, flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone, when they come back from their campaigns will be so debauched that they will take away our liberties."

Prof. Grosvenor answered other objections of the anti-imperialists and said that Congress would frame laws that would protect American labor from Asiatic competition, and then said: "They say that the united inhabitants of the Philippines are fighting for liberty and that they would rather die than submit to American aggression and—"

He proceeded no further, for his voice was drowned in a wild tumult of cheers. President Smith rushed to his side and held up his hand, but it was several minutes before Prof. Grosvenor could utter another word. Then he said: "If the Filipinos are fighting for liberty, God bless them." There was some more cheering, and then he said: "We hold to the policy that government depends upon the consent of the governed. There!" he exclaimed, "Isn't that enough anti-imperialism for you, and can't I go on with the rest that I have to say?"

This silenced the audience for a time, and the professor finished by reading portions of the Philippine Commission's report, Gen. Lawton's last authentic interview, and a private letter from John J. Toffey of Jersey City, a First Lieutenant, describing the enthusiasm of pacified natives in the Fourth of July celebration at Manila. But the questions put to him after he concluded showed a trend against expansion.

The discussion of the subject by the institute will conclude next Friday evening with a debate between Prof. R. A. Seligman in defense of the Administration and Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn on the opposite side.

THE CARDENAS CONTRACT VETO.

Gen. Wood Doubted the Wisdom of Ratification at Present.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—With reference to the proposal of the Municipality of Cardenas to award certain contracts—a proposal vetoed by Gen. Wood—the latter says it can be taken as a general principle that, with the elections so near, it would not be wise to ratify any contract extending over fifty years. It is quite in order, he considers, to appoint necessary officials, to employ and pay men for sanitary work, and to carry on similar undertakings of a pressing nature; but it is another matter to make a long-time contract.

Gen. Wood feels that everything of this kind should be left to those chosen by the people. His ruling does not affect the Dady contract, as asserted by some of the local papers. Gen. Wood says he knows very little of that matter, and has much more important business requiring attention.

Cuban Official Condones Bribery.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Señor Lanuza, Secretary of Justice in Gen. Brooke's Cabinet, recently told a Cuban lawyer who had complained regarding the acceptance by a Cuban Judge of $1,000 as a bribe that it was unpatriotic for a Cuban to complain of a small thing like that while the country was in the hands of the foreigner. "These little things," he is reported to have said, "can be attended to after the work of reconstruction is finished."

For More Inspectors General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Inspector General Breckinridge has prepared the text of a bill for the proposed increase of the Inspector General's department. The bill provides that the number of Inspectors General shall be increased from nineteen to twenty-five officers, to rank as follows: One as Brigadier General, eight as Colonels, eight as Lieutenant Colonels, and eight as Majors.

The Scipio and the Rocket Sold.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Secretary of the Navy has arranged for the sale of the collier Scipio to Ludwig Rubelli of Philadelphia, at $41,550, and for the sale of the naval tug Rocket to James Tregarther & Son of New York, at $1,123. The purchasers in each case made the highest bid received for these vessels, which were recently condemned for naval service.

Gen. Davis Sails for Home To-day.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Dec. 29.—Governor General Davis and Lieut. Battle, his Aide de Camp, sail for the United States Saturday on the steamer Ponce, bound for Washington. Orders arrived here on Thursday for the General to report at Washington for consultation with the Secretary of War.

The gratifying outlook for 1900.—See the Annual Financial Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, Jan. 1. Special articles and reports from bankers, merchants, and men of affairs and from official sources here and abroad. Also, tables and charts showing fluctuations in prices of securities and staples. This supplement of 32 pages will be given with every copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, Jan. 1. Price for both, one cent.—Adv.

FRANCE PLANS DEFENSES

Government Will Ask for a Largely Increased Fleet.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Government will submit to the Chamber of Deputies at the beginning of January a bill providing for the defense of the French coasts and colonies and to increase the strength of the fleet. This does not involve an increase in the expenditure. The cost of the defense of the coasts and colonies is estimated at 120,000,000f., spread over two and a half years. This sum will be provided for by 50,000,000f. now annually set aside to pay off certain bonds, which sum becomes free this year by final repayment of the bonds.

The expense of the increase of the fleet will be met by utilizing 55,000,000f. out of the 105,000,000f. annually devoted to the construction of new vessels. At the end of two years the whole 105,000,000f. can be devoted to the new naval programme.

The total outlay, which is estimated at 400,000,000f., will provide, it is understood, for the construction of twelve first-class ironclads, several torpedo boat destroyers, and a large number of torpedo boats.

Already the press denounces the scheme as "inadequate." La Patrie says:

"It is tantamount to a rejection of the proposal of M. Lockroy, former Minister of Marine, to expend 500,000,000f. for the immediate reconstruction of the French Navy, because the present scheme only asks that 400,000,000f. be expended within the next six years, while the building of the proposed ironclads will take almost as long."

MR. WHITE AGAIN IN BERLIN.

The Ambassador, with Mrs. White, Returns from a Vacation in Italy—Complains of Impositions.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—United States Ambassador White, accompanied by Mrs. White, returned to-day, by way of Munich, from a two months' vacation passed at Alassio, in Italy. Both are greatly improved in health.

Mr. White says that the sanitary conditions of Italian cities show a very marked improvement upon those of his former experiences, and that the hotels are now much better managed than they used to be. The great drawback to travel in Italy, as he has found it, is the lack of a proper managerial system on the Italian railroads. Apparently permission has been granted various persons to annoy the traveling public by overcharges and exactions. Mr. and Mrs. White witnessed, and indeed experienced, not a little of this petty tyranny. In several cases the Ambassador intends to lodge complaints, hoping to save other Americans from similar impositions.

Mrs. White lost twenty-five pounds in mountain climbing, and says she now feels as slender as when she was a young girl. They met American and English friends in Alassio, like Mrs. Eugene Schuyler and her sister, Prof. Fiske, Prof. Campbell, and Mrs. Rochester. Christmas was celebrated there by a Christmas tree and an entertainment given to English and Americans in town. The weather throughout their visit was delightful.

Mrs. White is looking forward to New Year's Eve, particularly to the midnight Court reception. She will wear a gray brocade train, lined with straw-colored satin. The dress, of the same material and cut décolleté, will be trimmed with Venetian lace and embroidered with insertion. Her ornaments will be diamonds and pearls.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS.

Americans Will Observe It in the American Fashion.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The American colony in Paris will observe New Year's Day in American fashion. United States Ambassador Porter and Mrs. Porter will receive on Monday, and any American in Paris, with or without invitation, will be heartily welcomed. United States Consul General Gowdy and Mrs. Gowdy will receive on Tuesday, in order not to conflict with Gen. Porter's reception. J. Allison Bowen, Deputy Consul General, will assist Mr. and Mrs. Gowdy.

BEG VICTORIA FOR A PARDON.

Frenchwomen Ask Clemency for an Infanticide.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—La Fronde's petition to Queen Victoria for the pardon of the French teacher, Louise Masset, recently condemned to death in London for infanticide, whose execution has been fixed for Jan. 9 next, continues to attract signatures. Other papers now express a hope that this appeal, made by a journal written and produced solely by women's labor, may be successful. It is pointed out that La Fronde is one of the few French papers which defended Great Britain's course in South Africa. It was also one of the first to denounce the outrageous caricatures of Queen Victoria that recently appeared in certain French illustrated papers.

The appeal, which every woman teacher in France has been asked to sign, and which has already been signed by many notable women of society and letters, is eloquently couched, and says in part:

"The undersigned, teachers and French women, beg the great Queen who has always been a perfect mother, to have pity upon an unworthy mother. Too much blood is flowing at the present moment. Do not let that of a woman swell the accursed torrent."

Dinner to an American in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Yesterday the Society of American Painters in Paris gave a dinner to John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts in the American section of the Paris Exposition. Among those present were Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant Commissioner General; Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor; William Dannat, the painter; Mr. Eddy, and Mr. Powell.

Americans to Attend a Launching.

BERLIN, Dec 29.—Ambassador White, Secretary of the United States Embassy Jackson, and Lieut. Commander Beehler, United States Naval Attaché here, have accepted invitations to attend the launching on Jan. 3, of the new Hamburg-American steamer Deutschland at the Vulcan Works, Stettin. Emperor William will be present, and Count von Bülow will name the vessel.

China Makes Concessions to France.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Great satisfaction is felt in Government circles at the successful conclusion of the negotiations with China in the Kwang-Chan-Wan affair. France has obtained everything she demanded, including a favorable settlement of other outstanding questions. China will pay a money indemnity and grant a number of industrial concessions.

Cost of Indian Famine Relief.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.—Almost 3,000,000 persons are receiving famine relief. The Government is spending nearly two lakhs of rupees daily. It is estimated that the cost of the relief to the end of March will be three crores of rupees. Owing to the rapid increase in the number of people seeking relief, the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, invites a closer scrutiny of the claims of applicants.

Venezuelan Rebels in Flight.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 29.—The Hernandez revolution can be said to be ended. Hernandez is fleeing with 200 men to the Colombian boundary. The Government troops and the Minister of War, Gen. Pulido, are back at Caracas.

New Trial for Condemned Prince.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Prince Arenberg, recently court-martialed in German Southwest Africa for killing a subordinate without provocation and fiendishly torturing his victim while dying, and who was ordered here for sentence, will, it is said, have a new trial.

The Prairie Leaves for Home Tuesday.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Prairie has completed the work of unloading the first shipment of the United States Government exhibit for the Paris Exposition, and will sail for the United States next Tuesday.

M. Cambon to Return Next Month.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—It is announced that M. Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, will leave for Washington early next month.

Composer Milloecker Critically Ill.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—Milloecker, the composer, is suffering from a paralytic stroke. His condition is critical.

"FAUST" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Calve Gives a Beautiful Performance of the Heroine of Gounod's Masterpiece.

The promised reappearance of Mme. Calvé as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust" took place last night. When the eminent French soprano was first announced for this part she was taken ill, and Miss Adams was heard in her place. It was this change which caused so much complaint that Mr. Grau had to decide that hereafter money would be refunded in case changes were made in the allotment of the principal parts. The audience which assembled to hear Mme. Calvé last night was not so largely in excess of the subscription list as one might have been led to suspect from the public clamor. But it was a large assemblage, and it demonstrated in an unmistakable manner its delight in the admirable interpretation of Marguerite by Mme. Calvé.

When this lady first emerged before the public gaze as Marguerite there was considerable difference of opinion as to the artistic value of her impersonation, and most of the difference was in this paper. What was praised by some as unconventionality was here condemned as extravagance, for to be unconventional is not in and of itself meritorious. In her dramatic work Mme. Calvé's departures from the comfortable traditions of Gounod's opera carried conviction, and though they were not always discreetly fitted into her general scheme, they aroused discussion, and sometimes stimulated the imagination.

It was with her singing of the music that most fault was found. She distorted the phrasing, introduced unjustifiable readings—as when she sang in a hysterical staccato laugh the slurred run at the beginning of the jewel song—and many pantings and forcings of her voice generally disturbed the melodic polish of Gounod's music. Last night, to the astonishment of those whose memories of the performance were clear, the old faults had gone, and it was as a singer pure and simple that Mme. Calvé added another to her already valuable list of operatic triumphs. This is not saying that her former interesting embodiment and development of the character of Marguerite has been thrown aside. Mme. Calvé is too much an actress for that; but she now conveys her reading of the part to the audience, not only without violation of the composer's intentions, but through a radiantly beautiful adherence to them. Her voice last night had a perfectly delicious quality and a velvety smoothness. She sang the notes faithfully and phrased every measure with an exquisite art. The lovely touches of vocal coloring which she gave to her music and the eloquent dramatic nuances were nearly all new, and were admirable improvements upon her former reading. No one can sing the jewel song, for example, more beautifully than she sang it last night, and throughout the garden scene her lyric work was that of a mistress of vocal art.

In later scenes, of course, she introduced the requisite note of tragedy, but she never forgot the demands of good singing, and in this her Marguerite may be called a new one. Mme. Calvé, it must be confessed, is erratic in her work, but she shows a general tendency toward heights of potent repossefulness altogether worthy of praise. A gifted woman, indeed is she at times seems to be moving toward the highest level of her art. Genius she has, and culture she is acquiring. Her career is a source of constant interest.

Associated with her in last night's performance were M. Alvarez as Faust, M. Edouard de Reszke as Mephistopheles, Signor Scotti as Valentine, and Mme. Mantelli as Siebel. Of the first named it is only necessary to say that his interpretation of Faust did not in any respect differ from that already made known here. His best work was heard in "Salut demeure" and in the last act, while he sang flat in the same places as before. Signor Scotti was a very good Valentine. His fresh, sonorous voice is pleasant to hear. Signor Edouard de Reszke was the same excellent Mephistopheles as he has been at all times.

The stage settings of the opera were the same as heretofore, except that the church scene was played in the street, a proceeding for which there is no artistic excuse. The management of the lights in the garden scene was again very bad. The orchestra played well and Signor Mancinelli conducted in his customary manner.

SOCIETY AT THE OPERA.

Mrs. George Gould Makes Her First Appearance This Season.

Mrs. George Gould made her first appearance this season at the opera last evening. She had with her Miss Greta Pomoroy. Mrs. Gould was in blue silk covered with strands of pearls. Miss Pomoroy wore black.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in a white satin gown embroidered in pearls and a large diamond ornament in her hair, was with Mrs. Astor, who was in white brocade and diamonds.

Mrs. Oelrichs, in her favorite blue, had with her Mrs. George De Forest, who wore a gown of black iridescent jet and white and green tulle shoulder straps. It was in style a copy of the famous gown worn by Mme. Recamier.

Among others in the house were Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Miss Van Nest, Mr. Joseph M. Lee, Mrs. Alta Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, Mr. Gouverneur Kortright, Mr. Frederick Baldwin, and Mr. Murray Young.

Roland Reed Resting Comfortably.

It was announced at St. Luke's Hospital early this morning that there was no change in the condition of Roland Reed, the actor, and that he was resting comfortably.

FESTIVITIES AT LAKEWOOD.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 29.—Old eighteen ninety-nine will be ushered out in great style to-morrow evening with the grand New Year's Eve ball to be given at the Lakewood Hotel, for which 1,000 invitations have been issued. The members of George J. Gould's country club have invited their friends to the clubhouse for a New Year's Eve dance, and the Laurel House will also entertain its guests the same night with a dance. The capacity of the Lakewood Hotel is reached to-night, there being fully 700 people registered, and cots are now the order.

Many of these newcomers and the cottage set were entertained in the theatre of the hotel to-night with a performance by the Columbia College sophomores, class of 1902, of Shirley's comedy, "The Gay Mr. Van." The theatre was crowded with an appreciative audience, and the entertainment was highly satisfactory to all. Some of the patronesses of the event were Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Alfred De Cordova, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Cross, Mrs. M. C. Wentworth, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Philip J. Sands Mrs. Anson R. Flower, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, Jr., Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw, Mrs. A. F Schermerhorn, Mrs. M. Livingston, Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. Theodore Sutro.

CALLED ON THE WRONG WIDOW.

William Kenyon, fifty-four years old, who says he is a real estate dealer at 107 West Ninety-fifth Street, and Edward B. Foote, sixty-two years old, who says he is a retired merchant, living in the Grand Union Hotel, were locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station last night. Kenyon is charged with being a suspicious character and Foote with intoxication.

The two men rang the bell at the home of Mrs. Ida Walters, a widow living at 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and demanded to see Mrs. Walters. When she went to the door Kenyon declared she was not the person he wished to see, but again repeated her name.

Mrs. Walters's sweetheart, who is engaged to be married to her soon, Policeman George Fletcher of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, happened to be making a call and overheard the strange talk of the two men at the door. He decided to place both under arrest, after questioning them and getting conflicting statements from both.

Mrs. Walters's home was invaded by burglars a short time ago, and her name appeared in the newspapers because of the bravery she then displayed. It is thought by the police that the burglary and the strange visit of the two men arrested last night are more than a mere coincidence.

Abraham Bernard Reappointed.

Abraham Bernard, who is so regular "a first-nighter" at the theatres that managers and players both regard him as a "Mascot," was reappointed yesterday by Justice Daniel F. Martin as Clerk of the Sixth Municipal District Court for six years. It is understood that his appointment was requested by Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and was indorsed by Richard Croker. Mr. Bernard has been clerk in the "Sixth Court" for more than twenty-five years.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The clubs and the up-town fashionable resorts began yesterday to put on a deserted appearance, due to the departure of the advance guard of society for the country, where, as for several years past, it will spend the New Year holidays. A walk on the avenue revealed few familiar faces and forms, and so dull were the restaurants at the dinner and supper hour that, except for the biting cold outside to remind one that it was midwinter, it might easily have been imagined that it was, instead, the Summer solstice.

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The majority of the seekers after country pleasures and scenes who left town yesterday went to Tuxedo, Long Island, and to the Upper Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have a large house party over the New Year at Staatsburg, and all the cottages which have this Winter been kept open at Tuxedo are filled with guests. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes on Thursday took a large party of young people to Lenox, where Shadowbrook has been opened for a week. This party, for the most part, was made up of what is coming to be known as the "Junior Cotillion" and "Cinderella" sets in New York society; so called because the young men and women who compose them are members of the two dances of those names. The hospitality at Shadowbrook will be dispensed on a lavish scale, and the guests of the Stokeses will enjoy all outdoor sports of which the weather conditions will permit. Some of the country houses along the Sound have also been opened for the New Year holidays, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Berkeley Parsons (Miss Walker) will give a large dance on New Year's night at their house at Rye for Miss Evelyn Parsons, who is a niece of Mr. Parsons and a débutante of this year. Everywhere at the country clubs and the country houses which are open or to be opened there will be New Year's Eve parties and informal dances, with, of course, the customary bowl of egg nog, in whose contents the parting year and the new one will be toasted.

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Yesterday was the anniversary of the announcement of the engagement of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair, which, as will be remembered, was formally announced at a dinner at the Astoria given to the young couple by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., at which were present Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and other relatives and friends. It is somewhat amusing to also recall the fact that the announcement of the engagement was coupled with the further one that the wedding of the couple would not take place until young Mr. Vanderbilt had completed his college course in June, 1901. At last accounts Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who have been married nearly nine months, were touring in an automobile in the South of France.

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The wedding of Mr. Eugene Lentilhon and Miss Florence Bergh-Brown will be celebrated in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 27. The announcement was published yesterday of the wedding of Mr. Joseph Lea Fearing, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fearing, of 690 Park Avenue, and Miss Iola Lamar Munroe, the daughter of Mr. Nathan Munroe of Macon, Ga. Miss Munroe is a relative of the famous Lamar family of Georgia. Mr. Fearing is a graduate of the class of '98 at Columbia. The engagement is announced by Mr. George H. Benjamin of his daughter, Miss Mary Benjamin, and Mr. Henry H. Rogers, Jr.

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This Saturday brings fewer social events than any of its seven predecessors. The Saturday Cotillion will be danced at Delmonico's this evening; Mrs. Everett M. Culver and Miss Clark, daughters of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, will give a reception at their apartment, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, Mrs. De Berkeley Parsons of 294 Madison Avenue will give a dinner at her residence, and Dr. Octavius White and Mrs. White (Miss Chanler) will give a small and early dance at their residence for their grandchildren, the Misses White, daughters of Dr. John Blake White.

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There are only a few well-known people booked to sail on the Campania to-day for Liverpool. Among these are Lord Monk Bretton, Miss Kate Forsythe, the actress; Mr. E. F. Shepard of Paris, Mr. Herbert F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bailey, Major E. G. H. Atherley, and Mr. Harold S. Vanderbilt. On the Graf Waldersee to Plymouth are booked Mrs. W. H. Catlin, Dr. Arthur T. Thompson, Mrs. H. S. Dale, and the Misses Dale, and Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Gray.

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The Germanic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought, among other passengers, Frederick A. Brooks, Col. Foster and Miss Edith Foster, Prof. Patrick Geddes and Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Leonora Jackson and Ernest Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. A. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Moore, Mr. J. Howard Temple, and Mrs. Margaret L. Warren. As announced yesterday in this column, the Werra, which sails to-day for Mediterranean ports, will take, among other passengers, Mrs. C. L. Cadwalader and children of Philadelphia, Mrs. Alfred Minot and Miss Frances Minot of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Tuttle-Smith and Mrs. J. Tuttle-Smith of this city.

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Mrs. David H. Greer and the Misses Greer, the wife and daughters of the Rev. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's, will spend the New Year's holidays at East Hampton, L. I., where they have with them a large party of young people.

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A reception will be given this afternoon by Mrs. Thomas Andrews of 48 East Sixty-seventh Street, to introduce her granddaughter, Miss Florence Deen, daughter of Mr. William Morris Deen of Short Hills, N. J. Mrs. Reginald Arnold, and Miss Lita Berry, Miss Constance Berry, Mrs. Francis Palmer, and Miss di Zerega will assist Mrs. Andrews and Miss Deen in receiving. Mrs. Daniel J. O'Connor of 39 West Sixtieth Street will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6, at her residence, to introduce her daughter, Miss O'Connor. Mrs. O'Connor is the organizer and chief patroness of the dancing class known as Mrs. O'Connor's, and which held its second meeting at Delmonico's last night.

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The Westchester Hounds will meet to-day at Port Chester, on Tuesday at Hartsdale, and on Saturday next at White Plains. The Meadow Brook Hounds promise, should the weather be favorable, a meet this afternoon at the Meadow Brook Club. Mr. Charles Pfizer announces that the Essex County Hounds will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Highbridge, N. J.

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The children's and young people's entertainments still keep up, and the school girls and school and college boys are beginning to show the effects of their week of gayety. Mrs. Chester G. Griswold of No. 23 West Forty-eighth Street will give a dinner and theatre party this evening for her sons, who are students at Princeton.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman of No. 40 West Fifty-third Street will give at her residence, on Jan. 3, a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman, and other débutantes of the season. The guests will be the Misses Evelyn Parsons, Hilda Tiffany, Jean Brown, Mary Crimmins, Mildred C. Dix, Helen Dominick, Katherine McClure, Emily Grugan, Dorothy Edwards, Lena Fanshawe, Elsie Ladd, and Emily Trowbridge, all débutantes of this season, Miss Lottie Miller, who came out last year, and Miss Caterina Pachiri, who will not make her début until next year.

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The second meeting of the Friday evening dances popularly known as Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's class was held in the large ballroom at Sherry's last evening. The patronesses of this class are Mmes. Henry R. Beekman, John M. Bowers, Benjamin S. Church, Edward Curtis, Frederic J. de Peyster, Frederic Goodridge, John Clarkson Jay, Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Arthur J. Peabody, Walden Pell, (Miss Hyatt,) and George Schieffelin. There was a cotillion led by Mr. Alexander Hadden. The members and guests were received by Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. George Bowers, Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss Sturgis, Miss Georgette Kidd, and Messrs. W. H. Fearing, Harry Batcheller, John Jay, Alfred Pell, Montgomery Strong, James Pierson, Arthur de Peyster, Lawrence Atterbury, Frederick Barthalomew, Nathan Hard, Wolcott Robbins, Philip Birkhead, John Van S. Oddie, Augustus F. Ireland, and Arthur Slade. The next Friday evening dance will also be held at Sherry's on Jan. 12.

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Mrs. Louis Faugeres Bishop, (Miss Gruner,) who was married last month to Dr. Bishop, has issued cards for "at homes" on Thursdays in January at her residence, 54 West Fifty-fifth Street.

HUNT BALL ON STATEN ISLAND.

The annual subscription ball of the Richmond County Country Club was held last evening in the clubhouse, at Garrisons, S. I. The affair was attended by over 300 people, prominent on the island. Many guests came from New York. The lower part of the spacious clubhouse was given up to dancing, and the rooms were tastefully decorated with ferns, palms, ivy leaves, and potted plants. The room was lighted with myriads of colored electric bulbs. Before the ball the residents in the vicinity of the clubhouse entertained parties at dinner. Among them were Stacy C. Richmond, George Cromwell, James McBride, Daniel S. Haze, Walter C. Kelo, Charles A. McMasters, Walter L. Clark, Ernst Flagg, Henry M. Dunn, and J. Harper Bonnell. The ball was formally opened at 10 o'clock, and supper was served in the dining room at midnight. Music was furnished by a New York orchestra.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Harper Bonnell and the Misses Bonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Boody, Mr. and Mrs. De Frees Critten, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Eggena, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hanling, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. St. George Walker, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Stoddart, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Higg

FATHER MALONE IS DEAD

Aged Rector of Sts. Peter and Paul Passed Away Peacefully.

BROTHER'S FAMILY AT BEDSIDE

Father Bennett the Only One of the Parish Priests Present, It Is Said —Father Malone's Will.

Father Sylvester Malo , the aged pastor of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, died peacefully at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning in the rectory of the church, 69 South Third Street, Brooklyn. There were present at his bedside his sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward Malone, and her three children, Sylvester, Marcella, and Maud, all of whom had been living in the parish house since Father Malone became seriously ill a few weeks ago. When it became evident on Thursday afternoon that the venerable priest's end was near, Father Bennett, the youngest assistant priest in the parish, in whom Father Malone had taken a great interest, was sent for, and administered extreme unction. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Father Malone became unconscious, and remained in this condition until the end.

On account of the discord in the house between the relatives of Father Malone on one side and the rectory servants and the priests on the other, neither Father O'Brien nor Father Burke, who were at odds with the relatives, were summoned to the bedside. It was not until nearly two hours after the old priest had passed away, it is said, that the priests and servants in the house were apprised of his death. When it became generally known to the public in the Eastern District of Brooklyn that Father Malone was dead sorrow was expressed on every side. The flag on the parochial school attached to the church and the flag on the church were also placed at half mast. The flag on St. Vincent de Paul's Academy, in North Sixth Street, and the flags on all the other parochial schools in the borough were also lowered.

One of the most affected in the parish house when the news of Father Malone's death was made known was Miss Winnie Brennan, the old housekeeper. Miss Brennan had been in Father Malone's employ for twenty-five years. She said that she had not been permitted to see Father Malone since Christmas Day. She made this statement:

"Father Malone died an unhappy death. None of his friends were allowed to be at his bedside. Not even the priests were with him to administer spiritual consolation when his end was near."

The body of the dead priest is resting in the front parlor on the second floor of the house. The American flag, which Father Malone loved so devotedly, is draped over the mantelpiece near the casket, while in his hands is clasped a set of prayer pearls which he used from youth up.

Vicar General McNamara, representing Bishop McDonnell, reached the parish house at 1 o'clock. He said that the body will be taken to the church on Monday afternoon, where it will lie in state until the funeral services, which will take place on Tuesday. Requiem mass will be celebrated on Tuesday morning. The interment will probably be in Calvary Cemetery. Vicar General McNamara stated that on account of Sunday and Monday being days of obligation the body could not be taken to the church before that time.

The news of the death of Father Malone has been cabled to Rome, and all day yesterday telegrams of condolence were received by the parish priest at the rectory. When the death of Father Malone was made known to ex-Judge George L. Fox, who drew up Father Malone's will, he consented to make known the contents. The will was drawn up Nov. 6 last, the witnesses being Father Martin Carroll of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, Mgr. James Duffy of St. Agnes's Church, and Mr. Fox. It bequeaths to the Rev. J. Sullivan of St. John's College, $500; to Sylvester Malone, a nephew of Father Malone, $2,500, with all his pictures and paintings in the parochial residence except the painting of Father Malone, which is given to Sts. Peter and Paul's Church for the McCaddin Memorial Hall; Mary Malone, the widow of his brother, Patrick, residing in Ireland, $100; Winnie Brennan, his housekeeper, $1,000; the Sisters of the Bon Secor Order, $200; Bishop McDonnell is bequeathed $1,000, in trust for Joseph L. O'Keefe, a nephew of Miss Brennan, a theological student; his Latin and theological books are left in trust to Bishop McDonnell for St. John's College; his English works go to his own church for the McCaddin Memorial; all his chalices, ciboriums, vestments, church ornaments, household furniture, and plate go to the church.

The residue of the estate is left to St. Catharine's Hospital, in Williamsburg, and to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. The executors are Richard R. Browne and Richard K. Maguire, Trustees of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church.

Father Malone had no real estate, and his estate, Mr. Fox said, amounts to between $6,000 and $7,000. A ten-thousand-dollar life insurance policy is made payable to the family of the late Dr. Edward Malone, whose members are those who were present at Father Malone's bedside when he died.

FATHER MALONE'S CAREER.

His Influence Grew Rapidly After He Became a Priest in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Father Sylvester Malone was born in the town of Trim, County Meath, on May 8, 1821, and was educated at the classical academy of two Protestant brothers named Carroll, one of whom was a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. This institution was attended by both Catholics and Protestants, who fraternized pleasantly, and many of them formed friendships that lasted during their lives.

In 1838 the Rev. Father Andrew Byrne, rector of St. James's Church, New York, who during the civil war became a stanch supporter of the Union cause, went to Ireland to seek candidates in connection with American missions, and among the young men he selected was young Sylvester Malone. The young man's heart was wrapped up in the cause he had undertaken, and on reaching Liverpool he wrote back to his mother at home: "I preserve as good courage as I had on leaving Kingston, and I will, I hope, until I arrive at that goal for which my heart so ardently glows." The party of young devotees with Father Byrne landed in Philadelphia on May 12, 1839, and on the following day they proceeded to New York. Here young Malone, at the advice of Bishop Hughes, entered St. Joseph's Seminary, that had been recently opened at La Fargeville, Jefferson County, N. Y. The following year the seminary was moved to Fordham, where it was definitely established, and here Father Malone completed his four years' course of studies.

After graduating, Father Malone, on Aug. 15, 1844, was ordained a priest of the Diocese of New York. The ceremony took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Right Rev. Coadjutor Bishop, Dr. McCloskey, afterward Cardinal, officiated. Some time later Bishop Hughes appointed Father Malone in charge of the little church and congregation in Williamsburg, L. I. The few Catholics who lived here prior to 1840 used to cross the East River on Morrell's old ferry from the foot of Grand Street to Corlears Hook to attend mass at St. Mary's Church, then in Sheriff Street, New York. A small church, Sts. Peter and Paul, was built at North Eighth and First Streets, Brooklyn, to seat five hundred people, and was dedicated by the Right Rev. John Du Bois, second Bishop of New York. Father Malone became its first pastor, and it was called St. Mary's. Its parish limits extended to Hallet's Cove, Astoria, on the north; Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, on the south; the East River on the west, and the hamlet of Middle Village on the east.

His pastoral work here was carried on under great difficulties, many of his parishioners living at long distances from each other, and most of the pastoral visits had to be made on foot in all kinds of weather. On one Christmas Day he had to walk a long distance in a snowstorm to the bed of a dying Catholic, and after walking back he had to take his place in the confessional until midnight, and the next morning he had to sing two masses—at 6 o'clock and at 10:30 o'clock—preach to both congregations, and, besides, say low mass at 9 o'clock.

SMALLPOX AND CHOLERA.

Father Malone's courage and devotion to duty were singularly vindicated in June, 1878, when he contracted smallpox by visiting a parishioner stricken with the disease. He resumed his duties while scarcely convalescent, and while visiting immigrants he caught the cholera, and after that the ship fever, which weakened him for months. Bishop Hughes allowed him a little vacation for recuperation, which he spent at Long Branch, N. J. While bathing there one day before his return he saved three people from being carried out to sea, bringing them safely to shore.

The young priest was subject to considerable annoyance from some of the members of the Volunteer Fire Department, who often jeered at him when he passed by the engine house, but the manly way in which he faced his opponents and the patient persistence with which he carried on his parish work finally won him the good-will of citizens generally and also of many of his opponents.

Besides looking after the spiritual welfare of the people intrusted to his care, Father Malone busied himself with the financial affairs of his church. It was so heavily burdened with debt when he first assumed charge that building and land together could not have been sold for enough to cancel the indebtedness, but in two years he managed to cancel the debt, and then began raising funds and buying property for a new church. He became acquainted with a young Irish architect, Patrick C. Keely, and asked him to submit plans and specifications. Mr. Keely had never before engaged in such a venture, but he confidently went to work and prepared the plans for the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul. He succeeded so well that since then he has planned and superintended the construction of over 600 churches, among them the Cathedrals of Boston, Montreal, Halifax, Burlington, Buffalo, and Portland, Me.

Within ten years after his appointment as pastor Father Malone's congregation increased to 5,000 people, and after the building of the new church he founded a school that gave instruction to 1,000 children. He also collected a large and valuable church library and established several societies. Then Bishop Loughlin gave him permission to attend the proclamation of the dogma of the immaculate conception by Pope Pius IX., in St. Peter's, Rome. He returned and resumed the work of his parish on the following Easter.

Father Malone was an ardent abolitionist, and as such became identified with the Republican Party. He was perfectly outspoken in his opinions, and many of his friends feared that he was jeopardizing his advancement in his church. Nevertheless Father Malone persisted in his views, regarding the true welfare of his adopted country second only to his obligation to God. Some of the higher dignitaries did not commend his course, but refrained from openly expressing their dissatisfaction with his ardent Americanism. He always believed and taught that the spirit of the Catholic Church was in full sympathy with American institutions. He now became even still more pronounced in his teachings, and condemned all ill-concealed tendency toward secession which was manifested just before the election of President Lincoln.

As soon as the news arrived that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, he raised the American flag over the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, and this was the first Catholic church in the country that displayed the Stars and Stripes. Many looked with astonishment at the flag flying from the cross of the church, and on Sunday Father Malone preached an eloquent sermon on patriotism and loyalty which made a deep impression and caused excited discussion everywhere. The flag continued to float over the church during the four years of the war, and on the day following the assassination of President Lincoln the flag was taken down, heavily draped with black, and then raised again to half mast.

ON THE DEATH OF LINCOLN.

In the course of his sermon he said: "I ask you to mark well the man who, calling himself a Catholic, shall dare to speak approvingly of this assassination, lest he bring disgrace upon us all. I ask you to mark well the man who to-day has no voice for mourning. Pray that the life and integrity of the Nation be preserved. Pray that the constituted authority of the Nation may pass through this trying ordeal unharmed, and that this rebellion may speedily be destroyed."

At the solemn high mass on that day he said: "It is not that Abraham Lincoln has thus been murdered. It is more. It is the President of the United States, the representative of a Nation of freemen, the head and chosen of the people. We mourn to-day for the Christian patriot gone from us, but we stand appalled and horror-stricken at the murder of a Magistrate whose soul was so filled with Christian charity and forgiveness for those who had, forgetting their allegiance, taken arms against the most humane Government on earth."

On the occasion of the first observance of Decoration Day, on Sunday, May 30, 1868, Father Malone was invited to address the Grand Army men at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, one of the National burying grounds. He went there in company with the Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter of the Dutch Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. Canfield of the Universalist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Andrews, afterward Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Church. He said here among other things: "I am here to-day as an American to express my patriotism. I am here as a Catholic and a Christian, for patriotism is a Christian duty. I am here to show my love for those who, beneath the mounds over which we stand, have mingled their bodies with the clay. They were martyrs for their country, and it is for us who have witnessed the victory of unity and liberty to hold the sacred recollection and to respect them not only for the deeds they have done, but for the cause for which they laid down their lives." The Church of Sts. Peter and Paul was the first to open its doors to the Grand Army posts.

A society, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, was organized in his church, and during the annual dinner given in honor of that saint's natal day, on March 17, 1870, Mayor Kalbfleisch, who was present, challenged Father Malone to give proof of the sentiments he had uttered in favor of the right to liberty inherent in every human being, irrespective of color, race, or creed. Mayor Klabfleisch asked him whether he would forthwith attend a Purim ball which was being held in Plymouth Church hall. Father Malone immediately accepted the suggestion, and in company with the Mayor and several members of the Friendly Sons went to the Purim ball, where he addressed the merrymakers. This evidence of friendly feeling made him very popular with the Jewish citizens of Brooklyn and New York, and on the occasion of the celebration of the golden jubilee dinner of the church the Rev. Dr. Gottheil was a guest and delivered an address.

TRIBUTE TO THE PURITANS.

Father Malone himself also attended the New England dinner on Dec. 21, 1877, at the celebration of "Forefathers' Day," and on that occasion he paid a glowing tribute to the character of the Puritans and their influence traced in the subsequent history of the American people. He said: "I remember paying a visit to Plymouth in company with two Catholic priests. We had not long to stay, and it was raining when we arrived. In spite of the fact we went to the rock, and I remember in all the wet we knelt down and reverently kissed that Blarney Stone, thinking that it would do us good to pay that tribute to the memory of the founders of this country."

Father Malone openly and strenuously indorsed the public school system, and this created a great deal of astonishment among many Protestants, some of whom suspected him of having some ulterior purpose in view.

When by the death of Bishop McNeirny of Albany, in 1894, a vacancy was caused in the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, Assemblyman A. A. Wray, at the suggestion of Hamilton Fish, called on Father Malone and sought permission to nominate him to that vacant position. The Archbishop of New York opposed Father Malone's election, but nevertheless he was elected a Regent of the university on March 29, 1894.

Father Malone also indorsed the Rev. Dr. McGlynn during the ecclesiastical fight which resulted in that priest's suspension, and he went as far as to address a memorial on the subject to the Pope himself. In that memorial he said: "The exercise of ecclesiastical authority, at all times a subject of the gravest importance to the Church, is never more so than when it involves the liberty of the citizen, and nothing could blight the future hopes of the Church in this country more than any act of ecclesiastical authority that might raise the question of the right of the citizen.

"To interfere with the civil rights of citizens or deny them freedom to give their views to their fellow-citizens on all public and open questions would at once challenge the whole people to the contest, and bring about a state of public sentiment antagonistic to the best interests of the Church.

"The charges against Dr. McGlynn, as they are understood by the American people, raise the question of the right of the citizen to express his views freely and openly on all questions that are non-essential. Nothing can alter this view of the case, and I ask, is it wise to give our fellow-citizens cause, even for suspicion that Catholics are the enemies of the principles of civil liberty held so sacred by all Americans?"

Father Malone, whose silver jubilee was celebrated in 1869, celebrated his golden jubilee, on fifteenth anniversary of his connection with the Church, in October, 1894. A feature of it was a notable reception given him at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Mayor Schieren presided and Rabbi Gottheil, Gen. McAleer, Murat Halsted, St. Clair McKelway, Dr. McGlynn, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Archbishop Ireland spoke.

Last Fall Father Malone established the free library in the Henry McCaddin Hall, Brooklyn.

CLERGY ON FATHER MALONE.

Ministers of Other Creeds Speak Words of Love and Admiration.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, the retired pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, expressed deep sorrow when told yesterday of Father Malone's death.

"I knew Father Malone for a great many years," he said, "and held him in high and affectionate regard. He was a most affectionate and loving man. Father Malone, while never in the least compromising in his convictions regarding his own church, recognized freely the good influence and work of other communions. As to his influence, I take that on the testimony of others, as I do not meet his own people very much. I should say that politically and socially and in matters of social reform his influence had been very wide and very useful."

The Rev. Dr. James Henry Darlington, rector of Christ Church, in Bedford Avenue, said:

"A year from now, when the true greatness of Father Malone is rightly appreciated, his name will be honored more than to-day. When he began his work in Brooklyn, as he had often told me, he found certain things which he wholly disliked—Romanists hating Protestants, and the Protestants equally bitter against the men of his faith. This he resolved, as far as lay in his power, to stop, in his own parish at least. He called upon all the neighboring ministers, and used to walk arm in arm in the streets with the Rev. Dr. Charles Reynolds, my predecessor in Christ Church. It was a brave act for each of them in those days of high sectarian feeling. When I came to my present charge almost the first minister to greet me was this same Roman priest.

"He would often relegate engagements of a parochial nature to his assistant to fulfill others outside that he might in this way show his love to all God's people."

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells, pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, said: "I heard Father Malone on several occasions make simple Christian addresses that might have fallen from the lips and from the heart of any Protestant clergyman. At the same time I knew that he was devoted to his own Church, and its institutions and methods."

The Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams of All Souls' Universalist Church said: "Father Malone was a noble-hearted man. He was honest in the positions he took. I have always regarded him as a conspicuous and useful member of the liberal wing of the Roman Catholic Church."

Gov. Roosevelt's Tribute.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Gov. Roosevelt to-night, when apprised of the death of Father Malone, paid the following tribute to his memory: "I desire to express publicly my appreciation of the loss the State has sustained. Father Malone was a good priest, a good man, and a good American. I mourn his loss. Only by the fact that the funeral takes place on Jan. 2, when my duties will compel me to be here, prevents me from attending it. I most earnestly hope that we will be able to find as good a man to take his place on the Board of Regents."

THE NEW MICHIGAN IN PORT.

Atlantic Transport's Steamer Will Run on London Service.

The new freight steamer Michigan of the Atlantic Transport Company, that is to do service between this port and London, arrived yesterday and put up at her pier at the foot of Fortieth Street. She left the yards of her builders, Harlan & Wolff, at Belfast, Ireland, on Dec. 14, and being light, came over leisurely. She is 300 feet long, 62 feet beam, and 38 feet depth of hold. Her gross register is 9,509 tons, net, 6,158 tons; total displacement, 20,740 tons, and her cargo capacity, 12,500 tons. She has twin screws worked by two sets of quadruple expansion engines, but is not intended to average more than twelve knots an hour.

The Michigan has accommodations for first-class passengers, and fittings also for 700 head of cattle. The Michigan will leave next week on her maiden trip for London. The company has also two large steamers building—the Minneapolis, which will sail in March, and the Minnewaska, in July.

Thomas McCoole, one of the sailors, fell from a spar on Wednesday morning and broke his thigh bone. There was no surgeon aboard the ship, as it is against sailors' traditions and contrary to their superstitions to carry one when a ship is working her first trip. McCoole was taken to Bellevue, on the ship's arrival in port.

Dr. Rogers said McCoole told him one of the engineers had been scalded by an explosion shortly after he was hurt. The officers of the ship would neither deny nor affirm this nor did they ask Dr. Rogers to treat any such patient.

HAWAII COMBATS THE PLAGUE.

Late Advices Indicate that the Scourge Has Been Suppressed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Mail advices from Honolulu give additional details of the bubonic plague which has appeared there, and indicate that the conditions are not alarming. Five deaths in all have occurred, one native and four Chinese. No deaths have occurred since Dec. 12, when the disease first appeared. Some of the physicians are of the opinion that the disease was not the plague.

A quarantine system for island vessels was established, and a district practically co-extensive with Chinatown was put in quarantine. Volunteer Inspectors were called for, and the work of cleaning this locality was at once begun. The next day the National Guard was called out, and has since been doing duty guarding the quarantined district.

Chinatown, the seat of the trouble, is now undergoing a thorough cleaning, and it is believed that the scourge has been stamped out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The following telegram has been received by the Supervising Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service from Surgeon D. A. Carmichael, at Honolulu:

Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 29, via Victoria, B. C., Dec. 28.—There are two cases reported of plague at Honolulu; two deaths Dec. 12. No new cases to Dec. 20. Quarantine against infection raised Dec. 19.

Surgeon General Wyman, in referring to the dispatch, said he did not consider the situation critical in any respect.

Germanic's Sailing Date Changed.

The White Star Line steamer Germanic, which arrived yesterday and had been advertised to sail on Wednesday, will not start until Saturday, Jan. 6. This change has been made to accommodate the Post Office authorities, as the steamer Umbria of the Cunard Line, which was to have sailed on Jan. 6, has been chartered by the British Government. The American liner New York will carry the mails on Wednesday.

Dr. McGlynn May Be Present.

St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, is to celebrate to-morrow the golden jubilee of its establishment, and it is said that the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, the former pastor of the church, who was deposed in 1886 by Archbishop Corrigan, will participate. If Dr. McGlynn attends, it will be the first time he has taken part in any services in his old church since he left it. It is said that Dr. McGlynn has been invited to the celebration by Father Colton, the present rector of St. Stephen's. Archbishop Corrigan will preside at the pontifical mass, at 11 o'clock, which will be celebrated by the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Martinelli, who will also officiate at the 7:30 P. M. pontifical vespers. The music will be under the direction of Organist Charles Wels, and will be of an impressive character.

Celebration of Midnight Mass.

In accordance with Archbishop Corrigan's recent circular, giving permission to priests to celebrate midnight mass on New Year's Eve to inaugurate the jubilee of the Holy Year, there will be services in all the Catholic churches of New York to-morrow night. The principal services will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Fifth Avenue, where Archbishop Corrigan himself will officiate. Besides the cathedral, the principal services will be at the Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier, the Paulist Church, the Dominican Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, St. Gabriel's Church, Holy Cross Church, the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, the Church of the Sacred Heart, and St. Vincent de Paul's Church.

Jersey City Pastor Resigns.

The Rev. George R. Garretson, who has been pastor of the Claremont Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, has tendered his resignation, but it is not to take effect until May 1, 1900. In his letter he said there had arisen differences between him and the congregation which he did not think could be reconciled. It was principally, he said, because the church membership had not increased during the time he had been in charge. The membership is 126. The Presbytery will not consider the resignation until April.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Arrangements to Supply Various Vacant Pulpits in This City.

CHURCHES THAT NEED PASTORS

President Stryker of Hamilton College to Preach for Dr. Storrs Until His Successor Is Chosen.

Arrangements are being made to supply the various prominent vacant pulpits in this city. Until pastors are chosen stated supplies will be secured. In Brooklyn the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, in the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, will be supplied by the Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College. He will preach until a successor to the Rev. Dr. Storrs is chosen. He is in no way a candidate.

At the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church the preacher for the next five Sundays will be the Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson of Chicago. He will preach at the morning service, while the assistant minister, the Rev. W. S. Richardson, will preach at the evening service. The Pulpit Committee hopes to report on a pastor before many weeks.

The Thirteenth Street and Spring Street Presbyterian Churches are still without pastors. In the Rutgers Riverside Church the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Samuel McComb does not go into effect until March, and he will preach until then.

Another prominent pulpit, which is still vacant, is the North Reformed Church, in Newark, of which the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay was pastor before coming to the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, in this city. This pulpit has been vacant for nearly a year. The salary is about $10,000 a year.

At the Pilgrim Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin will preach for the last time as pastor to-morrow. His resignation takes effect next Monday.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 7, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Birth of Jesus.—Luke, ii., 1-16.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt call His name Jesus; for He shall save His people from their sins.—Matthew, i., 21.

For the next eighteen months our attention will be fixed upon the person and work of the Lord Jesus Christ. In our recent lessons we have seen Him dimly foreshadowed in history, type and prophecy. But now we are to look at Him Himself. In Him we are to see "the Sun of Righteousness," of whom Malachi spoke, actually flooding the world with His glory. If, when we looked at the shadows, our eyes were often dimmed by the splendor of the revelations, how shall we look into the face of "the Sun" and not be blinded! Were it not for the promise that the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, will guide us into all truth, (John, xvi., 13,) the wisest and the best might well shrink from the study and the teaching of these lessons. Their spiritual meaning is far beyond the power of any unaided human intellect to comprehend. It becomes us, therefore, to enter upon these studies with the same reverence and humility that were enjoined upon Moses when he stood upon Mount Horeb, (Ex., iii., 1-19,) for in them there is intrusted to us the message of a greater deliverance than that, then and there, committed to him.

Our lessons will all be taken from the four Gospel narratives. In general terms it may be said that the intention of this selection is to give us an account of the life of Jesus of Nazareth. Probably it will be as full and as correct an account as it is possible to obtain, but if we study these lessons with simply this expectation in view, we will often be very seriously perplexed, and in the end sadly disappointed. For no one of these narratives ever pretends to give us a biography of Jesus. Neither do they when all are combined in the most perfect harmony.

Some few incidents of a life of more than thirty years are all that they give. But neither their chronological order, nor the circumstances leading to them, nor the purpose accomplished by them is always recorded, and when recorded the record is not always clear. Each one writer tells us anything about Jesus's birth and early childhood, and then, even he, with a brief reference to a single occurrence in His boyhood, leaves about eighteen years a perfect blank. The others pass over about thirty years of His life without mentioning a single incident, excepting a few of His earliest infancy. Two to nothing whatever of His birth and early childhood, and one devotes nearly one-fourth part of his entire narrative to telling us of what occurred on one single evening just before His death.

All of them, in fact, give far more attention to the incidents connected with His death than to those of any portion of His life, so much so that they make it appear as if He was born simply that He might die. Such a meagre biography of any other of earth's celebrities would command no respect at all. For other great men a host of historians are found, and every detail, from birth to death, is carefully searched out and fully recorded. Yet Jesus, the most remarkable man that ever lived, has but four accepted writers of His life, and their writings tell us little or nothing of His personal appearance, or of His home, or education, or daily experiences, or companionships, or occupation. In fact none of them entitles His narrative, "The Life of Jesus of Nazareth." They are "The Gospel According to Matthew," "The Gospel According to Mark," "The Gospel According to Luke," "The Gospel According to John."

THE REDEEMER OF MEN.

It is the work of Jesus, and not His life, to which each one calls attention, and each one led by the Spirit of God declares that work "according to" his own conception of it as acquired by personal knowledge, or gained from others, or learned by experience. Matthew learned by personal companionship, Mark and Luke from the testimony of "eye-witnesses," and John from deep spiritual fellowship as the one whom Jesus loved. What each one records he calls "The Gospel."

This fact alone proves that Jesus of Nazareth is never to be compared with, or placed alongside of, any of earth's great men, for of no other man can the records concerning him be called by such a title. It is not surprising, therefore, that none of the Evangelists present Jesus to us as a profound thinker and teacher, although they acknowledge that He was "a teacher come from God," and that He "taught them as one having authority." Neither do they present Him as a model character, setting before men a splendid example to be copied, although they do reveal that He "went about doing good," and was "without fault." Neither do they proclaim Him as a great reformer, although His teaching and life "turned the world upside down." But it is not upon Him as a teacher, or as an example, or as a reformer, or as in any respect a wonderful man among men, that they lay their stress.

It is as the Redeemer of men. As the One who said of Himself, "I and My Father are One." (John, x., 30.) "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life, no man cometh to the Father, but by Me." (John, xvi., 6.) "The Son of Man came to give His life a ransom for many," (Matthew, xx., 28;) "to seek and to save that which was lost." (Luke, xix. 10.) John the last of the Gospel writers, says, not only for his own narrative, but for all, "These are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing, ye might have life through His Name." (John, xx., 31.)

Being such a man, it is not strange that His life has had a greater influence upon mankind than that of any other man known to history, excepting that of "the first man, Adam." Neither is it strange that the apostle calls Him "the last Adam"—"the second man" saying "the first man is of the earth, earthy; the second man is the Lord of Heaven." (First Corinthians, xv., 45-47.) Both were thus representative men—men standing for or as the substitutes of all other men—the one as the first Adam, the other as the last Adam. "Through the one man's disobedience, the many were made sinners." Through the other man's "obedience shall the many be made righteous." (Romans, v., 19, r. v.)

How this "obedience" was wrought out by Jesus of Nazareth must, therefore, be the chief object of our study—His work rather than His life. The incidents of His life are recorded, simply that we may in some measure understand the work that He accomplished. It was the work of redemption.

THE INCARNATION.

The first of these incidents is brought before us in this lesson. Luke, who records it, was probably born not far from the same time as "the young Child" of whom he speaks, but very far from the place—"at Antioch, in Syria." (Smith's Dictionary.) He probably became a disciple through the ministry of the Apostles or of their converts, and first appears in sacred history as the traveling companion of St. Paul. By him he is called "the beloved physician." (Col., iv., 14.) From him he probably learned the great facts of Jesus's life, and, like your best modern historians, when he came to write out these facts he visited, as far as possible, the locations where they occurred, and conferred with those who were familiar with them as "eye-witnesses." (i., 2.) He thus learned not only the facts, but the impression those facts made upon those who were directly concerned with them. He thus brings us, especially in his earliest chapters, into living sympathy with them. We know how they felt and what they thought. This is strikingly exhibited in this lesson in the persons of the shepherds and of Mary, and of those to whom they told their experiences.

The incident itself is the most wonderful that ever occurred on earth. And yet it is simply the birth of a child, and the birth of every child is an incarnation. This birth, however, was so wonderful that it has always been known as "the incarnation"—a birth of far grander character and importance than that of any other. For it was the birth of that "Child" and that "Son" of whom Isaiah had prophesied more than seven hundred years before, (Isaiah, ix., 6,) "the Child" of Mary, but "the Son of the Highest." (vii., 32.)

But this "last Adam" did not come into the world as "the first man, Adam," came—a full-grown man perfect in all of the characteristics of a human being fully developed, to walk with God in a paradise of beauty and peace. He came as a little child, a child of humble parentage, an outcast child for whom there was "no room in the inn," with no adornments of imperial majesty, although "King of Kings," but wrapped in the swathing bands appointed for infancy and for the dead, thus linking His cradle with His grave, that to all the world there might be none so young, none so poor, none so outcast and rejected, as to be able to say, He did not represent me, to live and to die, as my substitute and Redeemer.

Now that all this might be brought about "when the fullness of the time was come," (Galatians, iv., 4, 5,) the Emperor of Rome—ruler of the mightiest kingdom on earth—was made to work together with a poor carpenter of Galilee. For "there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed." (Verse 1.)

According to the Roman method of taking this census, each citizen could be enrolled in the place where he resided, but according to the Jewish method it was necessary for each one to go to his ancestral city—the place where the records of his family were kept. In this case, and in the dominions of Herod, out of deference to Jewish prejudices, the Jewish method was permitted. So, as Bishop Ellicott remarks, this enrollment "was essentially imperial and Roman in origin, and yet Herodian and Jewish in form."

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

To meet the requirements of the decree of Caesar, Joseph, a carpenter of Nazareth, in Galilee, went with his espoused wife to Bethlehem, in Judea, "because he was of the house and lineage of David." (Verse 4.) Although of such royal ancestry, there was no provision made for his reception—"no room for them in the inn"—no home opened to welcome them into its shelter. So, poor and friendless and unknown, they lodged in that part of the Kahn where the camels and the cattle were stalled. There the young child Jesus was born. The Messenger of the "covenant" had "suddenly come to His temple." (Mal. iii., 1.)

But while to the great world into which He had come He was entirely unexpected and unappreciated. His birth was attended by circumstances as majestic and wonderful—and as powerful in their testimony—as were those which attended His death.

To finish His work on earth and hung upon the Cross, the earth was wrapped in darkness at noonday, and—heaving as with agony—it "did quake and the rocks rent, and the graves were opened." Never was anything like it seen, or heard of, in the death of any other man. There was no voice from heaven, and awe silenced men. The darkness and the silence were profound, and the throes of nature were ominous and prophetic. They spoke with a voice which could not be misunderstood. For "when the centurion, and they that were with him, saw the earth quake, and those things that were done, they feared greatly, saying: 'Truly this was the Son of God.'" (Matthew, xxvii., 54.)

When He began His work, however, and was laid in the manger, the hills which stood about Bethlehem were resplendent at midnight with a light above the brightness of the sun. It was "the glory of the Lord," (Verse 9,) the Shekinah which filled the Tabernacle, (Exodus xl., 34, 35,) and the Temple, (First Kings, viii., 11,) so that neither Moses nor the priests were able to enter in. With this glorious light, there was great gladness. An angel from heaven spoke to waiting men on earth and said, "Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." (Verses 10-14.)

No such manifestation was ever seen or heard of at the birth of any other human being. If the silence and the darkness and the terror which accompanied Jesus's death proclaimed Him to be "the Son of God," the "glory of the Lord," the angels' song and the exceeding great joy at His birth must have borne the same testimony. That little child in the manger—a helpless human child as dependent upon a mother's love and care as any other child—must have been as much, and as decidedly the Son of God when He was born as He was when He died. If not, when did He become only so? "I and My Father are One"? (John, x., 30.)

When the glad tidings that man had such a Saviour were made known, the "great mass of those that heard it simply" wondered at the things that were told them." (Verse 18.) "But Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. And the shepherds returned glorifying and praising God." (Verses 19, 20.) But Mary and the shepherds had seen and believed.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Upon what will our attention be fixed for the next eighteen months, and what is said of it?

What is the purpose of this selection of lessons, and what is said of it?

What is said of the incidents given by the Gospel writers, and what do they style their narratives?

To what does each one call attention, and how did they gain their knowledge?

What does the fact that the narrative of each is called "The Gospel" prove, and what is said of it?

In what aspect do they present Jesus of Nazareth, and what conclusion flows from it?

What must therefore be the chief object of our studies?

What is said of St. Luke and his narrative?

Why is the incident brought before us in this lesson the most wonderful that ever occurred on the earth?

Why did not "the last Adam" come into the world as "the first Adam"?

What did the Emperor of Rome do, and what is said of it?

What did it require on the part of Joseph, and what did he do?

What circumstances attended Jesus's death, and what did they prove?

What circumstances attended his birth, and what did they prove?

How were the glad tidings of such a Saviour received?

Church of the New Jerusalem.

Special services will be held at the Church of the New Jerusalem, East Thirty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, to-morrow morning, with Christmas music and sermon by the pastor. The choir will sing "What Child Is This?" Old English; "Jesus in the Manger," carol by Smart; Sanctus and Christmas anthem by Gounod. The rite of confirmation will be administered, and following the regular service the holy communion will be celebrated.

Church News and Notes.

A sermon on "The Finger of God" will be delivered at the 10 o'clock service to-day in the Temple Israel of Harlem.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will preach a New Year's sermon at 11 A. M. to-morrow in All Souls' Unitarian Church.

The Rev. James A. O'Connor will speak on "Mr. Moody's Life and Work" in Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street, to-morrow evening.

Centennial services will be held to-morrow afternoon and evening by the St. Paul Evangelists at the Sunlight Mission, 586 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.

Prof. Edward H. Griggs will speak before the Society for Ethical Culture in Carnegie Music Hall at 11:20 A. M. to-morrow on "The Modern Religious Problem."

The jubilee celebration of the Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church will end to-morrow evening. At the morning service the Rev. Dr. F. Mason North will speak.

A special service, with a full choir and a sermon, will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, at 11 A. M. on New Year's Day.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will preach in the Church of the Divine Paternity at 11 A. M. to-morrow on "Moral Inventories," and at 7:45 P. M. on "The Birth of a New Century."

The Rev. Dr. George W. Smith will preach to-morrow morning in St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street. On New Year's Day services will be held at 8 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Edward J. Wessels will speak to-morrow afternoon in the West Side Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, on "A Review of the World's Great Events During 1899 and Their Place in History."

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will deliver a New Year's sermon at 11 A. M. to-morrow, in the South Church. There will be children's praise service at 9:45 A. M. and another praise service at 4 P. M.

The golden jubilee anniversary of the dedication of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will be held on the evening of Jan. 7. Mr. George Day, who was present at the dedicatory services fifty years ago, will preside.

In the Bloomingdale Church, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will speak at 11 A. M. on "The Uses and Abuses of Christmas." He will also speak in the evening, and at 4 P. M. will conduct services in the Ninth Regiment Armory.

"The Waning Lamp and the Closed Door; the Story of Lost Opportunity," will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. Mackay's sermon, in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, to-morrow evening. He will also preach at the morning service.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court will lecture next Wednesday evening, in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, on "The Arrest and Trial of Jesus from a Legal Standpoint."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICA

HARVARD LEADS AT CHESS

Her Experts Now a Point Ahead of Columbia.

RICE GETS ADJOURNED GAME

Decision Made a Tie Between Columbia and Harvard, and Then the Crimsons Won Out—Sewall's Waterloo.

Yesterday's play in the fifth round of the annual intercollegiate chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton brought about an important change in the standing of the two rival colleges, and, instead of Harvard being a point behind in the race, as was the case Thursday night, the Crimson forged and took a similar lead as was held by Columbia on the day previous. This was made possible by the action of the referees, E. Delmar and H. Helms, in the matter of the adjourned game from the third round between Rice of Harvard and Hunt of Princeton. This game was awarded to Rice, who had a clear pawn to the good, besides a better position. The decision at once created a tie between Columbia and Harvard.

Perry and Rice, the two men from Cambridge, made rather short work of the two Princetonians opposed to them, and made sure of not losing any ground. Falk of Columbia easily handled Morgan of Yale, but Sewall, on the other hand, met with his Waterloo at the hands of Cook, the intercollegiate veteran from New Haven. The latter, who has thus far not suffered a single defeat during the entire five rounds, played a star game, against which the ingenuity of his youthful opponent could not prevail. Sewall thus tallied his first defeat, and enabled Perry, the Crimson's champion, to assume the lead for the individual honors. Yale is still a very good third in the competition, with Princeton bringing up the rear of the procession. The score:

FIRST TABLE—QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

	MORGAN, Yale. White.	FALK, Columbia. Black.		MORGAN, Yale. White.	FALK, Columbia. Black.
1.	P—Q4	P—Q4	27.	Kt—B3	KR—K
2.	P—K3	Kt—KB3	28.	P—B4	P—Kt3
3.	P—Q3	Kt—B3	29.	P—QKt4	BxKtP
4.	P—KB4	QKt—Kt5	30.	Kt—R4	R—K8
5.	P—QB3	KtxB	31.	RxP	RxRch
6.	QxKt	P—K3	32.	RxR	R—K8
7.	Kt—K2	B—Q3	33.	RxR	BxR
8.	Kt—Q2	Castles	34.	Kt—B3	B—B6
9.	Kt—KB3	Kt—K5	35.	K—Kt	K—Kt2
10.	Castles	P—KB3	36.	K—B2	K—Kt3
11.	Q—Q	Q—K	37.	K—B3	P—QR4
12.	K—R	Q—R4	38.	P—Kt4	P—R4
13.	B—Q2	P—K4	39.	K—Q3	B—Kt5
14.	B—K	B—KKt5	40.	P—Kt5	BxP
15.	B—Kt3	KtxB	41.	PxP	KxP
16.	KtxKt	Q—R3	42.	K—K4	B—Kt7
17.	Q—Kt3	PxKBP	43.	K—B4	BxKt
18.	QxP	K—B1	44.	KxB	K—B4
19.	Kt—B5	Q—R4	45.	P—R4	P—R5
20.	P—K4	P—KKt3	46.	K—Kt2	K—K5
21.	Kt(B5)R4	QxQ	47.	P—B5	PxP
22.	PxQ	P—KKt4	48.	PxP	BxP
23.	P—KR3	B—Q2	49.	K—R3	B—KB7
24.	R—B2	PxKt	50.	K—Kt2	KxP
25.	QR—KB	QR—K	51.	Resigns	
26.	KtxP	R—K6			

SECOND TABLE—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

	PERRY, Harvard. White.	HUNT, Princeton. Black.		PERRY, Harvard. White.	HUNT, Princeton. Black.
1.	P—Q4	P—Q4	14.	BxB	Kt—K2
2.	P—QB4	P—K3	15.	BxKtch	KtxB
3.	Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	16.	QxKtch	K—B2
4.	B—B4	P—QB4	17.	Kt—Kt5ch	K—B3
5.	P—K3	Kt—B3	18.	B—R4ch	P—Kt4
6.	Kt—B3	P—QKt3	19.	BxPch	KxKt
7.	Kt—QKt5	K—Q2	20.	BxQ	KRxB
8.	PxQP	KKtxP	21.	Castles	P—KR4
9.	PxP	BxP	22.	QxBPch	K—B3
10.	P—QR3	K—K	23.	KR—Q	R—KKt
11.	B—Kt3	P—B4	24.	R—Q7	QR—KB
12.	B—QB4	B—R3	25.	P—QKt4	Resigns.
13.	Q—R4	BxKt			

THIRD TABLE.—DUTCH DEFENSE.

	COOK. Yale. White.	SEWALL. Columbia. Black.		COOK. Yale. White.	SEWALL. Columbia. Black.
1.	P—Q4	P—KB4	28.	R(Kt)—Kt2	R—Q2
2.	P—K3	P—K3	29.	R—R3	BxKt
3.	B—Q3	Kt—KB3	30.	PxB	B—K5
4.	Kt—K2	P—Q4	31.	B—B7	Q—B
5.	P—QB4	P—B3	32.	Q—K	RxB
6.	Castles	B—Q3	33.	PxR	QxP
7.	P—B4	Castles	34.	R—R5	R—KB
8.	Kt—Q2	Kt—K5	35.	R—K5	B—B4
9.	P—KB3	Kt—Kt2	36.	B—K2	Q—Q2
10.	P—QKt4	Kt—Q2	37.	Q—Kt4	R—B2
11.	P—Kt5	Kt(Q2)Kb3	38.	Q—Kt7	R—Q
12.	PxP	PxP	39.	Q—R6	R—QB
13.	Q—R4	Q—K	40.	R—Kt7	R—B2
14.	Kt—KB3	B—Kt2	41.	RxR	QxR
15.	B—Kt	Q—B	42.	R—R5	K—K
16.	R—Kt3	R—K	43.	QxRP	QxQ
17.	B—R3	B—B	44.	RxQ	K—Q
18.	KR—Kt	R—K2	45.	P—QR4	K—B
19.	B—Kt4	R—QB2	46.	P—R5	B—Q6
20.	B—R5	R—Kt	47.	RxR	BxR
21.	Kt—K5	Kt—Kt5	48.	K—B2	P—R4
22.	KtxKt	PxKt	49.	K—K	K—R
23.	BxKt	PxB	50.	K—Q2	B—B8
24.	Kt—Kt3	B—R3	51.	K—B3	B—K7
25.	KtxP	B—Kt4	52.	K—B4	B—Q6
26.	Q—Kt4	Q—R3	53.	K—B5	B—Kt4
27.	Kt—Q6	B—Q6	54.	K—Kt6	Resigns

FOURTH TABLE.—GIUOCO PIANO.

	RICE. Harvard. White.	HENLEY. Princeton. Black.		White. RICE. Harvard.	Black. HENLEY. Princeton.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	19.	QxQ	BxQ
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20.	PxP	Kt—QB3
3.	B—B4	B—B4	21.	QR—Q	Kt—KB
4.	P—B3	Kt—B3	22.	R—Q6	R—QB
5.	P—Q4	PxP	23.	P—KR3	P—KR3
6.	Castles	P—Q4	24.	KR—Q	R—Q
7.	KtxP	KtxP	25.	KtxKt	KtxKt
8.	PxP	B—Q3	26.	Kt—Kt5ch	QKtxKt
9.	R—Kch	K Kt K2	27.	BxKt	KtxB
10.	P—Q3	Kt—Kt	28.	RxB	R—K Kt
11.	Kt—QB3	Castles	29.	Q—Q8	Kt—KB
12.	B—K Kt5	P—KB3	30.	R—RS	P—KKt4
13.	B—KB4	K—R	31.	R(Q)—Q8	K—Kt2
14.	BxB	QxB	32.	RxP	P—KR4
15.	Kt—Q Kt5	Q—Q2	33.	RxPch	K—Kt3
16.	P—Q5	PxKt	34.	R—B4	K—B4
17.	KtxP	Kt—Kt3	35.	R—KB7	Resigns.
18.	Kt—B7ch	RxKt			

50 M. 2 H. 15 M.

The record up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Columbia	6½	3½	Yale	1½	8½
Harvard	7½	2½	Princeton	4½	5½

The individual scores are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Falk	3	2	Cook	3½	1½
Sewall	1½	3½	Morgan	1	4
Perry	4	1	Henley	1	4
Rice	3½	1½	Hunt	½	4½

The pairing for the sixth and final round, to be played to-day, is as follows:

Hunt (Princeton) vs. Falk, (Columbia.)
Perry (Harvard) vs. Morgan, (Yale,) Rice (Harvard) vs. Cook, (Yale,) and Henley (Princeton) vs. Sewall, (Columbia.)

TRIANGULAR CHESS PLAY.

Cornell, by Winning Two Games, Pulls Up with Pennsylvania.

Another round was contested in the triangular chess tournament between Brown, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, when Cornell, by winning both games, succeeded in pulling up with Pennsylvania on total scores up to date. The following is the summary of the three games played:

Lester, Brown, lost to Griffith, Pennsylvania, in a queen's pawn opening after 42 moves.

Davis, Brown, lost to Karpinski, Cornell, in a French defense after 36 moves.

Francis, Pennsylvania, lost to Riedel, Cornell, in a Giuoco Piano after 54 moves.

The first-named player had the white pieces in every instance.

After play ceased for the day it was decided to form an organization of the three colleges under the title of "the Triangular College Chess League," and to hold the second annual tournament in this city next year. The Rice Trophy will be placed in the custody of a Board of Trustees, consisting of one member of each of the different Faculties.

The record up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Cornell	4½	1½	University of		
Brown	0	6	Pennsylvania	4½	1½

The individual scores are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Davis, B	0	3	Riedel, C	2	1
Lester, B	0	3	Francis, P	1½	1½
Karpinski, C	2½	½	Griffith, P	3	0

The pairing for the fourth and final round to be played to-day reads as follows: Francis (P) vs. Lester (B;) Griffith (P) vs. Karpinski (C;) Riedel (C) vs. Davis (B.)

N. Y. A. C. Defeats McGill.

The hockey team of the New York Athletic Club defeated the McGill University team of Montreal, Canada, last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink after a closely contested game. At the close of the two twenty-minute halves both teams had scored, three goals, and Referee Erskine Hewitt announced that another half would be played. This was to end as soon as either side scored, but was to be of ten minutes' duration in case no goals were made. Howard of the New York Athletic Club made a goal after four minutes' play and won the game for his side.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE WESTERN MARYLAND SALE.

New York Syndicate Declines to Compete Against "Straw" Bidders.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—To the great surprise of Mayor Hayes and others who have been trying to force the immediate sale of the Western Maryland Railroad, the New York syndicate representing the Vanderbilt interests, which wants the road for the tidewater outlet of a new trunk line from the West and the soft coal fields, to-day declined to appear at a public auction as a bidder for the road. The syndicate informed the city officials that it has named its price for the road, $4,485,000 for the ninety miles of tracks constituting the main line, and does not want to be put in competition with "straw" bidders.

After the main line of the road is sold, the several branches extending through the Cumberland Valley and to Cherry Run, on the Baltimore and Ohio, will have to be sold separately. The syndicate further states that as it is intended to spend $5,000,000 in double-tracking and straightening the main line over the mountains, it cannot increase its offer.

President Hood of the company has come out ahead in his controversy with the new Mayor as to the increasing value and earning capacity of the property. The expert's report shows that basing the capitalization on the net earnings for 1899 at 4 per cent. indicates the present value of the system to be $14,131,918.25. This was a revelation to the Mayor, who has been trying to sell the road for $4,485,000, and he instantly determined to recede from his position and to counsel delay.

REPORTS IN A RAILWAY CASE.

Referee Decides on Claims Against the Lebanon Springs Road.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Dec. 29.—Jarvis P. O'Brien, as referee in the matter of claims against the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company, has completed his report and will submit it to the court. If approved, it will wind up the long-standing litigations over the bankrupt railroad corporation.

Mr. O'Brien was first appointed to consider claims for wages of employes. The employes set up that they had precedence over all other claimants. It was contended that parties who furnished material had as good a claim, and the referee found for labor and material claims. Then E. Winslow Paige appeared with a twelve-thousand dollar claim for services as counsel to the receiver of the road, and a contest arose.

ANOTHER PACIFIC ROAD.

Reported Plan for a New Line from Salt Lake to Los Angeles.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Another railroad to the Pacific Coast is a strong probability. Several Eastern capitalists and promoters have been in this city for two or three days, and it is said that they are considering plans for the construction of such a line. Among them is Warner Miller, and he has admitted that his business in Chicago at this time is in connection with traffic matters and a new Western railroad.

It is said that a line from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, Cal., is in mind, and that the building of it has been decided upon practically. The plan is to construct almost direct to the California city, traversing the most fertile portion of Western Utah and the southernmost part of Nevada. It is said that among the capitalists interested are men prominently connected with Western and Southern railways.

REVIEW OF CLASSIFICATION.

Trunk Line Executive Committee Will Consider Merchants' Protest.

The Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association has been called to meet next Thursday in order to review the work done by the Freight Classification Committee. This action is taken because of the complaints which have been raised by merchants and shippers against the new classification.

Commissioner Farmer and the General Passenger Agents of the association will probably attend the conference in Boston on Jan. 4 between representatives of the Eastern lines and the lines west of Chicago to consider rate cutting to Pacific Coast points.

GREAT NORTHERN'S NEW PLAN.

Ten Per Cent. Issue of Stock at Par for Employes' Benefit.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 29.—Under a plan recommended to the stockholders of the Great Northern Railway by President James J. Hill and the management, the capital stock of the road will be increased 10 per cent. in February and the employes of the road given an opportunity to invest in the issue at par. The plan is one which has been under consideration for some time, and its details have just been disclosed.

Great Northern stock is now worth about $175 a share. By paying cash the employes will be enabled to secure stock worth almost double what they will pay for it, as the increase will hardly affect the present market value. Conditions imposed are that only employes who receive a salary of $3,000 or less per year will be eligible to purchase on the terms mentioned, and no individual holding can exceed $5,000.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad was held yesterday at the Continental Trust Company, and it was voted unanimously to accept the plan of reorganization presented. There were represented, either in person or by proxy, more than $5,000,000 out of $8,500,000 bonds deposited with the Continental Trust Company. A proviso, however, was inserted in the plan by the committee advancing the minimum price at which bonds could be sold in case of unexpected delay after Jan. 1. After that date the minimum price will be 130, plus interest at 4 per cent. to the date of possible sale.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Editor of an Auburn German Paper Expires in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—Ludwig C. Nenning, editor and proprietor of The Deutcher Zeitung of Auburn, N. Y., was found dead in a room in Curtin's Hotel, on Seneca Street, in this city, this afternoon. Nenning arrived at the hotel last night, saying that he would probably remain for several days. He did not register, and no one saw him retire. A chambermaid discovered his body stretched across the bed at 8 o'clock. A doctor who was sent for said that Nenning had been dead for some hours.

The police were notified and took charge of the case. They do not care to express any opinion as to the cause of death. Nenning's identity was established from letters and billheads found in his pockets.

DID ALLEN HAVE TWO WIVES?

One, a Petitioner for Letters, Cannot Prove Her Marriage.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—A climax of a sensational nature was reached in to-day's hearing on the petition of Mrs. Harriet E. Allen of Portland Me., to be appointed administratrix of the estate of Superintendent Elbridge G. Allen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, before Judge McKim, in the Suffolk County Probate Court. It was in effect the introduction of testimony to show that there is no record of the marriage of the petitioner with Mr. Allen, as was claimed at the Park Street Church, in this city. The church records were apparently supported by the State record of marriages.

The petition is opposed by Mrs. Flora E. Allen, who claims a widow's title as the dead man's second wife, alleging that Mrs. Allen No. 1 was never married. The petitioner claimed marriage in 1872. Mrs. Allen No. 2 was married in New York last January.

The taking of evidence was closed this afternoon.

Suffers from Religious Fervor.

Miss Madeline Kemp, forty-three years old, of 450 Manhattan Avenue, was brought in a coach by her sister, Miss Josephine Kemp, to Bellevue Hospital last night to be treated for insanity. The sister said Miss Madeline is suffering from extreme religious excitement.

Complete quotations for 1899—for stocks and bonds of every kind—with elaborate tables showing transactions and range of prices, will be given in the annual financial supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES to be issued on Monday, Jan. 1. Order of your newsdealer in advance. Price, with complete newspaper, one cent.—Adv.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS

Games Played and the Results in Various Tournaments.

The Central Club gave a splendid exhibition of tenpins in the Harlem League last night. The team won two games, rolling scores of 978 and 899. There were some good individual scores turned out. Holl of the Centrals, in the second game, made a score of 244 on eight strikes and two spares, and Holt of the Standards, in the third game, got seven strikes and three spares for a total of 241. Seher of the Centrals and Holt of the Standards each made an average of 219½ for two games. The Standards won one game and the Harlem Wheelmen lost two. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 168; Allison, 160; Holt, 198; Tobin, 201; Wyman, 132. Total, 859.
Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 149; Lee, 172; Thompson, 148; Du Barry, 158; Duff, 183. Total, 806.

SECOND GAME.

Central—Holl, 244; Behlmer, 180; Kuehn, 159; Ward, 180; Scher, 214. Total, 978.
Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 161; Lee, 133; Thompson, 198; Du Barry, 169; Duff, 185. Total, 846.

THIRD GAME.

Central—Holl, 151; Behlmer, 144; Kuehn, 197; Ward, 182; Scher, 225. Total, 899.
Standard—Koehler, 151; Allison, 177; Holt, 241; Tobin, 124; Wyman, 158. Total, 851.

The Corinthians scored two easy victories in the Columbia League last night, defeating the Enterprise team in the first game and the Belvideres in the third game. The Belvideres managed to win the second game from the Enterprise bowlers, after a close contest. Schaeffer of the Corinthians made the best average of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 147; Baker, 202; Mulford, 163; Niles, 141; Schaeffer, 189. Total, 842.
Enterprise—Koeper, 171; Schlumbohm, 133; Vanderson, 133; Hunke, 151; Muller, 149. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.

Belvedere—Hunken, 162; Newkirk, 185; Wagner, 159; Reihbein, 162; Heiles, 171. Total, 839.
Enterprise—Koeper, 160; Schlumbohm, 172; Kolb, 135; Hunke, 189; Muller, 145. Total, 801.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 217; Baker, 164; Mulford, 163; Niles, 160; Schaeffer, 214. Total, 918.
Belvidere—Hunken, 152; Newkirk, 175; Wagner, 119; Reihbein, 174; Heiles, 215. Total, 885.

Good scores were made in the American National tournament last night, and all the games were closely contested. The Orchards, Golden Rods, and Doolittles each won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 199; Meier, 180; Eck, 173; Sherwood, 143, Starr, 187. Total, 882.
Orchard—Bullwinkel, 145; Bucholz, 198; Schroeder, 171; Rusch, 139; Wilckens, 207. Total, 860.

SECOND GAME.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 164; Bucholz, 205; Schroeder, 202, Steffens, 158; Wilckens, 165. Total, 894.
Doolittle—Duke, 169; Apmann, 191; Gray, 158; Wright, 178; Cofman, 157. Total 853.

THIRD GAME.

Doolittle—Duke, 178; Apmann, 140; Gray, 215; Wright, 200; Coffman, 150. Total, 883.
Golden Rod—Eckstein, 158; Meier, 156; Eck, 189; Sherwood, 161; Starr, 180. Total, 844.

The Glendales had out a good team in the Arlington National tournament last night, and scored two easy victories, beating the Straggler and Linwood teams. The game between the Linwood and Straggler teams proved the best of the night. It was interesting throughout, the Linwood winning out with only 14 pins to spare. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 169; Schreyer, 165; Stutterheim, 172; Schwager, 141; Fuchs, 154. Total, 801.
Straggler—Greif, 154; Browne, 180; Le Touzel, 158; Gaynor, 120; Hosinger, 169. Total, 781.

SECOND GAME.

Linwood—Kennedy, 160; Delehanty, 157; Brennan, 186; Daley, 148; Hardiman, 182. Total, 763.
Straggler—Greif, 140; Browne, 157; Le Touzel, 153; Gaynor, 140; Hosinger, 159. Total, 749.

THIRD GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 127; Schreyer, 128; Stutterheim, 174; Schwager, 136; Fuchs, 108. Total, 733.
Linwood—Kennedy, 153; Delehanty, 135; Brennan, 119; Daley, 163; Hardiman, 122. Total, 692.

The tournament of the Twenty-third Regiment was continued on the armory alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company F—W. W. Whitlock, 167; Zeidler, 110; T. N. Whitlock, 171; Wiley, 175; Lambert, 129. Total, 752.
Company D—Hoffmann, 97; Varrellmann, 99; Brown, 98. Total, 294.

SECOND GAME.

Company F—W. W. Whitlock, 173; Zeidler, 93; T. N. Whitlock, 138; Wiley, 140; Lambert, 116. Total, 710.
Company G—Bugg, 86; Lindsey, 87; Neilson, 118; Goudey, 81. Total, 312.

THIRD GAME.

Company C—Bugg, 61; Lindsey, 116; Neilson, 136; Goudey, 75. Total, 381.
Company D—C. Allen, 80; Hoffmann, 85; Varrellmann, 118; Bugg, 85. Total, 378.

The Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association resumed bowling last night in its annual championship tournament. The Field Music, Company G and Company H were the winners in the night's play. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Field Music Team—Mansfield, 93; Ekstrand, 51; Walsh, 98; Black, 124; Palmer, 154. Total, 520.
Hospital Corps Team—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.

Company G—Townsend, 142; Bogert, 129; Frank, 147; Easson, 109; Purdy, 198. Total, 714.
Hospital Corps Team—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Field Music Team—Mansfield, 98; Drant, 133; Walsh, 123; Black, 85; Palmer, 146. Total, 585.
Company G—Townsend, 122; Bogert, 206; Frank, 129; Easson, 171; Purdy, 144. Total, 772.

FOURTH GAME.

Company H—Wilson, 95; Barnett, 122; Clarke, 153; Purdy, 136; Qualmann, 121. Total, 627.
Company C—Ford, 112; De Nieuwerkerk, 96; Murphy, 114; Davis, 122; Johnston, 153. Total, 597.

FIFTH GAME.

Company C—Ford, 144; De Nieuwerkerk, 103; Murphy, 125; Davis, 115; Johnston, 126. Total, 613.
Company I—Forfeited.

SIXTH GAME.

Company H—Wilson, 140; Barnett, 164; Clarke, 121; Purdy, 122; Qualmann, 159. Total, 706.
Company I—Forfeited.

The America Club of Newark defeated the Imperial and Lotus teams in the National League, at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. Scores

FIRST GAME.

America—Diesenbach, 149; Gedney, 181; Cooke, 158; Buehler, 190; Freudenthal, 147. Total, 825.
Imperial—Cordes, 169; Moore, 155; Rothemell, 165; Lenz, 155; Loughead, 180. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.

Imperial—Cordes, 168; Moore, 154; Rothemell, 157; Lenz, 151; Loughead, 206. Total, 836.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 168; Heath, 135; Warmuth, 159; Rehm, 168; Boermermann, 176. Total, 806.

THIRD GAME.

America—Diesenbach, 145; Gedney, 185; Cooke, 146; Buehler, 126; Freudenthal, 172. Total, 774.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 145; Heath, 132; Warmuth, 159; Rehm, 145; Boermermann, 147. Total, 728.

The Long Island, Iolanthe, and Philadelphos Councils met in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament at Trainor's alleys last night. The Philadelphos Council won two of the games played. Following are the results:

FIRST GAME.

Long Island Council—Rhoades, 146; Thorn, 188; Henlinger, 104; Brooks, 137; Hill, 181. Total, 756.
Iolanthe Council—Benner, 150; Law, 132; Niemeier, 141; Smith, 128; Kay, 166. Total, 717.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 200; Medicus, 160; Bandeker, 168; Biershenk, 156; Jenkins, 180. Total, 864.
Iolanthe Council—Benner, 112; Law, 133; Niemeier, 91; Smith, 151; Kay, 154. Total, 642.

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 194; Medicus, 215; Bandeker, 167; Biershenk, 174; Jenkins, 188. Total, 988.
Long Island Council—Rhoades, 126; Thorn, 157; Henlinger, 131; Brooks, 148; Hill, 169. Total, 731.

The Empire City Council team rolled good scores in the Royal Arcanum League last night and won two games. Its most important victory was over the first team of the New York Council. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire City—Knubel, 144; Draper, 147; Naugle, 212; Braisted, 166; Mitchell, 178. Total, 842.
New York No. 1—Lawrence, 150; Crum, 140; Grunninger, 166; Kitchelt, 132; McLean, 176. Total, 764.

SECOND GAME.

New York No. 1—Lawrence, 150; Crum, 140; Grunninger, 178; Kitchelt, 140; McLean, 165. Total, 782.
Colonial—Davis, 151; Brucker, 107; Reichhard, 180; Wanderer, 158; Haus, 142. Total, 738.

THIRD GAME.

Empire City—Knubel, 130; Draper, 172; Naugle, 145; Braisted, 164; Mitchell, 201. Total, 812.
Colonia—Wanderer, 184; Davis, 149; Brucker, 139; Reichhard, 120; Haus, 190. Total, 788.

The Fern, De Long, and Fraternity Councils competed in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum subtournament at the Elephant Club alleys last night. The games resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Fern Council—Thorn, 136; Naylor, 121; Hunt, 118; Swan, 136; Waldman, 154. Total, 665.
De Long Council—Rosner, 176; Coolridge, 159; James, 120; Tuttle, 156; Healey, 145. Total, 756.

SECOND GAME.

Fern Council—Thorn, 143; Naylor, 136; Hunt, 128; Swan, 151; Waldman, 151. Total, 769.
Fraternity Council—Cottrel, 123; Brill, 103; Bruce, 119; Nafis, 151; Gibson, 154. Total, 650.

THIRD GAME.

De Long Council—Rosner, 149; Coolridge, 168; James, 110; Tuttle, 136; Healey, 133. Total, 696.
Fraternity Council—Cottrel, 95; Brill, 123; Bruce, 141; Nafis, 175; Gibson, 112. Total, 640.

Tournament Games To-night.

Bank Clerks' League—Three games at Reid's alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Tamaqua, Brunswick, and Orient.

Oakland Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Merry Boy, 109 pounds, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, won; Donator, 104, (Ross,) 8 to 1, second; Good Hope, 109, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:27½. Billy McCloskey, Glen Ann, Terrene, Ringmaster, Ed Lanigan, Jack McCabe, and Leiter also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; handicap; all ages. Aluminum, 90 pounds, (Phelan,) 7 to 1, won; Revanna, 108, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, second; Magdalenas, 106, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:00. Amaza, Sister Alice, Strongoli, Lady Heloise, Will Fay, Clarano, and Mission also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; two-year-olds; purse. Flower of Gold, 115 pounds, (Spencer,) even, won; Bee Bee, 115, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, second; F. W. Brode, 118, (Jerkins,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:07¼. Louis B. McWhirter, The Echo, and Sinuoso also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Horton, 107 pounds, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1, won; Tirade, 107, (Conley,) 12 to 1, second; Faversham, 102, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:46½. Obsidian, White Fern, Glen Gaber, Jennie Reid, and Ledeae also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Wyoming, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 5, won; Red Pirate, 100, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 1, second; Recreation, 107, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:40¼. Meadowthorpe, Ping, Senator Dubois, Doctor Marks, Jaol, and El Estro also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Futurity course; selling. St. Cuthbert, 109 pounds, (E. Jones,) 3 to 5, won; True Blue, 109, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, second; Del Paso II., 112, (Spencer,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:10¼. Mainstay, Bessie Lee, Tammany, and Grey Hurst also ran.

Congressman Bailey Buys a Mare.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 29.—Congressman J. W. Bailey of Texas, who has a trotting horse breeding establishment in this county, has purchased of James E. Clay of Paris the eleven-year-old brood mare Rene B., by Cyclone, dam Loraine, by Strathmore, price private. She is the dam of Dentine, 2:13½, and Bessie Sevens, 2:13¾, and a costly mare.

Broad Defeats Hamilton.

Two thousand shivering spectators saw "Kid" Broad of Cleveland, Ohio, who recently defeated "Dave" Sullivan, win his fight from "Jack" Hamilton of Troy last night at the Broadway Athletic Club. The men met at 125 pounds. Broad forced the fighting from the start. Hamilton stood a great deal of punishment.

Fire in Retail District of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 29.—Shortly before midnight the furniture store of Lindsey & Morgan and the dry goods store of Daniel Hogan, on Broughton and Barnard Streets, in the heart of the retail district, were destroyed by fire. Each business was a leader of its line in the city. The fire started from unknown causes in the first-named place, which was separated from the Odd Fellows' Temple by only a narrow alley. At one time it seemed as if two or more principal business blocks would go. The losses will foot up approximately $150,000, with insurance of about 60 per cent.

Murderer Killed Resisting Arrest.

BRONSON, Fla., Dec. 29.—W. B. Williams, the condemned murderer who escaped from jail last June, was captured near his home in this vicinity early this morning. Williams resisted desperately. He shot Deputy Sheriff Walker in the side, and John Dean, another Deputy, was shot in the hand. Dean finally shot Williams in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Sheriff Sutton left at once for the scene and brought Williams's body here to-night. It is not thought Walker's wound will prove fatal.

NEW POINT IN INSURANCE.

Doctor Refuses to Certify Death of Christian Science Victim.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, Dec. 29.—A new point in insurance is involved in the case of the death of George W. Goodrich. He carried a $2,000 policy in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Three days before his death his physician was dismissed and Christian Science treatment substituted. The order refuses to settle unless a physician's proof of death is submitted or the body is disinterred and a post mortem held. The physician refuses to certify.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., will apply for admission to Illinois.

The insurance loss sustained on the property of the Pacific Novelty Company at 577 Broadway, which was nearly destroyed by fire Dec. 7, was finally adjusted yesterday for $57,000 by Lyons, Stadholz & Co. The total insurance was $58,750.

The National Assurance Company of Ireland has reinsured the business of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company of Michigan in the following States: Colorado, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania. The latter will retire from these States.

Negotiations were pending at the close of business yesterday for the reinsurance of the business of one local company and two out-of-town companies. These deals, if consummated at all, will probably be closed to-day in order to benefit the annual statements of the companies affected.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its meeting yesterday took up for discussion the matter of renewing the outstanding brokerage certificates. William B. Ogden will be the new Chairman, succeeding H. J. Ferris, who retires from the committee Jan. 1.

The question has been raised as to whether the rule of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, forbidding the issuance of any form of a floater policy at a rate of 2½ per cent. will cover a floater without a coinsurance or average clause attached, several forms of which have been recently offered.

Local fire underwriters were much disturbed yesterday by the action of Attorney General Nash of Mississippi in beginning suits against the companies which belong to the Southeastern Tariff Association, the governing compact in the South. Nearly all of the fire insurance companies doing business in the State are members of that association. An adverse decision in these suits would mean the revocation of the licenses of the companies to do business in that State and the denial to the large insuring interests, particularly cotton owners, of means to obtain adequate insurance for the protection of their business credit.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	7 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	7
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K., prime	36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	5
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 150 lb	5⅞
Lard, prime	5.95
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	28

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Flour, No. 2 red, 67½@68¾c; No. 2 corn, 30⅝@31c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31@31¼c; No. 2 oats, 22¼@22⅝c; No. 2 white, 24½@25¼c; No. 3 white, 24¼@24¾c; No. 2 rye, 52⅝c; No. 2 barley, 38@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, and No. 1 Northwestern, $1.40¾; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $8.85@$10.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5.30@$5.67½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, basis high wines, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8@$10.

COTTON.—The cotton market showed considerable irregularity to-day. Contrary to expectations, Liverpool opened in poor form this morning, and showed irregularity to the close. The action of our market late yesterday had led the trade to expect much better things of the foreign market, therefore the disappointing news induced less reliant holders to dispose of considerable amounts of cotton, the fear being that

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

The Domestic Exchange National Bank
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $300,000.
DIRECTORS:
Robert D. Kent, Ethan Allen Doty,
William P. Aldrich, Horace W. Fish,
Samuel S. Bradley, William Kent,
Thomas H. Cullen, Edward S. Peck,
C. D. Spencer.
ROBERT D. KENT, President.
CHARLES H. SPENCER, Cashier.
Specialty { COLLECTION OF OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS.
TEMPORARY OFFICES 11-13 MAIDEN LANE.
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ESTABLISHED 1886.
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Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The above mentioned Seven hundred thousand Dollars Bonds will mature on January 1, 1900.

The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company proposes to extend these bonds at the rate of four per cent. per annum until January 1, 1950, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made with The State Trust Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, The State Trust Company reserving the right to terminate without notice the privilege to be extended to the bondholders.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify The State Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of The State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, on and after January 2, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached. CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Referring to the above notice, we shall be prepared to purchase the above named bonds on and after January 2 at par.

Bondholders preferring to extend their bonds will have the privilege to do so, if they notify us of their intention on or before Jan. 5.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark, Percival Knauth,
George Coppell, Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick, Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden, William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke, Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely, William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart, John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould, Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey, Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Guelbenen, Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt, Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt, Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly, Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs, Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield, James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre, Hosmer B. Parsons,
Jas. Ross Curran.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock
of the
Distilling Company of America

The call heretofore issued by the undersigned committee for the deposit of Stock is hereby suspended, and the Stock deposited will be returned to depositors without charge, on the surrender to The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, of the Trust Receipts issued therfor.

The Committee is about to enter upon a full investigation of the affairs of the Company, at the request of the latter, whose Directors have offered every facility for a thorough examination. Upon conclusion of its investigation a report will be issued to the shareholders.

Dated New York, December 29th, 1899.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
RUDOLPH KEPPLER,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
RICHARD SUTRO,
Committee.
GUY RICHARDS, Sec'y, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Interim Certificates
FOR
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Consolidated Water Company
OF UTICA.
The above-described interim certificates may be exchanged for bonds on and after January 3d, 1900, upon presentation at our office, No. 30 Broad Street.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y.
Certificates for Stock of the
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The Voting Trust under which the Central Trust Company of New York have issued Certificates of deposit on behalf of the Voting Trustees for stock of the BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY terminates on January 1st, 1900.

After that date, on surrender of the certificates of deposit, endorsed in blank, regular Certificates of Stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be issued therefor.

Revenue stamps will be required when stock is desired in a different name from those in which the certificates of deposit stand.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both FIVE and SIX PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1900, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,525.75 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1900, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By S. O. HOWE, TREASURER.
December 30th, 1899.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3D, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
1,501 shs. 11 Progresso Italo Americano Newspaper Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank,
25 shs. City Trust Co.
20 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$36,000 Farmville & Powhatan R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
70 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
150 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
40 shs. Phenix National Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
91 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
25 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
209 shs. New England Phonograph Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$150 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
50 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
16 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
214 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. of N. Y. Pfd., (Hypd.)
513 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. of N. Y., common, (Hypd.)

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, January 8, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 28, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Tradesmens National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
D. H. BATES, President.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Mount Morris Bank.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.
FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Barrett Chemical Co.
The Annual Stockholders Meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 344 Bowery, New York City, Thursday, January 4th, 1899, at 12 M.
CHAS. H. HIGBEE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK,
New York, Dec. 30, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 486 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Good Samaritan Dispensary will be held at the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43d Street, New York City, on January 8th, 1900, at 8:30 P. M.
WM. W. LADD, Jr., Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
59 Wall St., New York, Dec. 7, 1899.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 4th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:
John M. Burke, Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner, Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer, Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit, David J. Burtis,
Lindley Murray, Jr., Francis M. Scott,
Charles H. Lowerre, J. Eugene Robert,
George M. Miller.
For Inspectors of Election for the year 1900, Areunah M. Burtis, Wm. M. Farrington,
Thomas B. Peck.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

TO STOCKHOLDERS
CHATTANOOGA, ROME & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, at Rome, Ga., at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, January 16th, 1900, to elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may be necessary.
W. E. HUFF, Secretary.
Rome, Ga., December 30, 1899.

New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
To the Stockholders of Wm. A. Miles & Co.:
Take notice that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and the regular annual election of its Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Chrystie St., on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed for the purpose of said election at the close of business on the 30th day of December, 1899, and opened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1900.
JAMES W. TAYLOR, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
NO. 23 BROAD ST., (Mills Building.)
Coupons due January 1st, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid on and after January 2d at this office:
California and Oregon 1st mortgage ext.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage.
Northern Railway Company 1st mortgage.
Stockton and Copperopolis 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific Co. Steamship mortgage.
Texas and New Orleans consols.
Louisiana Western 1st mortgage.
Morgan's Louis. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st mort.
Southern Pacific Coast 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 2d mortgage.
California Pacific 3d mortgage.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage.
Coupons due January 1st, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid on and after January 2d by the Central Trust Company:
San Antonio and Aransas Pass 1st mortgage.
Houston and Texas Central 1st mortgage.
Austin and Northwestern 1st mortgage.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 Fifth Ave.,
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, December 12, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of th's Company, payable Jan'y 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record of Dec. 20, 1899. Transfer books will close December 20, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen Jan'y 2, 1900.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
December 20, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on January 20, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 12 M. December 20, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 26, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday the 30th inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of January next to stockholders of record at 12 M. on Saturday, the 30th day of December.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Peoples Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 21st, 1899.
NINETY-SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.,
New York, December 13th, 1899.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 15, 1900, at the Central Trust Company of New York, to the stockholders of record on the 30th day of December, 1899. Transfer books will be closed December 30, 1899, and reopened January 16, 1900.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next to shareholders of record at 12 M. on the 30th day of December.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., 63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jany. 15, 1900, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 30, 1899, and reopen Janv. 16, 1900.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., December 14, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of January, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Hamilton Bank
OF NEW YORK CITY,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. C. JAY, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 19, 1899.
EIGHTY-NINTH (89TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, January 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co.,
New York, Dec. 27, 1899
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1900, on above bonds will be paid at the office of Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.
EDWIN M. POST, Secretary.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23d, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
The coupons due Jan. 1st on the bonds of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank.
J. BOWRON, Treas.,
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.

The National Citizens' Bank,
401 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 2, 1900.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Dec. 1, 1899.
The Transfer Books of the National City Bank of New York will be closed this day, at 3 P. M., and reopened on January 4, 1900, at 10 A. M.
G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CITY OF SYRACUSE.
Syracuse & Chenango Valley R. R. Bonds.
Syracuse Northern Railroad Bonds.
The bonds and coupons of the City of Syracuse, N. Y., known as
"Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad Bonds".....$500,000.00
"Syracuse Northern Railroad Bonds".....$500,000.00
due January 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York. E. F. ALLEN, City Treasurer.

The MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
191st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
December 21st, 1899.
THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
5% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.
23 Wall Street,
New York, December 28, 1899.
Three months' interest, due January 1, 1900, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after January 2, 1900. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon. J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., this date, reopening January 2d, 1900.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York. Dividend.
December 22d, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, 2d January, proximo. Transfer books will be closed Friday, December 22d, 1899, at close of business and reopened Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVAL, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street,
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 27th, 1899.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of One and One-fourth (1¼) Per Cent., payable on January 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10th, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on or after January 2, 1900, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 22, 1899.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
Coupon No. 1, due January 1st, 1900, from the First General Mortgage 4½ Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed. GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1900. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 20th, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900.
Transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. Southwestern Division Bonds.
Coupon No. 2 from the above bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1900, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York, on and after Thursday, Dec. 28.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. Prior Lien Bonds.
Coupon No. 3 from the above bonds due January 1, 1900, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York, on and after Thursday, Dec. 28.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Seventh National Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the trasfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST DUE JAN. 2D, 1900, ON THE FOLlowing bonds is payable at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Cedar St., New York City:
ARAPAHOE CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONT.
BINGHAM CO., IDAHO.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
BOONE CO., NEB.
BUFFALO CO., NEB.
BURT CO., NEB.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
CUSTER CO., MONT.
CASPER, TOWN OF, MONT.
COUNCIL BLUFFS CITY, IOWA.
DELTA CO., COLO.
DOGE CO., NEB.
DOUGLAS CO., NEB.
DAWSON CO., MONT.
EAGLE CO., COLO.
FALLS RIVER, NEB.
FAIRBURY CITY, NEB.
FERGUS CO., MONT.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEB.
GAGE CO., NEB.
HASTINGS CITY, NEB.
JEFFERSON CO., NEB.
KANSAS CITY, MO
KANSAS CITY, MO., BOARD OF EDUCATION.
KANSAS CITY, MO., SCHOOL DISTRICT.
KEOKUK CITY, IOWA.
KOOTENAI CO., IDAHO.
LINCOLN CITY, NEB.
LOUISVILLE, COLO.
MESA CO., COLO.
NUCKOLLS CO., NEB.
NEWBERG CITY, OREGON.
OMAHA CITY, NEB.
OMAHA CITY, NEB., SCHOOL DISTRICT.
RIO GRANDE CO., COLO.
ROUTT CO., COLO.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY, NEB.
SUMMIT CO., COLO.
WASHINGTON CO., NEB.
WESTON CO., WYOMING.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONT.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York:
Southern Ry. Co. First Consolidated Mortgage 5%.
Southern Ry. Co., Memphis Div., First Mortgage 4%.
Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, First Mortgage 4%.
Richmond & Danville Consolidated Mortgage 6%.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake First Mortgage 5%.
Western North Carolina First Mortgage 6%.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta First Mortgage 5%.
Columbia & Greenville First Mortgage 6%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia First Mortgage 7%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Divisional Mtg. 5%.
Alabama Central First Mortgage 6%.
Georgia Pacific First Mortgage 6%.
Knoxville & Ohio First Mortgage 6%.
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia First Mortgage 5%.
Mobile & Birmingham Prior Lien 5%.
Mobile & Birmingham First Mtge. 4%.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW YORK.
Coupons due January from the following bonds may be presented for payment on and after Jan. 2, 1900, at this bank:
Georgia, Carolina & Northern R. R.
Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. 5s.
Raleigh & Augusta R. R., and
Georgia Southern & Florida R. R.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Texas Central Railroad Co.
A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred stock of this company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, has been declared, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's on Jan. 15, 1

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 29	572,487
To date this year	172,392,269
Corresponding date last year	115,511,850

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 29	$2,264,500
To date this year	$835,281,630
Corresponding date last year	$922,400,410

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@15 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry..	¾	International Paper..	½
Am. Ice	1¾	Louis. & Nash.	2½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Manhattan Con.	1¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅞	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	New Jersey Central	2¾
Am. Tin Plate	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	¾
Anaconda Copper	¾	Norfolk & Western	1¼
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	Norfolk & West. pf.	1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅜
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅜	Nor. Pac. pf.	⅜
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	¾	Pacific Mail	3½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	1½
Buff., R. & Pitt.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	1¼	Pressed Steel Car.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	½	Reading	¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅛	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Consolidated Gas	1½	St. L. & S'w'n pf.	½
Continental Tobacco	⅜	Southern Pacific	⅛
Delaware & Hudson	⅛	Southern, Ry. pf.	1
Denver & Rio Gr.	⅜	Third Avenue	⅝
Denver & R. G. pf.	⅛	Union Bag & Paper	⅜
Del., Lack. & West.	1	Union Pacific	1
Erie	⅛	Union Pacific pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Federal Steel	2	U. S. Rubber	½
Federal Steel pf.	1¼	Wabash pf.	¾
General Electric	4¼	West. Union Tel.	¾
Great Northern pf.	2	Wheeling & L. E.	½
Hocking Valley	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅜
Hocking Valley pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Wisconsin Central	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kanawha & Mich.	¼
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅜
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	½	pf.	3
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	½
Colorado Midland	⅝	Standard R. & T.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	1	Int. Paper 1st	3½
Balt. & O., S'w'n Div. 3½s	1	Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf.	1⅝	Louis., Ev. & St. L. Con. 5s	2
Inc.	1	Mex. Cent. 1st, inc.	1
Cent. Pacific 4s	1	Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 6s	4	Mob. & Ohio, Mont. Div. 5s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. con. 5s	3
C., C. C. & St. L.	1	N. Y. Cent. 1st, reg.	2
St. L. Div. 4s	1	3½s, reg.	2
Colorado South. 1st	1	Peoria & East., inc.	1
Detroit Gas	1¾	Sav., Fla. & West.	1
Detroit & Mack. 4s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¼
Det., M. & M. l. gr. 3½s	2½	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1½	Ulster & Del. 1st	1
Hock. Valley 4½s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	5
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1		
Rich. & Danv. 6s	1¼		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

In many parts of the market buoyancy ruled yesterday. To some extent this was attributable to purchases for the account of investors who are anticipating the extraordinary disbursements which are to be made at New Year's on account of dividends and interests. To a larger extent, however, the course of the market was doubtless due to the covering of short contracts. Speculators who have had bear commitments seem more nervous because of possible developments over the New Year's holiday than do the holders of stocks, and what developed in yesterday's market was to a substantial extent in token of this.

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Canvass of the banking community results in the disclosure of a general indisposition on the part of authorities to make explicit forecasts either one way or the other. The matter of gold exportation seems much to interfere with current banking opinion. If Europe is so much in need of the yellow metal that there are to be either sharply advanced sterling rates or a premium to be paid for its requirements, we are not unlikely to have some disturbance of sentiment temporarily. Incidentally, the prompt sequel will probably be substantial advances in New York interest rates, such advances as will put funds here at a parity with what they are worth on the other side of the ocean, and this result may, of course, operate promptly and effectively as a brake upon the continuance of gold exportations.

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In to-day's session of the Stock Exchange expectation centres wholly in horse play. Much variety of vaudeville is planned. Yet the only reason for keeping the Stock Exchange open to-day in the face of a majority vacation vote from members of the Exchange is that influencing events come now so quickly that it is unsafe to have an extra adjournment. And from noon to-day until next Tuesday is a long wait in the face of possibilities that may come over the cable from South Africa. Wall Street counts now enthusiastically upon buoyancy to follow the news of a British victory—counts dolefully upon depression that may attend a further British reverse.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The strength of the Baltimore and Ohio stocks yesterday was the most conspicuous feature of the market, the common stock gaining 5¼ points on sales of some 21,000 shares, while the preferred bettered itself 3⅞ points on trading involving about 38,000 shares. A revival of the story of an important trunk line arrangement, in which the Baltimore and Ohio would play a prominent part; a renewal of the talk of a satisfactory declaration of dividend in respect to the stocks; a story that a new buil pool had been formed, and London buying, were the chief factors contributing to the marked advance.

A private dispatch from Philadelphia said that the Norfolk and Western, as well as the Pennsylvania and Chesapeake and Ohio was likely to figure in the Baltimore and Ohio developments.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

William V. King, Superintendent of the New York Cotton Exchange, has given out for publication the following statement showing the movement of the cotton crop at the Port of New York for the calendar year:

	Bales.	
Stock, Dec. 31, 1898	88,108	
Gross receipts for year	891,235	
		979,343
Exported to Great Britain	216,500	
Exported to France	32,830	
Exported to Continent	249,499	
Exported to Japan, &c.	7,724	
Forwarded to mills, including sales at New York to same	326,523	
Burned	26,648	
		850,724
Leaving stock, Dec. 30, 1899		119,619

Transactions in spot cotton, including deliveries upon contract, were 353,333 bales.

The lowest price for middling uplands was 5⅝c., on Jan. 3; the highest, 7 13-16c., on Nov. 27.

The lowest price for future deliveries was reached June 29, when July deliveries sold at 5.43c. The highest price was on Nov. 9, when July deliveries sold at 7.74c.

The attention of the cotton trade at home and abroad is directed to the system of grading cotton by the inspection department of the New York Cotton Exchange, whereby all cotton submitted for inspection is thoroughly examined and most carefully classified. The fact that during the past five years 515,859 bales have been inspected and certificated and that the total reclamation thereon was $1,420.25, or less than 3 cents per bale, is the best evidence of the careful manner in which the work is performed.

The grade of all cotton thus inspected and certificated is guaranteed for one year by the inspection fund of the Exchange, aggregating $50,000. As this system is applied to all contract delfiveries, the interest of the buyer is thoroughly safeguarded and protected.

MR. SAGE'S ADMISSION.

Yesterday, for the first time since the Standard Gas Company passed its dividend, which was some weeks ago, Russell Sage admitted that the dividend had actually been passed.

Mr. Sage's statement was made following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the company, and was as follows:

"The dividend has been passed, and it is very safe to say that not only will there be no payment this quarter, but that unless assistance is rendered to the situation by the Legislature the period of dividends on the stock is permanently ended. We are not earning the dividends, so why should we pay them?"

A meeting of the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company was also held yesterday. After the meeting it was announced that nothing but routine business was transacted, and that the question of rates was not discussed.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

Of the local traction stocks, Metropolitan was yesterday again the most conspicuous for its advance, gaining 2½ points over the final figure of the preceding day. Manhattan rose 1¾ points, Third Avenue 8, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit ¾.

At the office of Flower & Co. the belief was yesterday expressed that the drive at the stock was over.

PACIFIC MAIL BUOYANT.

A report from Washington that the passage of the subsidy bill seemed assured helped Pacific Mail yesterday, with the result that, on buying of less than 6,000 shares, a gain of 2½ points was scored.

NORFOLK'S SHARP ADVANCE.

Norfolk and Western advanced sharply yesterday on the report that it would be a factor in the big railroad deal in which the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio are generally understood to be associated. The dividend on Norfolk and Western preferred is due in a short time.

CONSOLIDATION TALK.

It was reported yesterday that all the principal telephone manufacturers in Chicago except the Western Telephone Company are to meet in this city next week, with the purpose of entering a combination designed to embrace all independents in the country. A canvass of the principal companies in this city failed to throw any light on the proposed movement. At the offices of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company and the newly organized Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America it was said that nothing was known of any such movement.

EARNINGS STILL INCREASE.

As further evidence of the extraordinary increase in the earnings of the railroads of the country, the following figures, to be published to-day by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, are both interesting and suggestive:

3d Week of Dec.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$46,280	$5,422	....
Ann Arbor	28,700	2,702	....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	134,268	8,022	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	80,003	14,778	....
Canadian Pacific	601,000	51,000	....
Central of Georgia	127,531	8,700	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	295,036	25,399	....
Chi. & East Illinois	132,516	12,429	....
Chicago Great West.	121,875	14,855	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	72,300	11,531	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	784,771	3,945	....
Chi. & West Mich.	41,941	6,703	....
C. N. O. & T. P.	98,686	23,146	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	328,779	16,686	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	41,243	11,353	....
Col., Sand. & Hock.	20,508	5,872	....
Denver & Rio Grande	189,700	2,100	....
Det., G. R. & West.	28,769	2,739	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	6,742	....	218
Evans. & Terre Haute	25,669	155	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	65,516	3,998	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	9,080	....	2,075
Georgia	35,096	....	2,314
Grand Trunk			
Chi. & Gd. Trunk.	566,307	67,069	....
Det., G. H. & M.			
Hocking Valley	95,244	28,813	....
Intern. & Gt. North.	90,006	....	11,763
Kanawha & Michigan	14,733	1,947	....
Lake Erie & Western	81,745	21,650	....
Louis., E. & St. L.	36,345	6,248	....
Louis. & Nash.	12,014	1,210	....
Mexican Central	537,770	71,315	....
Mexican National	370,768	55,594	....
Minn. & St. Louis	131,116	12,906	....
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	51,157	989	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	88,268	14,590	....
Mo., Pac., Iron Mt.	246,317	....	24,128
Central Branch	523,000	....	14,000
N. Y., Ont. & West.	23,000	4,000	....
Norfolk & Western	96,437	27,931	....
Northern Pacific	265,372	40,718	....
Ohio River	498,008	74,945	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	26,089	6,424	....
Pitts., B. & L. E.	18,664	3,750	....
Pittsburg & Western.	39,160	20,730	....
Rio Grande Southern.	60,464	2,648	....
Rio Grande Western.	10,866	1,000	....
St. J. & Gd. Island.	84,500	28,350	....
St. L. & San Fran.	26,600	3,478	....
St. Louis Southw.	165,651	7,564	....
Southern Railway	144,666	....	13,517
Texas & Pacific	634,551	81,824	....
Tol. & Ohio Central.	206,337	....	21,089
Tol., Peo. & West.	42,112	4,625	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	18,373	265	....
Wabash	314,831	....	4,969
West., N. Y. & Penn.	318,088	46,859	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	71,200	16,600	....
Clev., Can. & So.	39,713	8,872	....
Wisconsin Central	14,035	....	397
	88,276	....	3,196
Total (62 roads)	$9,087,708	$894,149	$97,666
Net increase (0.61 p. c.)		796,483	....

2d Week of Dec.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Prev. rep'd (66 rds.)	$8,712,088	$980,819	$40,882
B., C. R. & N.	85,560	....	7,373
Gulf Beaum't & K. C.	5,578	1,051	....
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	109,825	32,705	....
K. C., M. & B.	34,469	907	....
Northern Pacific	497,171	17,072	....
Santa Fé, P. & P.	18,387	2,960	....
Texas Central	8,001	....	715
Total (73 roads)	$9,471,074	$1,036,504	$48,970
Net incr'se (11.64 p. c.)		897,534	....

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

Reports to the commercial agencies for the week tell of continued good business, though in some lines there is a slight natural falling off always noticed at this season of the year.

Bradstreet's notes that holiday quiet and stock taking impart an appearance of dullness to general distributive trade, broken, however, by fair activity in re-order business to fill up stocks depleted by the heaviest holiday trade that has ever been experienced. Anticipation of Spring trade wants has given a more than ordinarily active appearance to business in dry goods at New York, while in industrial lines the efforts of manufacturers to keep up with filled order books is resulting in unusually active operations. Following the flurry in money, stocks, and in some lines of speculative commodities, noted last week, has come, as was expected, a more cheerful tone, and a firming up of quotations is noticed in such staples as cotton, which was affected by last week's money developments, and also in hog products, coffee, copper, tin, and lead. The failure of cotton receipts to increase has been a source of strength in that market, more especially as the break recently is understood to have afforded opportunity for heavy short covering by foreigners. Aside from these features, prices have displayed exceptional firmness, cereals holding up especially well.

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Dun's notes that the industries are closing the most extraordinary year of their history. Long established branches have undergone a veritable reconstruction, vastly increasing their capacity, while new industries which scarcely existed a year or two ago have enlisted a vast capital, altered modes of business and of production in almost every direction, and improved conditions for the future almost beyond calculation. Electrical developments in light, heat, and power, in making cataracts work, performing wonders in production of materials, and providing transportation all over the land, deserve especial attention. Dun's also declares that the week has been exciting only at Boston, where the failures growing out of speculation and the efforts to reestablish banks and firms suspended have not given the week a holiday character. Yet general business is thoroughly safe and prosperous, and no important firms have failed save some which were individually connected with concerns involved by speculation.

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Bradstreet's says that in iron and steel seasonable quiet as regards new business is obervable, but unabated activity on earlier booked orders is reported. In some cases no shut-down was made for the holidays by mills and furnaces. A production little below 13,700,000 tons of pig iron is anticipated, with all other branches of the same trades reporting similarly heavily increased outputs, and prices, despite the great advance of the year, and doubtless reflecting the large orders ahead, exceptionally firm. The gain in strength of other metals is a feature calling for note this week.

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Of the same subject Dun's says that the increase in demand for iron and steel products is the great feature of the year. With 415,733 tons unsold and 243,516 produced weekly Jan. 1, hindered by severe weather so that the output March 1 dropped 15,000 tons, but expanding in every month afterward, the industry is now producing about 300,000 tons weekly, and unsold stocks are reduced to 122,926 tons, and yet orders unfilled will require six to nine months' work from most of the establishments. Prices have not changed the past week, though demand for some products improved a little. The average of prices closes 119.5 per cent. higher than Jan. 1 for pig and 102.8 per cent. higher for products.

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Of trade in particular districts, Bradstreet's says that Chicago reports business in all lines for the year as 25 to 50 per cent. ahead of last year, prices 10 to 15 per cent. higher, and more orders booked for the ensuing year than ever before at this period. Fewer unemployed men are reported at that city than ever before known. Holiday trade at St. Louis was satisfactory, and filling-in orders have been of a good volume this week. Kansas City reports such a large volume of reorders as to indicate that country buyers underbought. Live stock is active, and shipments of mules to South Africa continue very large. Colder weather has helped seasonable goods in the Northwest, particularly at Minneapolis and at St. Paul. With the arrival of heavy snow special activity in lumbering is likely. On the Pacific Coast a reaction from anteholiday retail activity is noted. Trade reports from the South are generally good. Atlanta reporting a specially good past trade, and collections are, as a rule, good in this section. New Orleans expects a heavy business in Spring goods after the turn of the year. At the East dry goods are in good demand at New York, clothing manufacturers are well pleased with the year's results, and building preparations are specially active, although some of this is explained by a coming change in the law. Philadelphia textile manufacturers are busy except in the upholstery line, where a strike still exists. It has been a very good year in lumber, and production is still behind orders. At Boston business is quiet but steady, and the strength of textiles is specially notable. Wool is quiet, with the smallest week's sales noted for months past, but prices are firm and a further advance is talked of after the first of the new year.

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Industries which depend on individual consumption, Dun's declares, have gained less, though more than population. Consumption of cotton has been larger than ever, with an average advance of 29.5 per cent. in prices of goods, though cotton was for a time 32 per cent. and is now 29 per cent. higher than Jan. 1. Wool has been raised by speculation 35 per cent., but has been very largely consumed, with great demand for goods, which have advanced but 17 per cent. Stocks now held are said to be 157,398,879 pounds. Of boots and shoes the East has shipped 400,000 cases or 9 per cent. more than last year, and 27½ per cent. more than in 1892, but prices have advanced only about 11 per cent. since Jan. 1. In all these products trade shows a continuing strong demand, although quiet in the holiday week.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association called for next Thursday to discuss the objections raised by merchants and shippers to the new freight classification.

Completion of the proposed milk trust postponed on account of present financial conditions.

Invitations extended to Commissioner L. P. Farmer and the general passenger agents of the railroads in the Trunk Line Association to attend the conference in Boston on Jan. 4 between representatives of the Eastern lines and the lines west of Chicago relative to rate cutting to Pacific Coast points.

According to Baltimore dispatches the passenger and freight traffic over the Norfolk and Western and the Atlantic Coast Line during the past twelve months has been the heaviest known for some years past.

Shipments of 291,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Contracts soon to be given out for the extension of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway from Huttonsville, W. Va., its present terminus, to connect with the Greenbrier extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio, now building.

Election of Samuel Sloan as manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, succeeding the late John I. Blair.

Statement from Chicago that Wallace G. Collins, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, has been asked to accept the position of President of the reorganized Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf.

Chicago Edison Company to issue on Feb. 1 the $1,000,000 new stock authorized a couple of months ago.

Adoption by the bondholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railway of the plan for the reorganization of the company.

Advance of 1 cent in the posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Chicago Consolidated Traction stock to the amount of $1,000,000 out of entire $15,000,000 capital, deposited in accordance with the plan to convert the stock into 4½ per cent. bonds.

Decrease of $725,968 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $105,762 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,832,284, against $2,558,252 last week and $1,938,046 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,065,280, against $2,290,093 last week and $1,951,956 in the same period last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Kountze Brothers announce that they will pay interest on a number of bonds, a list of which will be found in another column.

Dividends are announced by the Texas Central Railroad Company and the Washington Trust Company of the City of New York.

Coupons are to be paid by the Southern Railway Company, the National Bank of the Republic of New York, the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, the Central Union Gas Company, and the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Much strength showed in the market for outside securities yesterday, and confident buying in several quarters of the market brought about very substantial net gains. Very little disposition is now shown to sell stocks, and whereas, a few days ago, stocks were offered down without finding buyers, the record now is that demand for stocks that has something of the urgency of the selling of a few days since is leading to the establishment of prices very considerably above those recorded during the period of last week's heavy liquidation. The ease with which the outside market appears to be recovering from the recently established low prices is an indication that much of the selling of last week, and, in fact, for several weeks past, was due to a more or less unfounded apprehension that the future of the market was very uncertain. Advances yesterday were fairly well distributed over the list, but the day's transactions were not in large amount, as in many cases the advances were made on very few sales.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS enjoyed further advances in both issues of stock and in the bonds. The feeling is growing that negotiations between the various interests represented in the local gas companies have proceeded far enough to give considerable assurance that before long the war between the local gas companies will be practically settled. It is thought that some mutual arrangement will soon be made, even if formal announcement of settlement is somewhat delayed. New Amsterdam Gas issues were strong in sympathy with Consolidated Gas, and showed a net gain of 1 point in the common stock, of half a point in the preferred, and of half a point in the bonds.

RUBBER GOODS, on what appeared to be inside buying, advanced to 28, and, although some stock appeared in the market after these sales, and brought about a reaction, it closed at 26 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Transactions were in the neighborhood of 500 shares. Bids for the preferred stock were advanced a point, to 77.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only a few hundred shares, but it showed much strength, and made a net gain of a full point. It opened at 79¼, a half point advance over the previous day's closing bid, and closed at the highest for the day, at 79¾.

For the last two or three days traders have not taken any very active part in the market, and the advances recorded throughout the list have all the appearance of being due to good demand on the part of the public, who have been induced to enter the market because of the low prices which recent liquidation brought about. In many issues that were traded in to the extent of only a hundred shares or two, advances of a point or more were recorded, and there were evidences that some of the stock which was sacrificed during the recent unsettled condition of the market is being taken back at an advance over the figures at which it was sold. The trading yesterday in Standard Oil was said to be largely of this character, persons who sold the stock last week around 455 buying it back now at a ten-point advance. This stock was unusually active yesterday, and the price went from 458 to 470, closing at 470 bid, a net gain of 12 points.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 85 and closed with a slight net gain, at 83 bid. In the preferred stock a transaction was made at 90, an advance of about 18 points since the last sale of a full lot. Recent sales of small lots have been at about this same figure.

AMERICAN WOOLEN GOODS was notably strong, and made a substantial net gain in both issues. Sales of the common stock were made at 21⅜, and this issue closed at 21¾ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. Closing bids for the preferred stock were at 78, and showed a net gain of 1½ points.

Among the other stocks that were particularly strong was Otis Elevator common, which advanced a point, to 22; Royal Baking Powder preferred, which went from 90 to 92, and Chicago and Alton subscriptions, which made a net gain of 4½ points, closing at 106½ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1¼
New Amsterdam	23½	24½
New Amsterdam pf.	43½	45
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95½	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76½	78
American Bicycle	14	20
American Bicycle pf.	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	93½	..
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf.	..	80
American Woolen Goods	21¾	22¾
American Woolen Goods pf.	78	79
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Beet Sugar	17	25
Beet Sugar pf.	70	77
Distilling Company of America	7½	8
Distilling Company of America pf.	22½	23
Electric Axle Light & Power	5½	6
Electric Boat	..	29
Electric Boat pf.	27	41
Havana Commercial	38	41
Havana Commercial pf. ex div	13	15
International Pump	56	58½
International Pump pf.	15	16
National Gramophone	62	62½
National Salt	58	..
National Salt pf.	47	49
National Tube	78	80
National Tube pf.	41½	43
Otis Elevator	91½	92
Otis Elevator pf.	22	..
Royal Baking Powder pf.	86	88
Rubber Goods Mfg.	92	94
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	26	26½
Sloss-Sheffield	77	79
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	29	..
Standard Oil of New Jersey	67	69
Union Steel & Chain	470	473
Union Steel & Chain pf.	15	..
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	65

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	79¾	80¼
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	..	50
Asphalt Company of America	10	10¾
British Columbia Copper	10	12½
Chicago & Alton sub.	106½	107½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	63	65
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	1	1⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22
Hydraulic Excavation	..	2¾
*Markeen Copper	2½	7¾
Mexican 5s	6½	97
New England Transportation	97	98¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	5½	6
New York Gas & Electric 5s	88	89
New York Transportation	99	102
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	10½	11¾
St. Louis subs	21	22
St. Louis common, when issued	..	..
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	28
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	93
Storage Power	13¾	94¾
Tennessee Copper	11¼	14¼
Trust Company of America	201	12
Virginia Iron & Coke	..	205
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	28
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.		13½

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West. End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Chicago Union Traction	28	29
Chicago Union Traction, pf.	79	80
Columbus Railway	79¼	..
Columbus Railway pf.	24	41
Con. Traction of N. J.	82	84
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	58	74
Eighth Avenue Railroad	106	108
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	400	410
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	109	112
New Orleans Traction	23	30
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30½	32
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	88	90
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	23	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	104	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.		107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	..	74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	49	43
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	35	39
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s, assessed	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	35	40
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Madison (Wis.) stock	..	..
New England Gas & Coke	81	88
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	92
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112

	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	108¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	35	38
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	100	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	110	125
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	103	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	94
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	98
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Typefounders	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	15	20
Barney & Smith pf.	100	107
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	88
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Lorillard Company pf.	..	110
Standard Coupler	45	55
Union Typewriter	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf.	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 6@15 per cent., closing at 10 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $187,131,055; balances, $9,365,896; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,183,470.

Money on call in London at 5@5½ per cent. Rate of disc

Gas advanced from 152¾ to 156½; Welsbach Light, 41 to 43; Railway Companies General, 2⅜ to 3 bid; Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg, 26¾ to 28½; American Cement, 8, to 8¾; Union Traction, 37⅜ to 38⅜; Consolidated Lake Superior, 16¼ to 18¼; Philadelphia Company, 35½ to 36.

The close was strong and active at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¼	20½	Union Trac..	38¼	38⅝
Choctaw	34	35	U. Gas Imp.	156	157
El Co. of A.	13⅛	13⅜	Welsbach Lt.	44	45
Lehigh Val..	25	25½	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	11	11¼	Penn.	5⅛	5¼
Phila. Trac..	94⅜	95			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered
500.....110
U S 3s, coup
500.....110⅛
5,000.....110⅛
500.....110
100,000.....110½
5,000.....110⅝
U S 4s, coup, 1907
6,000.....115
U S 5s, coup
10,000.....113¼

Tenn Settlement 3s
2,000.....94

Virginia Fund Debt 2-3s
2,000.....84½

Adams Express 4s
500.....103
3,000@20F.....103½
Am Cot Oil deb 8s
4,000.....102⅞
Am Spirits Mfg 6s
5,000.....85
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
11,000.....90
Atlan & Danv 1st
2,000.....102
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
5,000.....98¼
500.....98¾
2,000.....99
12,000.....98¾
43,000.....99
Adjustment 4s
1,000.....78½
28,000.....78⅝
500.....79
600.....79
4,000.....78½
500.....79
Aus & N'w'n 1st 5s
7,000.....97½
Balt & Ohio 3½s
10,000.....94⅜
500.....95½
5,000.....95
22,000.....95½
500.....95¾
28,000.....95½
35,000.....95
Balt & Ohio 4s
24,000.....97
10,000.....97⅜
8,000.....97⅞
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s
10,000.....89
5,000.....89⅜
3,000.....89½
14,000.....89⅝
10,000.....89⅞
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s
1,000c.....119
B'klyn, Queens Co & S con gtd 5s
2,000.....104
B'klyn; W & W H 5s
2,000.....75½
8,000.....76
Bur, C Rap & N 1st
15,000.....106¼
Cent of Ga con 5s
7,000.....87
5,000.....88
Cent of Ga 1st inc
7,000.....33½
Cent of N J gen 5s
3,000.....120¾
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered
5,000.....116½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000.....97
13,000.....97⅛
500.....97¾
2,000.....97½
2,000.....97¾
16,000.....98
Ches & O gen 4½s
7,000.....94¾
7,000.....95
5,000.....95½
5,000.....95
5,000.....96
Ches & Ohio con 5s
10,000.....115
1,000.....115¼
Chi, Bur & Q, Ill Div 3½s
13,000.....101⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000.....112
Chi, Mil & St P, C & P W Div 5s
5,000.....120
1,000s20F.....120
Chi, Mil & St P, So Minn Div 6s
1,000.....119
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000.....105
31,000.....105½
Chi Term Tran 4s
4,000.....92
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
5,000.....93
5,000.....92
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 1st
5,000.....104½
Col Mid 1st 2-4s
9,000.....63
2,000.....63½
Col & South 1st 4s
10,000.....81½
10,000.....81¾
1,000.....81⅝
3,000.....81⅞
4,000.....82½
12,000.....82⅝
5,000.....82⅜
5,000.....82⅝
48,000.....82⅞
40,000.....82⅞
30,000.....82¾
Den & Rio G con 4s
4,000.....98½
Detroit City Gas 5s
22,000.....90½
5,000.....97
2,000.....97½
10,000.....98
2,000.....97¾
Det & Mack gen 4s
4,000.....76
Det, M & M 1st 3½s
5,000.....21
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s
2,000.....114
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st con 5s
3,000.....121
Evans & Ter H 1st gen 5s
2,000.....104
Hock Val 1st 4½s
4,000.....101
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s
10,000.....84
Int & Gt Nor 3d 4s
3,000.....61
Inter Paper 1st 6s
1,000.....108½
Kanawha & M 1st 4s
18,000.....82½
Kan City, P & G 1st
10,000.....68½
Knickerbocker Ice 1st
3,000.....95
L Sh & M So 3½s
3,000.....110½
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s
2,000.....107
Lo, Evan & St L Con 1st con 5s, tr co ctfs
5,000.....62
Louisville & Nash unified 4s
39,000.....98
Louis & Nash col tr 4s
8,000.....96
Manhattan con 4s
21,000.....104⅞
1,000.....105
Metro St gen 5s
250,000.....118
1,000.....118½
2,000.....118¾
Met W S E, Chi, 4s
35,000.....95
1,000.....95¼
Mex Cent 1st inc
7,000.....21
5,000.....21½
10,000.....22
Mex Cent 2d inc
10,000.....9½
Mex Intern con 4s
9,000.....87
Mich Cent con 7s
2,000.....103½
3,000@20F.....103½
Minn & St L 1st and refund 4s
1,000.....95
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
2,000.....90
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s
3,000.....68
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
9,000.....83
M & O, Montg Div 5s
1,000.....106
N Y Cent & Hud Riv gen 3½s
4,000.....110½
Lake Sh col 3½s, registered
3,000.....95
Lake Sh col 3½s
1,000.....96
5,000s20F.....95¾
N Y Gas & Elec L, H & P col tr 5s
15,000.....103
15,000.....103¼
28,000.....103¾
1,000c.....103¼
2,000.....103⅜
11,000.....103½
N Y, Ont & W ref 4s
17,000.....102½
2,000.....103
10,000.....102⅝
30,000.....103
Norf & West con 4s
11,000.....90¼
10,000.....90
7,000.....90½
Nor Pac gen 3s
14,000.....64⅞
1,000.....65
Nor Pac 4s
9,000.....103¼
3,000.....103⅜
1,000.....103½
8,000.....103¼
2,300.....103¼
22,220.....103⅝
230.....103¾
50,000.....103¾
6,000.....103⅞
2,000.....103¾
Ore R R & N con 4s
20,000.....101
Ore Sh Line 1st 5s
10,000.....126½
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s
2,000.....112
5,000.....112¼
2,000.....112⅝
5,000.....113
Peo & East inc 4s
10,000.....26
Reading gen 4s
12,000.....86¼
2,000.....86½
Rio Gr West 1st 4s
20,000.....96
Rich & Dan con 6s
1,000.....121¼
St L, I M & So 4s
1,000.....80
10,000.....80¼
St L & I M gen 5s
1,000.....109¼
16,000.....110
Stan. gtd
5,000.....108½
St L & S F gen 5s
3,000.....108⅞
1,000.....109
1,000.....108½
St L S'w'n 1st 4s
10,000.....86½
10,000.....86⅝
13,000.....86
5,000.....86¼
5,000.....86⅞
5,000.....87
St L S'w'n 2d 4s
10,000.....55½
1,000.....56
10,000.....55¼
5,000.....55¼
5,000.....55½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000.....104½
San A & A P 4s
2,000.....79½
Sav, Fl & W 1st 6s
2,000.....122
10,000.....123
Scioto Val & N E 4s
3,000.....98
1,000.....97
South Pacific 4s
10,000.....80
2,000.....79⅝
10,000.....79¾
6,000.....79⅞
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000.....107½
10,000.....107¾
30,000.....108½
Standard R & T 6s
4,000.....79½
Standard R & T inc
18,000.....21½
13,000.....22
Tex & N O con 5s
2,000.....103¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000.....111
Third Av 1st 5s
5,000.....127½
Tol & O Cent 1st 5s
5,000.....107
Tol, St L & K City 1st, tr co ctfs
35,000.....110
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
5,000.....104
Union Pac 1st 4s
25,000.....103⅞
500.....103½
500.....104⅜
15,000.....104
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000.....113
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000.....98⅞
19,000.....99
Wabash deb, Ser B
5,000.....35
9,000.....35¼
3,000.....35⅜
1,000.....35½
1,000.....35¾
1,000.....35
10,000.....35¾
5,000.....35⅞
5,000.....35⅞
5,000.....35⅝
15,000.....35⅞
19,000.....35⅞
10,000.....35⅞
10,000.....35⅞
13,000.....36
20,000.....36⅜
21,000.....36½
West Shore gtd 4s
10,000.....112⅛
15,000.....112⅛
Registered
9,000.....110½
West N Y & Penn 1st 5s
1,000.....115½
Wilk & East 1st 5s
5,000.....103⅞
Wis Cent 1st 4s
8,000.....91⅜
10,000.....91¼
2,000.....92
3,000.....91⅜
2,000.....91⅞

Total sales.....$2,264,500

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
3d week Dec.	$127,531	$118,831	$136,050
From July 1	2,997,611	2,977,256	.....

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

Mileage	614	614	614
3d week Dec.	41,941	35,238	27,902
From Jan. 1	2,098,349	1,803,711	1,495,286

CINCINNATI, N. ORLEANS & TEXAS PAC.—

3d week Dec.	98,686	75,540	.....
From July 1	2,454,608	2,320,770	.....

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—

Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Dec.	28,769	26,031	23,916
From Jan. 1	1,521,028	1,431,127	1,267,078

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

3d week Dec.	51,512	38,761	.....
From Jan. 1	2,347,961	1,759,336	.....

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

3d week Dec.	498,008	423,063	391,209
From July 1	16,387,112	14,849,707	.....

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—

Mileage	644	644	642
3d week Dec.	71,200	54,700	59,400
From July 1	1,983,099	1,609,235	.....

CANADIAN PACIFIC for November—

Gross earnings	2,977,404	2,524,497	2,540,451
Op. expenses	1,695,108	1,443,988	1,350,718
Net earnings	1,282,236	1,080,509	1,189,733
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	56⅞	57¼	53⅛
Gross, 11 months	26,259,820	23,467,860	21,726,792
Net, 11 months	10,854,184	9,196,260	9,250,321

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for Nov.—

Gross earnings	4,065,933	3,980,439	3,803,297
Op. expenses	2,576,420	2,272,778	2,332,998
Net earnings	1,489,513	1,707,661	1,470,388
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	64⅜	57½	61⅜
Charges	840,000	842,958	870,429
Surplus	649,513	864,703	599,959
Gross, 5 months	21,738,745	19,694,993	19,471,861
Net, 5 months	9,039,082	8,307,715	8,299,745
Surplus, 5 months	4,839,082	4,092,926	3,947,599

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for November—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$105,295	$81,444 Inc.	$23,821
Oper. expenses	68,616	56,357 Inc.	12,259
Net earnings	36,949	25,087 Inc.	11,562
Prop. op. exp. to gross	65⅛	69¼	
Gross, 5 months	481,596	405,050 Inc.	76,345
Net, 5 months	149,916	125,413 Inc.	24,523

NORTHERN PACIFIC for November—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$2,958,332	$2,526,096	$2,040,483
Oper. expenses	1,196,017	1,071,804	933,774
Net earnings	1,762,305	1,754,292	1,706,709
Prop. op. exp. to gross	40⅛	38¼	35⅝
Charges	200,801	223,685	126,771
Net income	1,561,564	1,530,607	1,579,938
Other income	41,467	55,225	428
Total income	1,603,031	1,585,832	1,580,366
Prop. lines, inc.	28,238	34,172	34,750
Surplus	1,626,238	1,620,004	1,615,116
Gross, 5 months	14,398,347	12,777,468	11,684,998
Net, 5 months	8,180,894	7,452,914	6,584,259
Total inc., 5 mos.	6,957,148	6,379,093	6,021,606
Prop. lines, inc. 5 months	148,494	288,690	202,593
Surplus 5 mos	7,105,643	6,617,784	6,224,199

READING COMPANY, (operating the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company) reports for November—

Railway Company—

Gross earnings	2,337,878	2,185,461	1,924,717
Oper. expenses	1,399,027	1,185,095	992,307
Net earnings	938,851	1,000,366	932,410
Gross, 5 months	11,372,348	9,987,693	9,935,578
Net, 5 months	4,475,209	4,412,088	4,687,532

Coal and Iron Company—

Gross earnings	2,836,219	2,476,571	2,227,059
Oper. expenses	2,601,700	2,250,811	2,109,498
Net earnings	234,519	225,960	117,561
Gross, 5 months	14,087,962	9,767,429	11,357,895
Net 5 months	1,262,696	685,209	737,635

Reading Company—

Net earnings	24,983	25,794	37,201
Net, 5 months	104,275	89,652	157,041

For all companies—

Net earnings	1,198,353	1,252,119	1,087,174
Charges	772,000	756,154	753,662
Surplus	426,353	495,965	333,512
Net, 5 months	5,842,181	5,186,899	5,592,208
Surplus, 5 mos	1,982,181	1,406,128	1,813,898

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for November—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	51,079	47,778	3,301
Op. expenses	24,441	20,575	3,866
Net earnings	26,638	27,203	*565
Other income	334	152	182
Total income	26,972	27,355	*383
Fixed charges	17,783	17,923	*140
Surplus	9,189	9,432	*243
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	228,708	219,175	9,533
Op. expenses	113,824	114,525	*701
Net earnings	114,884	104,650	10,234
Other income	1,117	606	511
Total income	116,002	105,256	10,746
Fixed charges	89,990	89,657	333
Surplus	26,102	15,640	10,462

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for November—

Gross earnings	2,805,075	2,522,904	282,172
Op. exp. and taxes	1,852,626	1,627,575	225,505
Net earnings	952,449	895,328	57,121
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	13,152,788	11,744,432	1,408,356
Op. exp. and taxes	8,671,002	7,894,287	776,715
Net earnings	4,481,786	3,850,145	631,641

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,930	Am. Steel & W.	40⅝	43¼	40¼	42⅞
39,510	Am. Sugar Ref.	128⅛	128⅞	125¾	128½
1,060	Am. Tobacco pf.	96¾	97	96¾	96¾
20	Anaconda Copper	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
2,300	A. T. & S.F. pf.	60	61½	59¾	61½
22,220	Brook. Rap. Tr.	71⅝	73¼	71⅛	72⅝
230	Ches. & Ohio	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30½
6,090	Chi, R. & Q.	120¾	121½	120⅝	121⅛
4,020	C., M. & St. P.	117½	118¾	116¾	117⅝
40	Chi. Gt. West.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
410	C., R. I. & Pac.	105¾	106⅝	105¼	105⅞
410	Cont. Tobacco	32½	32½	31¾	32½
3,300	Federal Steel	50⅝	52¼	50⅜	52
110	Fed. Steel pf.	73¼	74¼	73¼	74¼
1,630	Louis. & Nash.	78	79⅝	77⅝	79⅝
3,160	Manhattan.	95¾	98	96½	97⅝
830	Mo. Pacific.	39⅝	40¾	39¼	40¾
20	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼
50	N. Y. Central.	130½	130½	130¼	130½
20	N. Y., O. & W.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22
10	N. American.	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
500	Nor. Pacific.	52½	53½	52½	53½
510	Pacific Mail.	40½	42¼	40½	42
570	People's Gas.	102¼	104½	101⅞	104
620	Reading.	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼
520	Reading 1st pf.	50¾	51¼	49¾	51¼
2,090	Southern Pacific.	36⅞	37⅝	36⅜	37½
60	Southern Ry.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
50	Southern Ry. pf.	54	54	53¾	54
280	Tenn. C. & I.	84	84	81	81⅝
60	Texas Pacific.	15	15	15	15
1,730	Union Pacific.	46¾	47⅝	46⅝	47⅜
130	Union Pac. pf.	74¼	74¾	73⅝	74½
1,100	U. S. Leather.	13⅞	14	13¼	14
20	U. S. Leath. pf.	72½	72½	72¼	72½
10	Wabash pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
$9,550					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$297,500,368
Gold reserve	238,919,482
Net silver	9,975,600
United States notes in the Treasury	16,771,720
Treasury notes of 1890	952,909
Total receipts this day	1,609,419
Total receipts this month	44,999,791
Total receipts this year	283,634,181
Total expenditures this day	1,381,000
Total expenditures this month	38,031,000
Total expenditures this year	262,652,000
Deposits in National banks	85,767,160
Silver bullion	104,536
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	237,150
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	831,912
Customs	735,041
Miscellaneous	22,465

COURT UPHOLDS ASSESSMENTS.

Justice Smith Dismisses the Proceedings in Two Cases.

Justice Wilmot M. Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dismissed the proceedings brought by stockholders in the Wallabout Bank to review the assessment of their shares of stock. There are 1,000 shares of the capital stock of the par value of $100 each. It was valued for assessment purposes at $114 a share, its market value. It was claimed by the relators that this was an error.

The bank held as part of its personal assets certain stock in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company. The attorneys for the stockholders claimed that as this stock was assessed in other places its value should be deducted from the assessable property of the Wallabout Bank before the assessment was fixed. Justice Smith says that he has examined the tax law and does not find this to be the case.

A similar case before Justice Smith was the application of the People's Trust Company to review an assessment on bonds held by the company assessed at their face value. It was claimed by the trust company that as many of the obligators on the bonds were either insolvent or not worth the full amount of their obligations, the company should be assessed only at the actual value of the bonds. Justice Smith denied the application. He says that as the bonds were secured by mortgages and as there was no allegation that the bonds and mortgages together were not perfect securities for the loans, the Assessors were correct in assessing the bonds at their face value.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hayes Grate and Mantel Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $30,000. Directors—Henry O. Hayes, Challis Jones, and John Dobbie, Niagara Falls.

Traders' Coal Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry Weber, Henry Stradtlander, Richard Block, Henry Tietjen, and Edward J. Dahin, New York City.

Crown Perfumery Company of New York City; capital, $6,000. Directors—Alfred P. W. Seaman and James G. Gregg, New York City; Frederick C. Rowley, Brooklyn.

Beechnut Packing Company of Canajoharie; capital, $150,000. Directors—Edward B. Burnap and William J. Arkell, Canajoharie; Frederick A. Winston, New York City.

Rochester Melting Company of Rochester, to manufacture and sell tallow and soaps; capital, $3,000. Directors—Thomas Darnsfield, Fred Suter, and Zachary P. Taylor, Rochester.

Lawyers' Corporation Trust Company of New York City, to carry on a general agency and commission business; capital, $1,000. Directors—A. Edmund Hildick, Richard M. Farries, and Robert A. Inch.

Iroquois Investment Company of Buffalo, to carry on real estate business; capital, $35,000. Directors—Joseph J. Gunnell, Joseph P. Fell, Clyde B. Jameson, Fred Boehme, and William J. Gunnell, Buffalo.

Shedden-Tallman Company of New York City, to import and deal in china, glass, and toys; capital, $25,000. Directors—George S. Prince, Yonkers; Stephen S. Tallman, East Orange, N. J., and James W. Snedden, Brooklyn.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—The following companies to-day filed articles of incorporation:

The Consolidated Oil Company, capital, $2,000,000, to operate oil lands and refine oil. The incorporators are E. E. Smathers, B. E. Cartwright, C. B. Schaffer, Louis Struber, all of Jersey City.

The Pacheco Improvement Company, capital, $250,000, to acquire and develop lands in Mexico. The incorporators are J. E. Gillespie, New York; L. C. Grace, City of Mexico, and W. E. G. Weaver of Jersey City.

The Ruppin and Landsberg Company, capital $200,000, to grow and manufacture tobacco. The incorporators are K. R. McLaren, C. W. Perkins, W. H. Brerley, all of Jersey City.

The Coahuila and Pacific Railroad Company filed articles increasing the capital stock of the company from $500,000 to $1,500,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Frederick Haberman Adds to His Apartment House Site—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Frederick Haberman, who recently purchased, through B. C. & F. T. Barry, 665 to 671 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-first Street, as the site for a fifteen-story apartment house, has also bought, through the same brokers, 663 Madison Avenue, giving him a plot fronting 100.5 feet on the avenue and 109 feet on Sixty-first Street.

Collins & Collins have sold for the estate of William Stacom to C. Gallagher the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 139 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Reid & Bent have sold to a client for the estate of John Conner the private dwelling 339 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, on a plot 25 by 100.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Mrs. K. Cullen to Lowenfeld & Prager the three-story brick dwelling 223 East Thirty-ninth Street, 19 by 98.9.

Gordon, Levy & Gruenstein have sold the six-story tenement 104 Cherry Street, and have bought from the Steffens estate the five-story tenements 170 Ludlow Street and 62 Monroe Street.

Charles W. B. Fisher is the buyer of 139 West Nineteenth Street, sold recently by Congressman Jefferson M. Levy. Samuel Goldstein was the broker in the transaction.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold the five-story double tenement, with stores, 506 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for Bernard Ratkowsky the six-story tenement 22 James Street, corner of New Bowery, for five years and four months at an aggregate rental of $24,000.

To-day's Auction Sales.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son.

4 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 17.3 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, New York Security and Trust Company $13,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

710 Washington Street, 23 by 81 by 24 by 75.6, three-story brick tenement, with two-story frame dwelling at the rear; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Abraham Vanderbilt 7,350

Southern Boulevard, east side, 143.8 feet north of Jennings Street, 18.8 by 100, two-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to James Tyroler 3,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Unionport Road, west side, 50 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and store, 26 by 45 and 66; Margaret Hergenrother, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 72 Monroe Street, for a seven-story brick factory and stable, 20.2 by 92.8; Max Gold of 210 Henry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $18,000.

Broadway, east side, from One Hundred and Twentieth to One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a five-story brick and stone school, 201.11 by 100; trustees of the Teachers College, owners; Josselyn, Howells & Stokes of 100 William Street, architects; cost, $350,000.

Alterations.

Seventy-ninth Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Charlotte M. Goodridge of 250 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. J. Lawlor, architect; cost, $4,000.

Broadway, southeast corner of Hyatt Street, to five four-story brick tenements, with stores; the Park Mortgage Company of 147 Nassau Street, owner; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Frederick Vonbusten, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 819 Broadway, to a four-story brick and stone loft building; estate of Thomas Faye of 41 East Sixtieth Street, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $100.

No. 277 Bowery, to a three-story frame store, 21.9 by 30; John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; A. M. Nabler, architect; cost, $280.

Haviland Homestead at Rye Sold.

The Haviland homestead, at Rye, Westchester County, has been sold by John C. Haviland to Warner M. Van Orden. The property consists of 103 acres, overlooking Long Island Sound, and bounded by Westchester Avenue, Purchase Street, Locust Avenue, and West Purchase Street. The buyer will make extensive alterations to the dwelling on the property, and will erect a stable and other new buildings. The sale was negotiated through Brokers Collins & Collins of this city.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 106th St, 47.10x100; Washington A. Bunker to Abraham Quackenbush 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 567 and 569, e s, 50x100; Sarah Hess to Charlotte Blumenthal 100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 68th St, 84.9 x96.9x irregular; executors of Amos R. Eno to Mary E. Pinchot 100,500

BROADWAY, s e corner of 76th St, 75x89.1x72.8x107.8; Executors Amos R. Eno to Mary E. Pinchot 110,500

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 64th St, 71.7x25x irregular; executors of Amos R. Eno to Mary E. Pinchot 86,000

CRESTLINE AV, e s, Lots 73 to 76, map of property of Elliott M. Zborowski, 100 x90; also, 1,339 feet 1,343 Webster Av, 40x90; Maria A. Wuytack to William E. Bournes 100

FULTON ST, n w s, Lot 118, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Louisa King and another to Catharine Schonefeldt 1

FULTON ST, n w s, Lot 118, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Catharine Schonefeldt to Augustus C. Bechstein.. 1

GRAND ST, s e corner of Essex St, 50x150.75x50x30.8; Benedict A. Klein to Leopold Kaufmann 1

GRAND ST, 288, n w corner of Eldridge St, 25.7x87.9; Kalman Haas to Henry Hesse, quit claim 1

HOME ST, s s, 103.8 ft w of Stebbins Av, 23.9x irregular; also, Stebbins Av, n w s, 90.4 ft s w of Home St, 17.11x68.6x18.1 x70.11; Maria A. Wuytack to William E. Bournes 100

HOWARD ST, 94, n e corner of Mercer St, 30.5x58x30.6x57.11; Executors Amos R. Eno to Mary E. Pinchot 51,000

JACKSON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 158th St, 23.4x87.6; Margaret Dwyer to Jennie E. Miller 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 158th St, 23.4x87.6; Jennie E. Miller to Margaret Dwyer 1

MADISON AV, e s, 60.8 ft n of 62d St, 19.4x50; Charles A. Gardiner to William Vogel 26,500

MADISON AV, n w corner of 95th St, 50 x100; Edward W. Klipatrick and wife to Adolph Kerbs 10

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 118th St, runs w 350x n 201.10 to 119th St, x e 100x s 100.11x e 250 to Manhattan Av, x s 100.11; Georgine McLane and another, Trustee, to Leopold Kahn Company 1

MONROE ST, 279 and 281, 50x95; Leon and Jacob Pizer to Emil H. Burges.... 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 228.8 ft s of Wellesley St, 100x115.1x100x111.11; George Dessoo to John W. Smyth 100

MOTT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 25x98; Wilber McBride, referee, to Charles E. De Grauw 13,025

NEW YORK TO BOSTON ROAD, adjoining land of Thomas Booth; contains ½ acre; Theodore H. Silkman, referee, to George McCauslan 4,150

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 35 ft s of 152d St, 76.9x— to St. Nicholas Place x75x—; John Delahunty, referee, to Arthur J. Foster 1,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 225 ft n of 153d St, 100x100; Myron C. Merriman and others to Robert S. Clark 46,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 225 ft n of 153d St, 100x100; Myron C. Merriman to Francis A. Thayer, ½ part 1

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.11 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Albert C. Hencken 3,000

TREMONT AV, s s, 31.7 ft w of Morris Av, runs s 104.11 x e 64.7 to Morris Av, x s 50 x w 135 x n 50 x e 18.3 x n 126.9 to Tremont Av, x e 51.1; Abraham Levy to Maximilian Morse 12,000

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 47.5 ft n of 187th St, 23.9x95; Patrick Byrne to Charles Cashman 1

WASHINGTON ST, 286, s w corner of Chambers St, 27.1x57.3x25.7x48.6; John V. Brower, executor, to Bloomfield Brower 1

WASHINGTON ST, 286, s w corner of Chambers St, 27.1x57.3x25.7x48.6; John V. Brower to Bloomfield Brower 1

WASHINGTON ST, 286, s w corner of Chambers St, 27.1x57.3x25.7x48.6; Mary B. Taylor and another to Bloomfield Brower 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 25x106; Christian Fritz to Thomas F. Somers, 1-6 part 1

3D AV, 3,194, 18.8x94.6; Kate B. Decker, individually and as executrix, &c., to Amelia Moser 10,925

6TH AV, n w s, Lot 18, map made by Edward Doughty, 20x70; Maria Hoops to Henry W. Hoops 1

8TH AV, s w corner of 151st St, 36.6x100x irregular; William W. Strouse to John Wilson, quit claim 1

10TH AV, 736, e s, 25.8x78; E. L. Striker, executor, to Babette Stollberg 1

10TH AV, 736, e s, 25.8x73; Elsworth L. Striker to Babette Stollberg 1

10TH AV, 738, e s, 25.10x73; Elsworth L. Striker to Henry Hartt and another.... 1

10TH AV, 740, e s, 25.8x73; Elsworth L. Striker to Henry Hartt and another.... 1

10TH AV, 742, e s, 25x100; Elsworth L. to Frederick Vordermeyer 1

10TH AV, 742, e s, 25x100; E. L. Striker to Frederick Vondermeyer 1

10TH AV, 788, e s, 25.10x73; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, to Henry Hartt and another 1

8TH ST, 386 East, 24.7x97.6; Fincus Lowenfeld and another to Catherine Glock.. 15,000

11TH ST, n s, 130.6 ft w of Avenue B, 20x103.3; Joachim Bendfeldt to New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church 10,250

14TH ST, 642 East, 27.4x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to Edward W. Klipatrick 1

14TH ST, 640 East, 27.5x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to Edward W. Klipatrick 1

14TH ST, 638 East, 26.11x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to Edward W. Klipatrick 1

14TH ST, 636 East, 26.11x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to James Klipatrick 1

14TH ST, 634 East, 27.1x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to James Klipatrick 1

14TH ST, 632 East, 27x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to James Klipatrick 1

14TH ST, 630 East, 27x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to James Klipatrick 1

14TH ST, 628 East, 27x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to James Klipatrick 1

14TH ST, 626 East, 33.3x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to James Klipatrick 1

17TH ST, 320 West, 27x121.4x27.2x118.4; George Monk to Charles K. Robinson.. 43,000

39TH ST, 436 West, 25x98.9; Benedict A. Klein to Leopold Kaufmann 1

37TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Charles L. Ritzmann to Isaac Hessberg 1

50TH ST, 455 West, 25x100.5;

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN J. SWAN, plaintiff, against MATILDA WILLIAMS and Thomas Williams, her husband; Judson S. Todd, William Saunderson and Calvin E. Wright, copartners composing the firm of Saunderson & Wright; Frank B. Hawkins, George H. Hawkins, Franklin A. Errington, Arthur J. Mace, Frederick S. Gwyer, and John L. Gwyer, as surviving partners of the company, Watson D. Woodward, Cabinet Work and Parquette Flooring Company, Lincoln G. Backus, Francis C. Cummings, Price W. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, Frederick Hasbrouck, Mortimer Rothschild, Frederick Keppler, Henry H. Tyson, Henry Steers, John F. Menke, George B. Hurd, Frank B. Hurd, John W. Foster, Martha J. Constant, John D. Crimmins and Thomas E. Crimmins, Fred L. Stellwagen, Warner M. Westcott, James L. Jackson, J. William Jackson, Moses G. Wright, and Albert G. Hetherington, William S. Fearing and Francis Higgins, as Receivers of the Archer & Pancoast Company; Charles I. Seiter and Robert Wright and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Clara Wright, wife of Calvin E. Wright, defendants.—Summons. New York is the county in which the plaintiff desires the trial of this action.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Matilda Williams, Thomas Williams, Francis C. Cummings, Robert Wright, and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Moses G. Wright:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
d16-law6wS&Sa27

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE BECKER, individually and as a member of the firm of Keiser & Becker, bankrupt.—No. 1,938.

To the creditors of George Becker, individually and as a member of the firm of Keiser & Becker of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George Becker was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 29th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX BRAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Brand of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Max Brand was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC M. COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac M. Cohen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac M. Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE L DANN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George L. Dann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PINKUS GANZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Pinkus Ganz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 29, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VICTOR GRAND, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Victor Grand of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Victor Grand was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 28th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—IDA M. HAMILTON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ida M. Hamilton, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated December 29, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID W. WEBER, individually and as co-partner in the firm of WEBER BROTHERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David W. Weber, individually and as co-partner in the firm of Weber Brothers, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D 1899, the said David W. Weber was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the city of New York, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN HIRSHFELD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Hirshfeld, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 29, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HORACE MOODY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Horace Moody of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Horace Moody was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER SCOTT and ALBERT E. SCOTT, (lately composing the firm of WALTER SCOTT & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Walter Scott and Albert E. Scott, (lately composing the firm of Walter Scott & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Walter Scott and Albert E. Scott were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY WALDMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Waldman, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Waldman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 29th, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

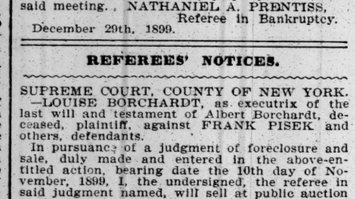
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUISE BORCHARDT, as executrix of the last will and testament of Albert Borchardt, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK PISEK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as lot numbered fifty-seven (57) and the southerly or southwesterly one-half of lot known and designated as lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on a map made by John G. Van Horne, City Surveyor, and filed June 18th, 1891, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of 71 beautiful lots, being the choice property known as the Kingsland estate, situated at Morris Heights, 24th Ward, New York City," and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue where the same is intersected by the southerly or southwesterly line of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map, and running thence in a northwesterly direction along the southerly side of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map; thence in one hundred and thirty-eight and 87-100 feet to the rear line of said lot as laid down on said map; thence in a northerly or northeasterly direction along the rear of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) and Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) Twenty-five and 336-1,000 feet; thence southeastwardly in a straight line, being the centre line of Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) to a point on the said northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue distant thirty-seven feet and six inches northerly from the point or place of beginning, as measured along Tremont Avenue, as laid down on said map; thence in a southwesterly direction along said side of Tremont Avenue thirty-seven feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part to so much of Tremont Avenue as adjoins the above-described premises to the centre line thereof.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.
FRANK HARVEFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,075.65, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $237.51, with interest from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $676.88 and interest.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.

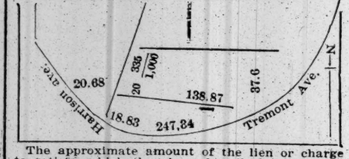
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as Trustee of the estate of CLARK L. SHARPSTEEN, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 2.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 96th Street, distant one hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 96th Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 21 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 21 feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832 in Section 7 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 8 Centre Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 63 West 96th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,286.25, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $377.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $2,031.32 and interest.

Dated New York, 27th day of December, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
d28-2aw8wTh&Sa&f18.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

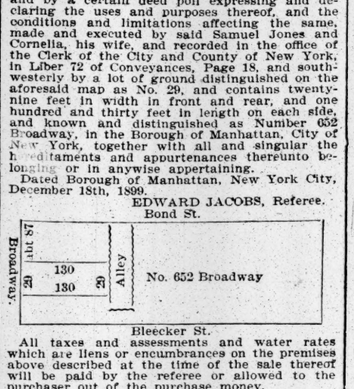
BROADWAY, NO. 652.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALLEN D. M. DEFANDORF, plaintiff, against WINIFRED I. SICHEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 18th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth (formerly Eighth) Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known and distinguished on a map of the lands of Samuel Jones, Esq., lying between Broadway and Bowery, made from actual survey by Stephen Ludlam and E. W. Bridges, City Surveyors, and recorded in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, in Liber 125 of Conveyances, &c., Page 587, as Lot Number Twenty-eight, (28,) which said piece, or parcel of land is bounded northwesterly in front by Broadway, northeasterly by a lot of land distinguished on said map as Number Twenty-seven, (27,) southeasterly by road or way, by the name of Crosshill, designated and properly described in and by a certain deed poll expressing and declaring the uses and purposes thereof, and the conditions and limitations affecting the same, made and executed by said Samuel Jones and Cornelia, his wife, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in Liber 72 of Conveyances, Page 18, and southwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on the aforesaid map as No. 29, and contains twenty-nine feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and thirty feet in length on each side, and known and distinguished as Number 652 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
Bond St.



All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or encumbrances on the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold subject to a lease, dated October 22nd, 1894, made between Wilson L. Defendorf and others to Robert Lindheim. Such lease being for the term of ten years, commencing February 1st, 1895, at a rental of $80,000 per year, payable in equal monthly installments in advance, and Croton water rent. Tenant allowed $50 annually for roof repairs.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
MOSES ESBERG, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.
EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq., Attorney for defendant Matilda Cleland.
ARMOUR C. ADDERSON, Esq., Attorney for defendants Joshua Kantrowitz et al.
EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq., Attorney for defendants Wilson L. Defendorf et al.
DAVID E. GROSSMAN, Esq., Attorney for defendant Winifred I. Sichel.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE C. HOPPIN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and forty-six feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number Eleven West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, which said premises are situated in Section 6, in Block 1,733, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,115, with interest thereon from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $320.70, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $695.51 and interest.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
d27-2aw3wW&S&ja17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUISE C. HOPPIN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

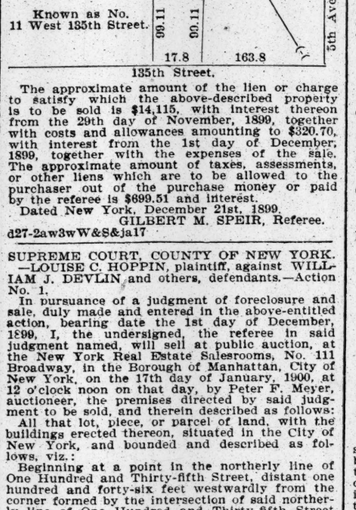
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and forty-six feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being known as Number Nine West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; which said premises are situated in Section 6, in Block 1,733, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,115, with interest thereon from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $320.70, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $699.51 and interest.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
d27-2aw3wW&S&ja17

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix.
WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au12-1aw6m8

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St.
au29-1aw6m8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLOTTE DEMMERLE and others, plaintiffs, against LOUIS DEMMERLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, (formerly City of New York,) and bounded as follows: Westerly in front on Ridge Street, beginning at a point one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome Street and Ridge Street, thence running twenty-five feet on Ridge Street, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, formerly known as Number 30 (thirty) Ridge Street, but now known as Number 50 Ridge Street.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough (formerly City) of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Hart Street, distant one hundred and ten feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Hart Street and Sumner Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Sumner Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly parallel with Hart Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Sumner Avenue one hundred feet to Hart Street, and thence westerly along Hart Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
ENNEVER & TRAUTMAN, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above. The street number of the first parcel is 50 Ridge Street, New York City, and that of the second parcel is 279 Hart Street, Brooklyn:

The premises in New York County, being those firstly above described, are to be sold subject to two mortgages amounting together to eight thousand five hundred dollars, and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from November 4th, 1899.

The premises in Kings County, being those secondly above described, are to be sold subject to a mortgage for three thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from November 1st, 1899, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are past due.

The approximate amounts to be allowed the purchaser for taxes, assessments, and water rents are respectively as follows:

On property in New York County the sum of $425.

On property in Kings County the sum of $120.

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is as follows, in addition to the referee's fees and expenses of sale, and the costs of the action to be hereafter fixed—that is to say: Three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest from November 4, 1899; four hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest from November 5, 1897.

The balance of the purchase money to be distributed between the owners of the property according to their respective rights as fixed by the judgment herein after the payment of the expenses, the costs, and allowance to be hereafter fixed by the court.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
d29-2aw3w&j19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL AND OTHERS, defendants. Actions I and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled actions, dated the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at The New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Morningside Avenue where the same would be intersected by a line drawn parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and distant twenty-five feet two inches and three quarters of an inch southerly therefrom, the said point of beginning being distant twenty-six feet four and one-half inches more or less southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, measured on the easterly line of said avenue, and running thence easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street one hundred and four feet three and one-half inches; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-eight feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street ninety-three feet three and seven-eighths inches to the easterly side of Morningside Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Morningside Avenue thirty feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,672.12, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $675.00, with interest thereon, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $503.31 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to an easement agreement made between The New York Investment and Improvement Company, Joseph Neil Campbell, and the Department of Buildings in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York June 1, 1898, in section 7, liber 53 of Conveyances, page 126, as modified by a further agreement recorded in said Register's office April 22, 1899, in section 7, liber 60 of Conveyances, page 172.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
d27-2aw3wW&S&ja17

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BRADLEY L. EATON, Plaintiff, against ERNEST WETTERER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,988, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same one hundred feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and partly through a party wall, standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed, and partly on the lot adjoining on the west, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street aforesaid; and thence easterly along the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1899.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Pltf's. Atty., 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,305, with interest thereon from December 8th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $312.62.

The premises will be sold in one parcel, and subject to a mortgage to secure the sum of $22,000, on which $14,666 66-100 and interest thereon from April 3, 1899, only remains unpaid.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and located in Section four, on Block 1,214, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street distant three hundred (300) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Eighty-third Street and Columbus Avenue (late Ninth Avenue,) and thence running northerly and parallel to Columbus Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet (102) two (2) inches to the northerly line of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Eighty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, and which mortgage was given to secure part of the purchase money for said property which was conveyed by said plaintiff to said defendant, Lottie M. Fow

BULLS AND BEARS FROLIC

Brokers Join the Annual Holiday Fun on the Stock Exchange.

GENUINE KNOCKOUT WITNESSED

Colored Pugilists Pound Each Other, to the Delight of Yelling Members —Many Frantic Antics.

Some painter made a reputation for himself by depicting on canvas a deadly combat between a bear and a wild bull, but his reputation was ephemeral, so to speak, in comparison with that gained on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday by Charles Knoblauch, J. M. Shaw, William Coster, and H. M. Baruch, the committee appointed to get up the holiday festivities on the floor of the Exchange. They didn't paint the scene on canvas, but they brought together a bull and bear in a twenty-four-foot ring and sent them together at the call of time to box, until a knockout was scored by the bull in the third round.

There were other features of the entertainment, too, that were interesting, and, incidentally, between $250 and $300 was raised for the Lawton fund.

The brokers on the Exchange had prepared a week ago to have a merry time of it on the floor a few days before Christmas, but the big slump in stocks took the mirth out of the hearts of most of them, and, although a fund had been raised, the plan was abandoned for the time. But brokers are happy creatures, after all, and a few days sufficed to put them in good spirits again. Thus yesterday afternoon was selected as the time most fitting for the festivities, and promptly when the Exchange closed for business, the fun began.

It started off like a scene in King Carnival, for the balconies became crowded, the floor a playground for the funmakers, and a big arch of incandescent lights over the rostrum blazed forth with the words: "Welcome, 1900." The Exchange was gayly decorated with Christmas greens. The Seventh Regiment Band burst forth in a lively tune, and then twoscore men in the top gallery sent down showers of colored paper on those below until the Exchange seemed to be in the midst of a heavy but highly colored snowstorm.

It seemed to the spectators in the balcony as if pandemonium had broken loose, but the women seemed to enjoy the scene immensely. Music interspersed all of these frivolities, and presently the eager, excited brokers surrounded the ring for the feature of the afternoon, the glove fight.

"Benny" Williams, the old-time amateur lightweight champion, stepped into the ring, and two colored pugilists followed him. One was "Sam" Bolen, George Dixon's sparring partner, and the other Belfield Walcott, the brother of the redoubtable "Joe" Walcott. The boxers donned their suits—Bolen a bull's hide and Walcott a bearskin—and when they had been gloved, Referee Williams called them to the centre.

They had been told that the brokers are fond of the "real thing" in a pugilistic way, and that shamming would not be permitted, so they went at it hammer and tongs from the start. The bear got the worst of the punishment when time was called in the first round. Matters were evened up a trifle in the second round, when in a hard mix-up at close quarters, which brought out enthusiastic hand claps from the women, Walcott had much the best of it. Time was called during a hot exchange.

Bolen started out in the third round to bring the fight to a close, and he succeeded. He sent a left swing to the bear's jaw that brought him to his knees for nine seconds, but Walcott staggered to his feet again. Another jolt with the left on the jaw sent the bear down again—this time knocked out. He rolled over on the floor, and may have been shamming, but if it was a sham Walcott is a splendid actor. The women, of course, believed they had seen a prearranged knockout, but some of the brokers who know the real article from a long acquaintance with prize-ring methods say they had the "real thing." When the battle was over Herman Hart challenged the winner, but his defi was refused. Thomas Thornton, who weighs 200 pounds, jumped into the ring and offered to go on with Mr. Hart, but weight was in Mr. Thornton's favor, and his challenge was also declined.

While the brokers were making up their minds what to do during a brief break in the programme there descended on their heads from the balcony a shower of bright red rubber balls. They came not alone, for with them was a shower of confetti and bonbons. The members with bald heads were the principal targets for the rubber balls, and when a bald head was struck the ball would bounce away again, only to be caught by one of the hundreds of pairs of outstretched hands and pelted again at the nearest head.

Some one had brought a dozen large felt hats on the floor, and these were used to jam down over some luckless member's head until he could not see, and then when he was well blinded, his hands would be seized from behind and he would be led around the floor to be buffeted from one side of the floor to the other. The spirit of fun was maintained all through, and of those who contributed to it were such mischievous spirits as Hartwick M. Baruch, "Charley" Knoblauch, who roughed it with Roosevelt's men in Cuba; William B. de Haven, Harry Content, Noah Content, Daniel T. Worden, Edward D. Adams, who wanted to do a "buck" dance with any man on the floor; Alfred Mestre, Lawrence Meyers, Talbot J. Taylor, Samuel Campbell, C. H. Eustis, McPherson Kennedy, C. E. Minton, A. B. Boyd, John Goodchild, John B. Dumont, W. B. Coster, Arnold Leo, W. M. Downes, E. A. Mauriac, John Wallace, R. P. Doremus, Ruppert C. King, James A. Taylor, C. L. Andrews, Albert Stern, Edward A. Hough, O. J. Brand, H. C. Oakley, C. L. Jacobus, and several hundred others.

Mr. Knoblauch was selected as auctioneer for three mechanical toys that were to be sold. They were a bull, a bear, and a lamb, and as is usually the case when they are dealt with by the brokers, the lamb was turned away as worthless. He had lost his tail, and no bid was made for him, but all scrambled to secure the bear and bull. The bear went to William B. Oliver for $100, and the bull, after spirited bidding by Harry Content and Frank Salisbury, went to the same purchaser for $200. The proceeds of the sale were turned into the Lawton fund.

After the auction sale the band played a cakewalk, and the members all joined in a grotesque march. Then the members adjourned.

DISINHERITED DAUGHTER WON.

Alleged Will Cutting Her Off with $5 Could Not Be Proved.

Frances Belz, who was cut off by the will of her father, William Duckgeischel, who died in 1878, with $5, has succeeded in a suit brought by her in the Supreme Court, and she will now receive one-fourth of his estate, which was considerable. She claimed that the will was burned by her sister Margaretha, and therefore could not be established.

Duckgeischel left a wife, one son, and three daughters. Mrs. Duckgeischel died on Aug. 23, 1892. Margaretha, it was alleged, found her father's will subsequently, and burned it. Mrs. Belz then brought an action for a partition of the estate, asserting that, as the will had been destroyed without having been admitted to probate, her father's property should go to his four children in equal shares.

Her two sisters filed an answer, alleging that the will could be proved and established, and that Mrs. Belz had only been left $5 by the will. The case was sent to George E. Mott, as referee. He decided that the will had been destroyed by Margaretha Duckgeischel, that it could not be established, and that there should be a partition of the estate. The case was pending before Referee Mott for four years.

It was testified to by Margaretha Duckgeischel on the trial that she had burned the will of her father, and she and her other sister, Mary Vetter, swore that they had read the will, and that Mrs. Belz was only to receive $5. A. H. Duckgeischel, their brother, on the other hand, testified that he had read the will, and that he and his three sisters were to divide the estate equally.

The Supreme Court confirmed the referee's report, and Justice Giegerich yesterday granted the final judgment for the partition of the estate.

Loving Cup for Surrogate Varnum.

The attachés of the Surrogate's office yesterday presented to Surrogate Varnum, who retires from office to-day, a loving cup as a testimonial of their regard for him and their regret at his departure. The cup is two and a half feet in height and is of ornate design. Surrogate Varnum will leave to-day for a short vacation at Hot Springs. It is understood that he will resume the practice of the law on his return.

ROYAL MCM
Baking Powder in 1900

The strongest, purest, most efficient and wholesome of leavening agents. Not lowest in price, yet the most economical; in 1900, as in the past, indispensable to the work of the pastry cook.

The New Year brings prosperity almost unsurpassed in the history of the country.

For every one there is money enough to buy that to eat which is pure, sound, good, wholesome.

Why should we use cheap, impure, unhealthful articles of food? There is no economy in them; they endanger the health, they may cost life. There are reported almost daily cases of sickness caused by eating cake, puddings or biscuit made with the cheap, alum baking powders.

In all articles for food buy and use only the best. The good health of the family is of first consideration.

Alum is used in baking powders because it is cheap, costing less than two cents a pound. It is a corrosive poison. Think of feeding it to children! Yet the manufacturers of well-known alum powders are actually denying that they contain alum.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF PRIVATE WATER WORKS COMPANIES.—The Court of Appeals has given another decision—following that in the Skaneateles case—in reference to the rights of private water works companies. The Warsaw Water Works Company sought to restrain the village of Warsaw from interfering with it and preventing its supplying water to the Village Trustees for fire protection, and to its patrons for domestic or power purposes, and from soliciting any of its patrons to take water from the village water works system, and from imposing any discriminating taxes upon the owners of property abutting on the mains of the village water works, until the village should have acquired the company's rights by condemnation proceedings. The Court of Appeals, modifying the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, holds, by Chief Judge Parker, that the act of 1894, which, by authorizing village Water Works Commissioners to lay and assess water rates upon property not using water from the municipal system, disclosed an intent to assist the Water Commissioners in securing customers from the patrons of an existing private water works company, was invalid, and, therefore, not enforceable.

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FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH ORDER OF RESTITUTION.—Mary E. Hinman, having disposed of trust moneys, now finds that she must restore them or go to jail. When sued by John Devlin to recover money which he claimed was held by her in trust for him, Mrs. Hinman having refused to permit its withdrawal from the bank, the latter, having been made a party to the action, was permitted to deposit the money with the County Treasurer, as a fund in the hands of the Court, to await the final determination of the case. The defendant having been awarded judgment in her favor on the trial, the funds in the hands of the depositary were delivered to her. The judgment was reversed on appeal, but she failed to comply with the order of restitution thereupon issued, claiming she was not then in possession of the money, or its equivalent in personal property. The Appellate Division of the Second Department held that her disobedience of the order constituted a civil contempt, and that the remedy for its enforcement was by precept of commitment, as for a contempt, and not by striking out her answer. She appealed to the Court of Appeals, claiming there could be no other remedy against her than the doomed remedy by execution. That tribunal has now affirmed the decision below, holding that Mrs. Hinman was punishable as for a contempt by commitment or by striking out her answer, or by both.

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ENGAGEMENT TO MARRY NO CONSIDERATION FOR A NOTE.—Jacob De Witt, who resided at Kingston, N. Y., and had for some time been engaged to be married to Mrs. Elizabeth R. Bruyn, made and delivered to her on the day he was seized with his last illness, about three years ago, a promissory note signed by him, which stated that it was "for value received." In a suit by John C. Blanshan as administrator of Mrs. Bruyn against Benjamin Russell and another, Mr. De Witt's executors, to recover upon the note, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division, Third Department, holding, on the opinion of Presiding Justice Parker, below, that the fact that, at the time the note was executed, the maker was engaged to marry the payee, did not, in the absence of evidence that the engagement was induced by the giving of the note, establish a sufficient consideration to support it. As to the claim that services were rendered for the maker through a period of thirty or forty years, it was held that no legal obligation arose for services rendered as mere friendly acts, although they were of value to the recipient, and although some of them were rendered at his request, but not with any idea on the part of the person rendering them of receiving pay therefor. While the words "for value received" in a note imported consideration, yet, the plaintiff having proved on the trial that the note was made and delivered for a consideration which the law did not recognize as sufficient to sustain the promise, the obligation which rested upon the defendant to overcome the presumption arising from the use of such words was removed.

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THE STATUTE AGAINST PERPETUITIES.—Maurice Ahern, who died over three years ago, leaving a wife and five children, the latter all minors, gave his residuary estate, real and personal, in trust "until all my children shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years." Then he directed, "upon the said event of the youngest of my children attaining the age of twenty-one years," that the property be sold at auction and distributed. Justice Beach, in Supreme Court, Special Term, gave a decision yesterday declaring the trust provision to be valid. The Court said that if the trust was to exist until all the testator's children should have arrived at the age of twenty-one years it contravened the statute against perpetuities and was void. If, however, its duration was limited to the attainment of majority by the youngest child at testator's death, it was valid, and would terminate at that time, or at the death of the youngest child before it became twenty-one years old. "The testator intended to dispose of his whole estate," Justice Beach said, "and it rests upon the Court to effectuate that intent; and when different interpretations may be given, the one valid, the other void, to adopt the construction which will sustain the provision. The testator seems to have used the terms 'until all of my children shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years' and the arriving at that age of the youngest child as of the same meaning, because he refers to the first by the use of the words 'upon the said event of the youngest of my children attaining the age of twenty-one years,' which expressly limits the trust time. The measured life is clearly that of the youngest child at the testator's death. The trust ends at his reaching majority, or dying before then, and the residuary estate cannot be distributed; and this positive direction cannot be affected by the inapt use in other parts of the instrument of words which have a different signification."

BANK OFFICER SURRENDERS.

Cashier Goldsmith, Accused of Robbing Port Jervis Institution of $54,700, in Jail Here.

After three weeks of wandering, Louis E. Goldsmith, cashier of the Port Jervis National Bank, who is alleged to have plundered that institution to the extent of $54,700 by falsifying the books, walked into the Federal Building yesterday morning accompanied by his lawyer, W. H. Crane of Port Jervis, and surrendered himself to United States Marshal William Henkel. He looked as though he had had a hard time through his travels, being very pale. His left arm was in a sling, which he said was the result of a fall from a wagon two days ago, when he had broken his collar bone. He would give no further particulars of his movements.

The Government detectives are very much annoyed at the way in which the case was handled by the Port Jervis authorities. The alleged theft is said to have been committed on Nov. 14, but Goldsmith remained in town until Dec. 12. A warrant had been issued for his arrest at the instance of Bank Examiner Bryan four days before that, but until that day it had not been placed in the Marshal's hands. The accused man was walking in the street, when it is said the Port Jervis Chief of Police, whom he knew well, met him and said, "You'd better not go away. There's a warrant out for you, and a man is coming up here to arrest you."

Goldsmith, as alleged, took this as a hint to do exactly the opposite and immediately left town, and was not seen again by those most anxious to find him until he walked into the Federal Building here yesterday. A constant watch, however, was kept, and all avenues of escape were closely guarded. His surrender was not unexpected, as a stranger went to the Marshal's office a few days ago and said that an acquaintance of his who was "wanted" thought of giving himself up. No names were mentioned, but the man was told that his friend had better do so, as his capture was only a matter of a few days.

Marshal Henkel immediately led the prisoner, who appeared to be about forty-five years old, before Commissioner Alexander. Goldsmith waived examination, and was committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $10,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Goldsmith is well connected in Port Jervis, and it is said his relatives made good the deficiency, at least in part, before Dec. 29, when the bank suspended payment. President Marvin explained that the defalcation was the principal cause of the suspension, as a quiet, steady withdrawal of funds followed the announcement of the robbery.

According to its report to the Controller of the Currency on Dec. 5, the condition of the bank was as follows: Capital stock, $130,000; surplus and profits, $46,511; circulation, $31,500; deposits, $414,391; due to banks, &c., $8,386; borrowed money, $57,806. Total resources, $688,601.

PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH.

President Merrill Says Money Making Shoves Politics Aside.

Frank B. Merrill, President of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad Company, is at the Hoffman House. "Business in our section," he said yesterday, "was never better. Our company never had more to attend to, and the outlook is most satisfactory. There seem to be no idle men in Alabama; if there are any, it is because they are too lazy to work, and you will, I regret to say, find some of that kind in all parts of the world.

"Politics? Bless you, nobody is giving any attention to political matters. They have something better and infinitely more profitable to attend to. They are making money, and helping others to make it."

Remember to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday." It is the last day of the year, the last Sunday of the year, and the last day of the nineteenth century. You can't forget it. Make it a "Red Letter Day" by your church offering.—Adv

BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COST.

Controller Tells Aldermen the Difference in Initial Outlay on Blackwell's Island Projects Is $11,100,000.

Controller Coler yesterday sent to the members of the Board of Aldermen a statement in reply to allegations made recently by Alderman James of Queens in regard to the cost of constructing tunnels. In this statement the Controller said:

"One of the most elementary and important principles of corporate finance is the minimizing of annual fixed charges. This principle applies as much to a municipal corporation as to a railway company or any other private corporation.

"The following statement shows the enormous difference in the cost of annual maintenance between a bridge and a tunnel:"

Estimated cost of proposed Blackwell's Island bridge	$13,000,000
Estimated cost of tunnel between same points	1,900,000
Difference in initial outlay	$11,100,000
DIFFERENCE IN ANNUAL MAINTENANCE.	
Bridge—	
Interest on bonds at 3½ per cent.	$422,500
Loss of annual taxes on $6,500,000 real estate required for approaches	105,000
Cost of maintenance	175,000
	$702,500
Tunnel—	
Interest on bonds at 3½ per cent.	$61,750
Cost of maintenance	20,000
	81,750
Difference in annual maintenance	$620,750

Mr. James during the session of the board offered a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate to authorize the issue of bonds to the extent of $1,900,000, "providing any responsible company, individual, or corporation can be found to complete the work of constructing said tunnel for said amount."

This resolution was, after some debate, sent to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels.

ASSEMBLY READY FOR 1900.

To Clear Municipal Calendars—The Surface Road Franchises.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly will meet at 10 o'clock this morning to clear the calendars of all business which has accumulated during the last two years. According to a resolution adopted by both houses yesterday, the City Hall will be decorated and a band will furnish a musical accompaniment to the proceedings of the lawmakers.

Among the measures that are scheduled to be rushed through are the franchises for the King's Bridge and Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Companies. The Board of Estimate recently fixed the price to be paid the city by the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Railroad Companies, lessees of the two lines, at 4 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years, 8 per cent. for the second five years, 8 per cent. for the third five years, and 10 per cent. for the balance of the continuance of the franchise.

TO COMPLETE SPEEDWAY.

Authorization of Bonds to Furnish Funds for Public Works.

The Council yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing the issue of $305,000 in bonds for the completion of the Harlem River Speedway. Other bonds authorized were: $100,000 for the purchase of a plant for the Street Cleaning Department in Brooklyn, $21,000 for the expenses of the Building Code Commission, $50,000 for borings and preliminary surveys on the proposed tunnel to South Brooklyn, and $300 to defray the expenses incurred in the funeral of Alderman J. D. Ackerman.

An appropriation of $365,250 for "Little Italy" park was defeated.

Appointments and Salary Changes.

J. Sherman Moulton has been reappointed police court clerk, Daniel P. Sullivan assistant, and Emil Kunzil interpreter, to succeed themselves. The salaries of the first two are $2,000 each and of the last $1,500. The salary of William R. Hill, the new chief engineer of the aqueduct, has been fixed at $8,000. His predecessor got $10,000. The salary of Hermann Blumenthal, clerk to the Aqueduct Commission, has been increased from $1,500 to $1,620.

For Newtown Creek Bridge, $200,000.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday authorized the construction of a bridge over Newtown Creek at Grand Street, Brooklyn, at a cost of $200,000& A resolution appropriating $475,000 for new police stations was defeated

Work of the Dialect Society.

The annual meeting of the American Dialect Society was held yesterday afternoon in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University. It was voted that the Dictionary of College Words and Phrases, which has been in course of preparation under the direction of the society for several years, should be issued early in the new year, and be placed on the market. The original plans did not contemplate a wide circulation.

GEN. ROE'S NEW INSPECTOR.

Major David Banks, Jr., Assigned to Succeed Col. Hoffman.

Major David Banks, Jr., has been assigned from the supernumerary list as Inspector on the staff of Major Gen. Roe to succeed Col. Edward M. Hoffman, appointed Adjutant General. This arrangement will practically leave the position open for Gen. Hoffman to take it again when he lays down the duties of Adjutant General, in the event of his not being reappointed after Gov. Roosevelt's present term. Major Banks will have the rank of Colonel, and, according to the new Military Code, should wear the uniform of that rank.

Col. Banks entered the National Guard as a private in Company K, Seventh Regiment, Dec. 18, 1888, and joined the Twelfth Regiment as Second Lieutenant of Company D, June 9, 1893. He was elected First Lieutenant of Company H, May 14, 1894, and Captain, March 12, 1897. In the Spanish war he served in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment as Major.

71ST REGIMENT ELECTIONS.

Two Candidates in the Field for Lieutenant Colonel.

Col. William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment has ordered elections for Lieutenant Colonel and Junior Major Friday evening, Jan. 5. The Committee on Nominations has reported in favor of Capt. W. B. Hazen of Company B for Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. William H. Linson for Major. Both Captains served with the regiment in the Cuban campaign.

It is understood that Capt. J. Hollis Wells of Company F will also be a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel. He was a Major in the battle of San Juan and bore a conspicuous part in the conflict. He is now Senior Captain of the regiment, and his friends are understood to resent his being jumped by a junior and are prepared to make a lively contest in his behalf. The opposition to Capt. Wells is said to be based on his friendship for Major Clinton H. Smith.

COMMANDER DUNCAN RESIGNS.

Head of the First Naval Battalion Leaves the Service.

The resignation of Commander W. Butler Duncan, Jr., of the First Naval Battalion has been forwarded to Gov. Roosevelt. Commander Duncan gives as his reason for leaving the State Naval Service that he is too busy to devote the necessary time to the duties of the office.

The Commander has been a member of the battalion since its organization, in 1891, and was one of the chief movers in its formation. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of '82, and when the First Naval Battalion was organized he was elected commanding officer of the Third Division. He was promoted to command the First Battalion when Commander Jacob W. Miller was made Captain of the force after its organization into a brigade. In the Spanish war Commander Duncan was commissioned a Lieutenant in the volunteer navy, and was assigned to the United States ship Yankee as senior divisional and watch officer. He is one of the foremost yachtsmen of the country, and commanded the Defender last season in the trial races with the Columbia.

Commander Duncan will be succeeded in command of the battalion by Lieut. Commander W. P. Franklin.

The officers of the First Naval Battalion to the number of twenty-seven met aboard their training ship, the New Hampshire, last night and gave a banquet to Commander Duncan. A handsome gold sword was presented to the retiring Commander on behalf of the officers by Lieut. John H. Barnard.

ROBERT BERWICK'S OFFICE.

The Record of an Old-Time New Yorker—His Murder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you kindly inform me when Robert Berwick was Sheriff of New York County, and the date when he was shot? By so doing you will greatly oblige a constant reader of your paper. JOHN BURHANS.

9 Washington Place, New York, Dec. 28, 1899.

Robert Berwick was never Sheriff of New York. He was Constable from 1789 to 1796, and appears as Deputy Sheriff in the records of 1797. John Jacob Lansing was then Sheriff, holding the office from 1790 to 1799.

In The Minerva and Evening Advertiser of June 30, 1797, appears the following under the heading, "A Horrid Act":

"About sunset last evening, as Mr. Robert Berwick, Deputy Sheriff, was conducting one Young, an English musician, to jail, Young shot him through the body, and he expired immediately."

Catarrh is disagreeable and dangerous, but it can almost always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

"Over the fence and out" with old Father Time.

"Over the fence and out" with what Time has broken in sizes.

To-day it's some 300 complete suits, fancy mixtures—a jumble of perhaps 35 different patterns for big boys and jaunty little men; sizes 32 to 35 inches chest measure.

Were $15 to $28; now $7.

All at our Prince Street store.

Good picking in the reduced from higher price $15 overcoats for men; plenty of large sizes.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Men's Requisites
for
New Year's Day.
Choice Neck Dressing,
Dress Shirts,
Collars and Cuffs.
Also, Latest Colorings in
GLOVES.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

FOR HEADACHE
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It soothes and strengthens the nerves, relieves the severe pain in the temples and depressing sickness at the stomach
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Good-Bye Prices on Men's Things—
just to make the last business day of 1899 a fitting climax to an unusually busy year:

About 100 of our finest Silk Lined OVERCOATS are reduced, viz.:

A $45 grade, at $35.00; a $42 grade, at $35.00; a $40 grade, at $25.00; a $30 grade, at $25.00.

$18, $16 and $15 SUITS—all sizes and all of the present season's make, at $12.00.

Also some $20 Suits, at $15.

HOUSE COATS—formerly $6.50, $7 and $9.50, now $3.95, $5.00 & $7.00,

At 13th St. store only.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
This afternoon at 2, only matinée of ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Eames, Olitzka; MM. Salignac, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
To-night, at 8, at popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 31, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Olitzka; MM. Campanari and Salignac, together with Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Paur.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 1, at 8, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed Evg., Jan. 3, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 5, at 7:45, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Eames; MM. Van Dyck and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL—NEXT SUNDAY EVG.
Sunday Ev'g, 31st Dec., at 8:30 o'Clock,
PADEREWSKI
His only appearance with orchestra this season.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Programme. Beethoven E Flat Concerto.
Soli. by Chopin.
PADEREWSKI'S Fantasie Polonaise
Seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00
At Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.; also at the Hall.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. 27th Season, 1899-1900.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE
The Messiah
SOLOISTS:
Sopr. Mme. Johanna Gadski
Contr. Miss Grace Preston
Tenor, Mr. George Hamlin
Basso, Mr. David Bispham
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. On sale at box office.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 West 66th St.
Open to the Public New Year's.
INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH.
To-night at 8:15 o'clock.
McGILL UNIVERSITY VS. ALL-YORK.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

THE LAST NIGHT AND THE MERRIEST.
HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL.
For the charity fund of the Hungarian Literary Society, December 31st, at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Grand concert 9 to 12. Fifty Hungarian dances. Mirthful Peasant costumes. Boxes and seats at Tysons.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Evgs. 8:20. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. to-day, 2:15
LAST NIGHT Rogers Bros. in Wall St.
No Smoking or Drinking at Mats.
50c. Admission to Promenade 50c.
Mon., Jan. 1—Klaw & Erlanger & B. D. Stevens's CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Seats now on sale.

AMERICAN 42 NR. 8 EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d year. 100 people. Box Office open 8. The BEGGAR STUDENT.
Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—DIE FLEDERMAUS (in English).
SPECIAL MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY (MON.)

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Special Matinée NEW YEAR'S DAY
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another Old Homestead."—N. Y. World.
A GLIMPSE OF QUAINT COUNTRY LIFE.
NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 31.—Afternoon at 3; Eve. at 8:15. Biograph Moving Pictures of POPE LEO XIII. ORIGINAL VIEWS taken in the Vatican at Rome.

THE NEW YORK Pop. Price Mat. To-day & New Year's. 2 w'ks only, S. Bernard & Xmas pantom
THE MAN IN THE MOON.
Jan. 8, 1st time, "Broadway to Tokio."
Sunday Evening, Dec. 31, All-Star Concert.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY & 38TH ST. Evgs 8:15. Mat. To-day.
N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
Extra Matinée Monday.

COMIQUE. Broadway & 29th St. Formerly Sam T. Jack's. Mat To-day, 25 & 50c. Bohemian Burlesquers. Tobascoscope. (Sensational Moving Pictures.) Extra attraction! Fiedzell, Direct from Paris.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Mats. To-day, Mon. & Wed. Pop. price Concert To-morrow Nght by Entire Co.
PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S Minstrels.
Jan. 8—David Belasco's "Naughty Anthony."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE "WAY DOWN EAST."
New Year's Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. To-day. (red. pr.)
SCHWEIGHOFER'S NULLERL, (a Nobody,) by Morré.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
This Week, MEN AND WOMEN.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. Mrs. Leslie Carter in ZAZA. Eve. 8. Mat. To-day, 2. Nxt Week, VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 50c. MAT. TO-DAY.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES
FOR JANUARY:
AT COOPER UNION, Tuesdays, 8 P. M.—JAMES E. LEARNED, "Letters and Manners." No tickets required.
AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Saturdays, 11 A. M.—W. B. VAN INGEN, "The Art of the Japanese." No tickets required.
AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Saturdays, 8 P. M.—J. K. REES, "Astronomy." Apply for tickets to the Secretary of Columbia University.
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Tuesdays, 3:30 P. M.—A. V. W. JACKSON, "Literature of Ancient India"; Wednesdays, 4:30 P. M.—L. C. VAN NOPPEN, Holland Society Lectures on "Dutch Literature"; Thursdays, 3:30 P. M., Lectures in French. No tickets required for these lectures.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
SPECIAL MAT. NEW YEAR'S.
2D MONTH.
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
Extra Matinée New Year's Day.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. EVGS. 8:20. MATINEES TO-DAY & WED.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. MY LADY'S LORD.
XTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S.

GARRICK THEATRE. 25th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day and New Year's Day.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play. Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. EVGS., 8:30. MATINEES, 2:15. Matinées To-day, Monday, and Wednesday.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. Greatest Hit This Season.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30.
LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinées To-day & Monday.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie.
Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée To-day.
XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in THE FIRST VIOLIN:
From the Romance written by Jessie Fothergill. Jan. 8th, Last and Farewell Week.
Monday, (only time,) Arms and The Man; Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday, (only matinée,) The Devil's Disciple; Sat. Night, Farewell Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats may now be secured for the balance of the engagement.

5th Av Theatre, B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. To-day & New Year's.
POSITIVE SUCCESS.
The Latest Musical Comedy.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Company of 70, including the Misses Adele Ritchie, Nellie Braggins, Marie Cahill, the Messrs. W. E. Philp, Raymond Hitchcock, W. T. Carleton.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Marshall Wilder. Cont. Perf. Jennie Yeamans. 15, 25, 50c. Anna Teresa Berger
MOVING PICTURES, (XMAS VIEWS.) 30 other.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. 40 Midget Musicians!
PRESS ELDRIDGE, Conway & Leland, others.

CASINO! Last 7 Ngts! Last Mat. To-day BUT TWO!
Mat. Nw Yrs Day! Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY
Adieu Ngt, Jan. 6. Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood." in The Singing Girl!

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS. "Tin Wedding," "Manhattan 4."

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR
Hart & DeMar, Mme. Herrmann, Canfield & Carleton, Hilda Thomas, Aldrich, Biograph.

Grand Opera House. SHORE ACRES. Mat. To-day. Nxt. wk.—"Because She Loved Him So."

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'w'y & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

Mayor to Veto Contract Ordinance.

Mayor Van Wyck, it was announced yesterday, will to-day transmit to the Municipal Assembly his veto of the ordinance adopted last week requiring heads of departments to get the consent of the Municipal Assembly to all contracts for repairs and supplies before such contracts can be consummated. The Mayor's objection to the ordinance is that it would give the Republican minority in the Board of Aldermen almost full control of the city.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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CONTENTS.

Stockton in Fine Clothes. Page.
The New Shenandoah Edition of His Novels and Short Stories 905
Kropotkin.
The Memoirs of the Famous Russian Revolutionist 918
E. P. Roe.
His Sister's Reminiscences of This Popular Author 920
Johnsoniana.
An Extraordinary Collection in Buffalo—Not Well Known Even There 908
Cuba
An Account of the Island Based on Two Years of Study 916
East Tennessee.
Her Part in the Civil War 909
The Philippines.
An Interesting Volume by F. D. Millet 907
Old New York.
English Pottery for Which There Was No Market Here Until It Had New York Pictures—A Sumptuous Volume 906
Jews in New York.
Their Arrival in the Dutch Period—How Their Expulsion from Spain Led to Their Coming—John Fiske's Account 916
Town or Country.
Which the Better Place in Which to Spend a Literary Life—"Cynic" Votes for the Town 918
Hudson's Bay.
A Great and Romantic Story of Trade 917
Local History in England and America.
Steps Taken Over There for the Preservation of Records—A Warning and an Example to Us 912
Letters from Our Readers.
Foreign Daily Papers in New York, 918—New York as Norumbega, 919—Characters in Scott, 919—"Nooks and Corners in Old New York," 919—More Dutch Nursery Rhymes, 917—Two Philip Hales, 918—"Dutch Courage," 917—Mr. Savage Landor's Work in Thibet, 918—Kipling and Newman, 919—Quaritch and the Golden Rule, 908—Errors in Sartain's "Reminiscences of Poe," 910—When, Where, and How to Read, 911—The Browning Letters, 911—A Call to Arms, 911—Patchwork Verse, 911—Dr. Burn and Andrew Millar, 911—"The Night Before Christmas," 911—In Praise of Books, 913—Says Americans Ticket Themselves 913
Reviews of Other Books.
Mabie's "My Study Fire," Illustrated 906
Mrs. John Drew's "Autobiographical Sketch" 906
Mgr. Seton's "An Old Family" 907
Pennypacker's "Settlement of Germantown" 908
"Naval Yarns" 917
Miss Weeden's "Bandanna Ballads" 909
Rossetti's "Hand and Soul" 909
"The Foundations of Genealogy" 911
Hearn's "In Ghostly Japan" 915
Howe's "Puritan Republic" 915
"The American Jewish Year Book" 910
The Week in Art.
The Annual Academy Display—Notes of the Week 910
Notes and News 914
Questions and Answers 916
Topics of the Week 905
Writers to the Front This Year 912
Books We All Write and Few Acknowledge 912
Literary Dislikes 913
Books and Their Makers 913
Books Received 913

The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Times.

What is said to be one of the most authoritative books on the South African question is now coming from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It is entitled "Side Lights on South Africa," and is by Mrs. Roy Devereux, who has had most exceptional opportunities for observing both the Boer and British régimes in South Africa. Not only does the author give her independent observations concerning Boer life and character, English life and particular views of the politics of the Transvaal and Cape Colony, but she also presents useful information concerning the dynamite monopoly, railways, industrial conditions, taxes and duties, Cecil Rhodes, the race problem, the problem of police protection, the "South African Shipping Ring," and similar matters. A personal interest may also be attached to the work from the fact that its pages include interviews with President Krüger, President Steyn, Sir Alfred Milner, and Cecil Rhodes, which, in the light of the most recent news from South Africa, will prove most valuable to persons who are making a study of the war from any point of view.

A companion book to Capt. Mahan's "Life of Nelson" has just been produced from the press of Sampson Low in London. It is called "The Life of Wellington: The Restoration of the Martial Power of Great Britain," and is the work of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell. Sir Herbert, who, above all, is an expert literary man, has drawn from and digested all the available material dealing with his subject, and the result is a sound biography, which withal teems with the iron and irony of the Duke's personality. The literature on Wellington is very large, extending all the way from the fourteen volumes of his military dispatches, edited by his son, and the eight volumes embracing his civil correspondence to the commentaries on his campaigns by various military critics. Sir Herbert's work is a comprehensive and carefully constructed biography, extending over the entire career of the Duke of Wellington. Apparently it supplies a long-felt want.

The Century Magazine in its January number again presents some specimens of color illustration, this time in an article by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, entitled "The New Antarctic Discoveries." Dr. Cook recently frankly wrote concerning some proofs of the pictures that illustrate his article: "The vivid complexity of delicate shades of most scenes is impossible of imitation by the present means, but the success attained by the artist, the engravers, and the printers in these reproductions has been an agreeable surprise to me. The daily touches of color, which serve to relieve the awful monotony and glittering whiteness peculiar to the south polar regions, have been fairly represented." Persons who have followed the development of the color process, even since last Autumn, will very likely be eager to admit that the colored illustrations in the January Century are the most satisfactory of the kind that have yet been produced. The possibilities of color illustrations seem, indeed, infinite. The January Century also contains, among its more notable features, a poem by Rudyard Kipling, "In the Matter of One Compass."

"Shakespeare, the Man," is the title of an elaborate and intimate study of the Avon poet by the eminent historian, Prof. Goldwin Smith, which will be published by the Doubleday & McClure Company about Jan. 25. Lovers of Shakespeare must often have put the questions to themselves: "What sort of a man was Shakespeare—what his attitude toward the ordinary surroundings of human life—toward its mysteries—toward those problems that the ages have tried in vain to solve?" These questions, which are in nowise replied to by the fragmentary biography that has come down to us, have occurred again and again to every intelligent reader of the world's greatest dramatist and poet. In the endeavor to answer them Prof. Goldwin Smith approaches the subject after the thought of years, and with a full and adequate knowledge of the Elizabethan age and its literature. His work is said to be full of sympathetic literary appreciation and insight, and his deductions, while ingenious, are logical. The book is intended not only for the Shakespearean student, but for the ordinary reader. Unless we are greatly mistaken, everybody who has seen "Hamlet" or "Othello" or "Macbeth" will like to read this book.

Albert Lee, author of "The Key to the Holy House," has just completed a new historical romance, which is in active preparation at D. Appleton & Co.'s. It is entitled "The Gentleman Pensioner." Persons who have had the privilege of perusing the advance sheets say that in its style and the intrigues of its characters it suggests "A Gentleman of France." The scene is laid in the early part of the Elizabethan period when the plots of the partisans of Mary Stuart against Queen Elizabeth seemed to be approaching a culmination. The hero of the romance is the Queen's confidential messenger, and his trust involves many thrilling adventures.

The notable series, "Heroes of the Reformation," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will be extended by the addition of a volume containing the biographies of two men who played very prominent parts in Reformation history, but who were not in the front rank. The first of these is Balthasar Hubmaier, who was the theologian of the Baptist party in Germany and Switzerland. Hubmaier received most contemptuous treatment by the anti-Baptist party, but in no way deserved it, and therefore it is a particular satisfaction to be able to announce that the Rev. Henry C. Vedder, D. D., Professor of Church History in Crozier Theological Seminary, and confessedly one of the ablest men in the Baptist denomination, has consented to write for the series the biography of Hubmaier. It has also been arranged to bring out in the same volume a biography of Faustus Socinus, who was the theologian of the Unitarian party in Reformation times. The author of this biography will be the Rev. Alexander Gordon, Principal of Memorial Hall, Unitarian Home Missionary College, Manchester, England.—

STOCKTON IN FINE CLOTHES.

The New Shenandoah Edition of His Novels and Short Stories.*

The name of this first library edition of Mr. Stockton's books is thus explained in the author's delightfully Stocktonian preface:

About the time these volumes were beginning to form themselves into a company, to march together toward whatever measure of success shall lie before them, I made for myself a new home in the beautiful Valley of the Shenandoah. So as the new manner of life of the books, and the new manner of life of their author began together, it was determined to call this uniform series the "Shenandoah Edition."

The Southern aroma of the edition is further carried out by the magnolia stamped upon the cover, and by the choice of the distinctively Southern story, "The Late Mrs. Mill," to stand at the head of the line. The set is printed by De Vinne, and it is superfluous to say that the result is perfection. Any author must delight to see his family of "grown-up books" so nobly arrayed for their first reunion, which, whenever accomplished, will surely be a thanksgiving festival to him, to his publishers, and to his public; those of his public at least who are happy enough to find themselves in the possessive case. So much for the "outward, visible sign" of the books, but what of their contents, their soul, the "inward spiritual grace" of them?

As we read the publishers' list of the stories to be gathered into these eighteen volumes, we can but marvel, as we have often marveled before, at the amazing fertility and versatility of the mind that has produced them, and we find ourselves lingering over the very titles with an exquisite restrospective enjoyment of all we have read, and an equal anticipative enjoyment of all we have not. We cannot say that in his peculiar humor Mr. Stockton is first and the rest nowhere, because the simple truth is, there are no rest. "In the one class Frank Stockton—in the other class all the other writers."

How his characters troop around us as we think of his books! Surely we know those good people as well as he does himself. In his preface he claims an advantage over us, saying: "My descriptions of my men and women can never be so good as those mental pictures of them which only I can see." Now we are willing to concede a good deal to Mr. Stockton. As Edward Eggleston has said, he certainly possesses a chamber in his mind denied to the rest of the world; but once he lets his characters out of that chamber they are ours. That he should know and love them better than we—impossible! Are not dear Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine our chiefest friends? Do we ever plant an onion bed without thinking of the sailormen? And the deliciously absurd Pomona, and her excellent Jonas, with his remarkable philosophy of malaria, and his heroic surgery applied to poor Pomona's fancies; and good Sarah Block, so sensible in regard to the north pole and "polar rheumatism," and Miss Panney, whose reason for never going to church too many of us share, and those queer rivals on The Merry Chanter, the butcher and Lord Crabstairs—how true it is that "title is bound to get ahead of meat"!—and Stephen Petter not a crank, only because "you can't turn him," especially on the subject of the Rockmores of Germantown, and Captain Timon, "in favor of givin' things a leetle longer chance." How often have we sorrowfully agreed with him that "a good many things in this world would do a sight better than they do if they had a leetle longer chance." We once knew a middle-aged woman who wickedly wrote a composition for her youthful son, and who met swift and sure retribution by having his teacher mark it "Promising!" Then the tragedy of life struck home—the need to us all of a little more time to fulfill our promises. But we have lost ourselves among our delightful and suggestive old friends; and mind and pen are out of breath as they fly from one to the other of the dear people for whom Mr. Stockton dares aver an affection stronger than our own. Why, we even suspect we love some of them better than he does himself—Lanigan Beam, for instance, toward whom we are very soft-hearted, and whom Mr. Stockton pitilessly consigns to a hard fate.

We are so grateful to the man who makes us smile in this sad world that we are apt to ignore in his writings all save their mirth-giving qualities. Some of our humorists have smarted under the unquenchable propensity of the public to laugh in the wrong place. Again and again Mr. Clemens has to insist that he really does not mean to be funny, and Mr. Bangs as a serious writer finds himself in eclipse by his own wit. We cannot say that Mr. Stockton ever needs to call the smiles of his readers to order, but we think our delight in his "character-mongering," our joy in the whimsicality of his fancies, our keen appreciation of his unique and always fascinating trick of making his people behave with absolute coherence and consist-

*THE NOVELS AND STORIES OF FRANK R. STOCKTON. Shenandoah Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Eighteen octavo volumes. $2.00 a volume.

ency in the most absurdly impossible situations, have caused us too much to ignore his perfect English, the limpid simplicity and charm of his style, and the succinct bits of wisdom with which his stories are packed full enough to call loudly for a Shenandoah Calendar and a Stockton Birthday Book!

It is much, too, that Mr. Stockton has never written a line that, in any circumstances, he could wish blotted or recalled. We cannot think that he and those other captains of letters, Mr. Howells and Mr. Clemens, have felt their genius handicapped by the much-scorned "cheek of the Young Person." We suspect, rather, that it finds its native air in high, pure atmospheres, and recoils from what is defiling as instinctively as did the great captain of the Army of the Potomac, or the brave, sweet spirit of Thomas Newcome. We sometimes hear it said of drama or of tale that, although it treats of sin, although it takes the reader through the sewers of human life, "its moral is good." That may be, but, after all, the writer of a certain old letter was wise in his generation when he closed a catalogue of grand "whatsoevers" by the command not merely to do, but to "think on these things." As Americans we may well be proud that our leaders in literature see nothing finer than the apostolic attitude.

We have carefully refrained from speaking of Mr. Stockton's collected writings as his "works." We remember seeing in an old library a never-opened volume entitled "The Diversions of Purley." We fear the good man's title was a misnomer, but it might well be applied to Mr. Stockton's stories. We are glad to note from the preface that the writer, as well as his readers, has found them "Diversions." Although we quarrel with any undue authorial claim upon the characters, we are quite willing to share them with their creator. We owe him a large debt of gratitude. Has he not made our minds brighter, our hearts softer and sunnier for every word he ever wrote? Have we not seen him add joy to childhood and rob melancholy of its shadows? All of his stories are stories "of negative gravity." Verily, he is The Dispenser of Happiness, and there are few higher functions than that.

What said wise and sad old Sam Johnson when Boswell objected to the closing words of the panegyric on Garrick as an anticlimax of praise? "Nay, Sir; harmless pleasure is the highest praise. Pleasure is a word of dubious import; pleasure is in general dangerous and pernicious to virtue; to be able therefore to furnish pleasure that is harmless, pleasure pure and unalloyed, is as great a power as man can possess."

This is the power beneficently wielded by Mr. Stockton, and therefore it is that we both wish and predict for this beautiful Shenandoah Edition of his writings a career as prosperous as the valley is bright; as swift, as sure of its goal, as the river whose name it bears.

A Hint to Future Ambassadors.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The discussion raised by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW as to the origin of the quotation, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," which Ambassador Choate ascribed to the Bible, has called forth two letters to that paper referring the passage back to the Talmud. The fact seems to have been overlooked by Bartlett in his "Familiar Quotations." It is not altogether strange that the quotation should sometimes be ascribed to the Scriptures, for the volume of Hebrew traditions and commentaries from which it comes is older than some parts of the Bible. It first appears in the "Beraitha" as the last "Mishna" of "Sota," Chapter IX. It is afterward found in other Hebrew works, from one of which that learned rabbi, Dr. Bettelheim, gives the following translation:

Phinehas ben Yair says: "The doctrines of religion are resolved into (or are next to) carefulness; carefulness into vigorousness; vigorousness into guiltlessness; guiltlessness into abstemiousness; abstemiousness into cleanliness; cleanliness into godliness, (or holiness,)" &c. The meaning of the original is that cleanliness is next to (or akin to would perhaps be a closer rendering) godliness or holiness. We have an old Latin rendering of the same, which for many years we took to be the original, until we discovered the earlier authority.

The wise reader will do well to cut this out and paste it upon the flyleaf of his "Familiar Quotations" as a safeguard against displaying his Biblical ignorance when he becomes Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

They Change the Subject Too Often.

Mrs. Derby in The Columbus (Ohio) Press-Post.

This Dec. 9 issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW makes extraordinary return for the expenditure. It is the wonderful holiday book number, with forty pages of literary comment and current art notes. There is a selection of "One Hundred Best Books," with accompanying descriptive reviews, which ought to prove mercifully suggestive to the people who are racking their brains about Christmas presents and do not know what to give. The publishers' advertisements constitute in themselves delightful reading. This, too, in spite of the fact that they are open to the same objection that the old woman made to the dictionary—the subject changes so often.

Plagiarism in Art.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Is not plagiarism in art as much to be condemned as in literature? A recent number of The Ladies' Home Journal contained a full-page picture that in composition and treatment was shamelessly taken from Henri Lerolle's well-known painting of the "Arrival of the Shepherds." I think the artist (I did not see his name) should be called on for some explanation for his act. We are getting in a bad way if we let such things pass without remonstrance.

JOHN BREWSTER DANE.

New York, Dec. 25, 1899.

OLD NEW YORK.

Pictures Without Which English Pottery Would Not Sell Here —A Sumptuous Book.

In a strictly limited edition comes to us the most expensive volume of the Autumn output, "Pictures of Early New York on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery." In the early days of the century, and particularly between 1820 and 1830, it is said that our National prejudice was so strong against anything English that the manufacturers of English pottery found it impossible to sell their wares in America, until they decided to try decorating them with American portraits, views, and pictures of historical interest. The originals of these decorations, all of which were faithfully copied, were in many cases contemporary engravings and drawings, comparatively few of which are now procurable. Many engravings and drawings of pictures, views, and historical events connected with the City and State of New York, having been largely used, as well as many connected with Pennsylvania and New England, and a few Southern and Western pictures as well having thus been used on this Staffordshire pottery—long since dear to the heart of the collector—much valuable pictorial material has thus been preserved which would have otherwise been lost to us.

The author of the book, Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey, has used these views taken from fine specimens of old Staffordshire ware to bring out points in our early history, full description of the places and buildings so pictured being given, of many of which very little is generally known. The book, therefore, will have a historical value quite apart from its interest for general readers, as well as being found of great interest and value to all china collectors. How astonished our fathers would be to find the high value now put on ware they thought none too good for daily use in their simple households.

Mr. W. C. Prime, so well known as a writer on ceramics, was one of the first to call attention to this class of pottery, and many a china collector owes a debt of gratitude to the following extract from Mr. Prime's introduction to "The China Hunters' Club," (New York, 1878,) which Mr. Halsey incorporates in his book:

Transfer printing has abundant illustration in old specimens, exhibiting the art in the last century. Later on, as our country began to have a history, the ceramic art began to * * * illustrate in permanent pictures the events of that history. With whatever disdain the collector of Dresden and Sèvres may now look down on the blue printed crockeries of Clews and Wood and Ridgeway, the day will come when ceramic specimens, showing our first steamboats, our first railways, the portraits of our distinguished statesmen, soldiers, and sailors, the opening of our canals, the various events of our wars, and our triumphs in peace, will rank in historical collections with the vases of Greece. * * * Men will say: "These show the tastes, these illustrate the home life of the men and women who were the founders and rulers of the American Republic."

How thoroughly Mr. Prime's prophecy has been fulfilled a record of some of the prices paid for old dark-blue Staffordshire, and the estimation in which it is held at the present day, will best indicate. The book will be found very interesting, even to the general reader, Mr. Halsey rapidly reviewing the evolution of the blue plate from the early days, when, all porcelains being imported from China, the name of that country soon became the generic name for all tableware made by workers in clay.

The Dutch made the first attempts at imitating the dark-blue porcelain which had been used in China since the middle of the fifteenth century; the success of this Delft ware being so great that attempts were made to imitate Dutch pottery in England as early as 1640.

And so the book goes on, tracing the gradual development of the art through the efforts of its various manufacturers, all of which will be found very interesting reading. It is stated on very good authority that the use of the dark flowing blue, which was, like so many other ceramic successes, due entirely to accident, was at first supposed to have ruined the pieces. But it was finally decided to try them on the American market, where their success was instantaneous—so successful, indeed, that fresh orders flowed in, which resulted in steps being taken to perfect such use of deep coloring. The whole account of transfer printing will be found most interesting. It is also a noteworthy fact that the success of pieces with American views soon after led to the use of European subjects in the same manner. The artistic borders which frame the early views of our country are also most artistic, and reflect great credit on the skill of the Staffordshire designers, various blendings of seaweed and sea shells, oak leaves and acorns, roses and scrolls, grapes and vine leaves being very common. "These combinations of fruits and blossoms and the delicate intermingling of the many old-fashioned flowers, add greatly to the attractiveness of this pottery." The reproductions of old views from rare pieces of this old pottery, which form the illustrations to a very beautiful book, add much to its interest.

The volume, a royal octavo of about 340 beautifully printed pages from the Gilliss Press, contains 154 reproductions of pottery in blue and three plates in more than one color. The edition consists of 268 copies on hand-made paper and 30 on Japan. The illustrations are beautifully done, the pictures coming out clearly and distinctly, and especially so in the Japan copies. And the binding—this large and thick octavo lies open of itself on the table, each leaf lying down of its own weight, a consummation so often devoutly wished for in books and so seldom realized. The only fault to be found with the book is its very prohibitive price, which will keep it out of the hands of all but a few.

*PICTURES OF EARLY NEW YORK ON DARK BLUE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY. By R. T. Haines Halsey. Hand-made paper copies, $50; Japan paper copies, $100. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. The Gilliss Press. Photogravures by W. H. Gilbo & Co. Printing of photogravures by J. L. Phillips. Binding by Robert Rutter & Son.

Mr. Mabie's "My Study Fire" Illustrated.*

The most charming of all Mr. Mabie's delightful books—"My Study Fire"—unless, indeed, it is equaled by his "Under the Trees," appears at this season in attractive holiday garb. The work of the University Press, the volume is well printed and attractively paged, is on heavy plate paper of a pleasing tone and finish, and has an exceedingly good title page, so far being most satisfactory; but when it comes to the illustrations a quite different feeling is awakened. The pictures—sixty-five in number—are the work of two sisters, Maude and Genevieve Cowles, the results being most uneven. Some of the little flower studies scattered through the volume are very delicate and satisfactory, as well as many of the landscapes; but the figure work is far less pleasing.

When an attempt is made to illustrate a book which has long been ranked among our favorite volumes, especially if it happens to be a book of essays, the artist has before him an unusually hard task. If the book is a strong, characteristic work, as "My Study Fire" unquestionably is, and one, too, much of whose charm lies in a delicate suggestiveness, we form our own idea of the characters and situations therein described, so that the artist has not only to translate the author, but also to satisfy the reader's preconceived ideas.

In the present volume there is a certain charm about many of the "Rosalind" pictures scattered through its pages; and yet the delicately pretty woman of the frontispiece—the one facing page 4, and "Under Some Spell of Silence"—is far from being the present writer's idea of Rosalind. In our imagination Rosalind stands with an equally sweet, but a far stronger, more intellectual face.

So, also, the full-length picture illustrating Chapter XXXI., "A New Hearth," does not illustrate that chapter at all, inasmuch as there is not the slightest hint of an open fire; the picture indeed showing us an unattractive corner of a very philistine room, the two seated figures without doubt fitting perfectly into their commonplace surroundings, a room which suggests a stove in one of its unseen corners. In fact, it would hardly seem that the low gown in which Rosalind is always pictured properly belongs amid the surroundings shown, except, perhaps, in the frontispiece, and in the most satisfactory presentment in the entire book of the Rosalind who for so long we seem to have counted among our intimate friends, which will be found facing Page 31, "Began the Evening by Reading Aloud."

The chapter on "Christmas Eve" has long been one of our favorite portions of a beautiful book; the whole chapter being so suggestive and so charmingly put. Speaking of the effective Christmas decorations, Mr. Mabie writes:

It pleases me to note the spray of holly that obscures the title of Bacon's solemn and weighty essays, and I get half a page of suggestions for my notebook from the fact that a sprig of mistletoe has fallen on old Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." * * * When the fire has reached a degree of intensity and magnitude which Rosalind thinks adequate to the occasion, I take down a well-worn volume, which opens of itself at a well worn page. * * * On Christmas Eve it is Alexander Smith's "Dreamthorp" which always seems to lie at my hand, and when I take it up, the well-worn volume falls open at the essay on Christmas.

"Dreamthorp" is one of our own most cherished volumes; an acquaintance first owed to Mr. Mabie's above-quoted eulogy, which has long since grown into intimacy both with that book and the almost equally delightful "Last Leaves," a volume of essays published shortly after Alexander Smith's death, so that we feel inclined to particularly resent the three pictures inspired by "Dreamthorp," and especially the full-page church interior, with its inquisitive old Irishwoman in the foreground. On the other hand, a few of the illustrations are superb. Nothing could be finer, for instance, than the full-page drawing illustrating:

A beautiful and prophetic story told of William Henry Channing. * * * He was a singularly noble boy; graceful in figure, charming in manner, expressive in countenance, sensitive, responsive, and imaginative. One night, after he had fallen aslseep, he was suddenly awakened by a noise, and looking out of the window, he saw a splendid star-shining full upon him. It fascinated my gaze, he writes, till it became like an angel's eye. It seemed to burn in and penetrate to my inmost being. My little heart beat fast and faster, till I could bear the intolerable blaze no more.

This beautiful story is also told by the picture in a charmingly poetic way. The face of the child is an ideal one, telling the story in every line. Had the other illustrations possessed half the charm and strength of this one, or even if they had equaled the delicacy of the full-page illustration upon page 275, "Like a child let loose from city squares, runs through meadows white with daisies," we would have had a far warmer welcome for the book.

Indeed, the most obvious criticism would seem to be that the illustrators have not taken sufficient interest in the book as a book. These charming essays being eminently bookish, and all woven around a central idea—the study fire—the surrounding pictures should have suggested such atmosphere, whereas, except on the title-page and in one tail-piece, books may be said to be conspicuous by their very absence.

"The glowing embers sent a warm thrill into our very hearts," would seem to have afforded a chance for a very satisfactory portrait of Rosalind and her husband seated before an open fire, and gazing into its glowing depths. "In that warmth our thoughts seemed to flow together, * * * genial heat which seemed to make the exchange of confidences between us easy and natural. Even with those who stand nearest to us we can never force one of those interchanges of thought which mark the very best moments of our lives; they must grow out of the occasion and the mood." Our essayist, having sketched for us the hint of such a mood in unusual perfection, it is most disappointing to turn to the illustration. There, seated before a commonplace open fire, are two equally commonplace old women; the whole picture suggesting that the figure in the foreground has been telling a bit of village gossip; the older woman's pose and expression suggesting "You don't say so!"

If these young illustrators can give us pictures equal in charm and beauty to "The Boy and the Star," may we not be allowed to say that pictures which fall far below the former's high level are unworthy both of the illustrators and of the book illustrated?

*MY STUDY FIRE. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. With sixty-five illustrations by Maude Alice and Genevieve Cowles. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1899. $2.50.

Mrs. John Drew.*

Unlike most autobiographies, this one contains very little information concerning the private life and personal experiences of the author. There are absolutely no adornments to the style and no appeals to the interest of a curious public. If the readers wish to know the chief facts of a career covering over seventy years of dramatic experience they will find them compressed into fewer than 150 small pages, presented almost without comment and entirely without the garrulity commonly associated with the recollections of a long life, the merest skeleton on which to build the delightful, whimsical, and dignified figure which for nearly twenty years has represented our fixed idea of Mrs. Malaprop.

We learn that she began her life on the stage (as Louisa Lane) at the early age of twelve months, when she assumed the rôle of crying baby and chose to substitute crows of delight for the wails appropriate to the part. The audience and the lights gave her the same pleasure that they never failed to give her in after years. At eight years she played in a little farce called "Twelve Precisely," in which she represented five characters. When she was nine years old she played in "Dr. Pangloss" with the grandfather of Joseph Jefferson. "Think of that great old actor," she says, "playing with a child nine years old!" She was married at sixteen to Henry Blaine Hunt, who was "a very good singer, a nice actor, and a very handsome man of forty." To her subsequent difficulties she makes no allusion, but records in a businesslike way her marriage to Mr. Mossop in 1848, his death in 1849, and her marriage in 1850 to John Drew. Upon this husband she bestows a brief encomium at the close of her memoirs.

"I don't think," she says, "there are many persons surviving him now who remember him well, and he was worth remembering. One of the best actors I ever saw in a long list of the most varied description. Had he lived to be forty-five he would have been a great actor. But too early success was his ruin; it left him nothing to do. Why should he study when he was assured on all sides (except my own) that he was as near perfection as was possible for man to be? So he finished his brief and brilliant career at thirty-four years of age, about the age when men generally study most steadily and aspire most ambitiously."

In 1861 Mrs. Drew became manager of the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, and did not relinquish the management until 1892, although the later years of the theatre were much less profitable than the early years, when Wallack, Booth, E. L. Davenport, and other shining lights belonged to her company. She was conservative in her customs, and was the last to take up matinées.

In 1880 or 1881 she made her engagement with Mr. Jefferson to travel with him and act Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals." After 1892 she moved to New York and began "looking about for something to do at seventy-two years of age."

As in most cases the stage was certainly not a primrose path to financial success with her. When she was thirteen or fourteen she and her mother "jointly received a salary of $16 a week." "I don't know how we lived," she says, "but mother was a splendid manager at that time, a marvelously industrious woman, and we all lived at 'Ma' Lenthe's, at the corner of Bowdoin Square, (Boston,) a gable-end. We had a large room on the second story, a trundle bed which went under the other for the accommodation of little children, a large closet in which we kept a barrel of ale and all our dresses, and passed a very happy two seasons in the enjoyment of that large salary, which we eked out by the three clear half benefits very nicely."

When, some years later, she was engaged as leading lady for the Walnut Street Theatre of Philadelphia, she received a salary of $20 a week, the highest then known there. In those days actresses did not, of course, dress as they do now, and perhaps acted all the better, she reflects.

The reminiscences of well-known actors and actresses for which one naturally looks in a book of this sort dating back to the days of the Kembles are conspicuously absent. Nearly, if not quite, the most exter-

*AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MRS. JOHN DREW. With an Introduction by Her Son, John Drew. With Biographical Notes by Douglas Taylor. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1899. Price, $1.50.

sive description is of Macready, "a dreadful man to act with; you had the pleasant sensation of knowing that you were doing nothing that he wanted you to do, though following strictly his instructions. He would press you down with his hand on your head, and tell you in an undertone to stand up!"

"Mr. Macready," she continues, "was a terribly nervous actor; any little thing which happened unexpectedly irritated him beyond endurance. One night at the Park 'Macbeth' was the play. Mrs. Sloman, an old-fashioned actress, dressed Lady Macbeth in the manner which prevailed in her early life—in black velvet, point lace, and pearl beads. In the murder scene part of Macready's dress caught on the tassels of her pearl girdle; the string broke, the beads fell on the floor, softly with a pretty rhythmic sound distinctly heard through the intense silence of the scene. This so exasperated Mr. Macready that he was almost frantic, until, with the final line of the scene, 'Wake, Duncan, with the knocking, Oh! would that thou couldst!' he threw Mrs. Sloman off the stage, with words which I hope were unheard by the public, and were certainly unfit for publication." This was evidently one of Macready's "impulsive moments," which Browning found "inconsistent with his nobler moods."

Mr. Taylor's biographical notes at the end of the volume include some fac similes of old playbills of the Philadelphia theatres, and the other illustrations are portraits of Mrs. Drew at different stages of her career and of contemporaneous actors and actresses with whom she was associated.

Monsignor Seton's Family.*

Mgr. Robert Seton, D. D., has prepared a very handsome volume of family history and genealogy under the title of "An Old Family; or, The Setons of Scotland and America." As a piece of fine printing and handsome binding it is admirable, and it will no doubt be a source of great pleasure to the descendants and relatives of the families which it describes. The work is illustrated with a large number of engravings and cuts of the homes and haunts of the different members of the family, both here and in Scotland, as well as portraits of the more distinguished descendants of the house of Seton and its ramifications. Many of these illustrations have been hitherto inaccessible, and their presentation in the present convenient form will be a great delight to all who desire to see the counterfeit presentments of their forefathers. It is now over forty years since Mgr. Seton began to study the past history of his family, and the present volume is the outcome of this employment of his leisure moments.

The family of Seton is Scotch, and is, like many Scotch families, of Norman origin. The earliest member of the family who can be traced was one Picot, or "the pikeman." His date is not precisely fixed, for, of course, the records of Europe were not so carefully preserved then as now. This Picot was connected with the families of Avenal and de Say. The latter name, through the modifications of de Say-tune, de Sey-toune, and de Seton, gives the modern form of Seton. The first de Say appeared in Scotland during the reign of Alexander I., (1107-1124.) His name was Saher de Say, and he was a Norman refugee. From him the Setons in Scotland and America are descended. During the succeeding centuries the family increased and multiplied. Many of its members held important offices and charges under the many rulers which those troublous times imposed upon Scotland. The sixth Lord Seton had a daughter Mary, who was one of the four "Marys," or waiting ladies, of Mary Queen of Scots.

> Yestreen the Queen had four Maries,
> This night she'll have but three;
> There was Mary Seton, and Mary Beton,
> And Mary Carmichael and Me."

The "me" of the ballad must have been Mary Livingston, as she was one of the four. A watch in the shape of a skull has been preserved by the Setons as a gift of Queen Mary to her fair attendant, Mary Seton

The Setons in America are the descendants of that branch of the family known as the Parbroath line. William Seton came to America in 1763 to join his brother-in-law, who was already settled in New York.

The Setons, therefore, although an old family, cannot be called a very old New York family. Of course, in these days it is the fashion to call any family which has been settled here for three generations a "New York family," and, in distinction to the hordes of Europeans who now "leave their country for their country's good," the name has a certain amount of justice. But no member of any of the real New York families will be found to grant the Setons a position among the families of the Province of New York. Although then, comparatively recent arrivals on these shores, the Setons soon took part in the social and political life of the day. Not the least part of their activity has been in connection with the interests of the Roman Catholic Church in America. Seton Hall College in New Jersey, of which the author of the present work is a Trustee, is a memorial of the piety and liberality of the adherents of the Church of Rome.

As we have said, the descendants and connections of the Seton family are to be congratulated in the appearance of this fine volume by one of their number. The writer of it is sincerely proud of his family, a feeling which is usually shared by all persons except those who have no ancestry of which to be proud, for, as Gibbon says: "A lively desire of knowing and recording our ancestors so generally prevails that it must depend on the influence of some common principles in the minds of men."

*AN OLD FAMILY; or, The Setons of Scotland and America. By Mgr. Seton. New York: Brentano's. 1899.

THE PHILIPPINES.

F. D. Millet's Account of the Expedition Under Gen. Merritt.*

Another volume in the Harpers series of books on the late war and its results, as viewed by their staff correspondents, describes one of the expeditions to the Philippines. It is by a past master in the school of special correspondence, F. D. Millet, who has acted as a war correspondent in a number of campaigns, notably in the Russo-Turkish, and who on the present occasion acted as the representative of The London Times and Harper's Weekly in the expedition that sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines under the command of Gen. Merritt. Mr. Millet has had a varied experience, and is well fitted to rough it and undergo all the hardships of either a military or naval campaign. On the Newport, which carried Gen. Merritt and staff, and on which the author was accommodated with quarters, were two batteries of the Third Regular Artillery and the Astor Battery. The experiences of some of the greenhorn soldiers in a storm are humorously described. The author visited the lower deck and found the soldiers complaining that their quarters were "the worst ever provided for Christians." Concerning this statement the author says: "Having been in the ranks myself, and also in the steerage, come to that, I had little sympathy with those novices, who so knowingly condemned their quarters, and the record of the voyage, which was remarkable for the excellent health of the men, proved that there was not much wrong with the transport." The trip from San Francisco, with the customary stops, has been so often and so well described that we need not further refer to the uneventful one pictured by Mr. Millet.

About a month before the arrival of Gen. Merritt, Aguinaldo and his friends had established a provisional revolutionary Government. Gen. Merritt, finding that the Spanish prisoners, who were held captives by the Filipinos, were horribly emaciated and weak, ordered them fed. Aguinaldo sent a protest against feeding his prisoners, and had them removed somewhere out of Cavite. From that time it can be said that the misunderstanding with the American forces took definite shape. As an unbiased eye-witness of the conduct of the followers of Aguinaldo, both before and after the siege of Manila, the author was convinced that the great hope of the Filipinos was to capture Manila and loot the city. During the investment of the city by our troops, they were not recognized, either as enemies or allies. They participated in an unauthorized way in the assault on the city, but when the American troops secured possession, an order was issued forbidding armed natives within the lines, and this regulation was strictly enforced. Aguinaldo, nevertheless, established strong detachments of his forces in the suburbs of Manila and began to make extraordinary demands, in terms none too polite, on Gen. Merritt. Among these demands were the following: That one-half of all the Spanish property surrendered to the United States Army be delivered to him, and that the palace of Malicanaug and the Archbishop's palace in Malate be turned over to him for his use. He supplemented these demands with high-handed acts, such as levying taxes on all produce entering Manila, collecting license fees, seizing Spaniards, and carrying them away captives. In order to avoid an open rupture with the insurgents, many annoying incidents were passed over without notice, notably the incarceration of a number of Spanish prisoners within our lines under the charge of the insurgents. These unfortunates suffered for lack of food and medical care and died in large numbers. It is almost incredible that this revolting spectacle of starving, dying men could exist within the American lines. The insurgents, unchecked in their aggressiveness, hoisted their flag on all the former Spanish defenses, and even planted it on Corregidor Island, but Admiral Dewey promptly ordered them off and threatened their fleet with extermination if they trespassed on his preserves. Would that our land forces had been commanded by a man as fearless and as quick to act as Dewey. Possibly the conflict with Aguinaldo would have been much briefer if such had been the case.

The assumption of the command by Gen. Otis was, in the estimate of the author, the turning point. He issued an order directing Aguinaldo to evacuate the suburbs of the city. After some parleying this order was reluctantly obeyed, and although the position after the evacuation remained anomalous, the order had been complied with and there was nothing to do but await the result of the Paris conference. At this time, August, 1898, Aguinaldo was issuing orders and proclamations under the authority of the so-called "Revolutionary Government of the Philippines." On Sept. 15 the Revolutionary Congress assembled at Malolos and inaugurated the Filipino Republic. The author was present at this ceremony and describes it in a very interesting manner. On Sept. 22 Mr. Millet took passage on the City of Rio de Janeiro for San Francisco. His companions on the voyage were convalescent sick and wounded soldiers. With some of these the vitality was so low that the sea air failed to restore them, and several died before the boat reached its destination.

This volume, while practically only a reprint of newspaper dispatches, is worthy of existence, as the scenes here pictured should certainly be recorded in some permanent form. It is purely a narrative, no statistics, nothing dry, and a story that can be read with unflagging interest. We know of no volume describing the capture of Manila and its incidental scenes as faithfully or attractively as the present one.

*THE EXPEDITION TO THE PHILIPPINES. By F. D. Millet. Crown 8vo, 375 pages. Illustrated. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. Price, $3.50.

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JOHNSONIANA.

A Wonderful Collection in Buffalo—But Not Well Known Even There.

The most wonderful Johnsonian collection in the world is reposing in the fine library rooms of Mr. Robert B. Adam, 448 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo. In referring to it The London Speaker some years ago said that this fact made it appear possible that in thus furbishing up the New World with the relics of the Old Mr. Adam was largely contributing to make it fit for human habitation. It is a question, however, how much contributory negligence exists in Buffalo. I find that very few of those who consider themselves among "the leading citizens" know anything about Mr. Adam's famous collection or suspect that his residence contains sufficient in rare engravings, manuscripts, and letters to establish the fame of any society. Besides his Johnsoniana, his elaborations of various lines of Robert Burns, and the possession of a great deal of Burns correspondence and original manuscripts, warrants me in believing that Mr. Adam has the largest private collection on that subject. He showed me the original of "Tam o' Shanter," with the letter to Burns's friend, Mrs. Dunlop, (of Dunlop House, Stewarton,) which accompanied it, and also the manuscript of the ode to Washington, which has a peculiarly inspiring swing at this time. Mr. Adam is himself a Scotchman, and a very fine type of one, too, with a patriarchal head and beard, and a soft, melodious voice that was extremely captivating when he read these two poems aloud to me. Many of Burns's letters owned by Mr. Adam were printed in Mr. Dunlop's life of the poet, published by Dodd, Mead & Co. in 1897, and so stated in the copyright.

Mr. Adam has also a very valuable collection of engravings and letters of David Garrick that are superbly mounted in large volumes, elaborated from the original edition of Thomas Davies's "Life of Garrick," published by the author in Covent Garden in 1780. And this leads me up to Johnson as I recall from somewhere, his observation to Garrick while visiting him (his famous pupil) at his beautiful residence at Hampton, and having seen and admired the mansion, the grounds, and the temple of Shakespeare. "But, David," said he, "all these fine things make death very terrible!"

None of the engravings or the remarkable painting of Samuel Johnson owned by Mr. Adam in any way verify the conceived notions of the physical man. They exhibit none of the scrofulous marks which were said to be repulsively disfiguring to a large animal-like face, and in only one instance—the engraving by Sir Joshua Reynolds, published in 1770 by James Watson, a profile view—is the half blind and distorted eye shown. Even in this the head is of enormous strength in its mental indication, and does not exhibit any of the abominable characteristics which nearly every one who has read anything about Samuel Johnson at all has formed in fancy of the man—particularly from that knowledge disseminated by the encyclopaedia. This portrait, however, is strangely intrusive by the hands forced in peculiar juxtaposition as if in endeavor by the artist to show their nervous muscular twitching. Johnson, himself, did not like the work, and exclaimed that no one had a right to picture the infirmity of friends. It is the only portrait showing Johnson without a wig. Other engravings are, one from the painting by Opie, engraved by Townley, published in 1792; from the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by William Doughty in 1795, and the portrait by Reynolds, engraved by John Jones.

Mr. Adam has in conspicuous position the celebrated painting by Miss Reynolds, (1783,) which Johnson refers to in a letter to Mrs. Thrale, saying he sat with the patience such as mortal is born to bear eleven or twelve times, and characterized it as "Johnson's Grimly Ghost."

Among the books and pamphlets in Mr. Adam's collection, a copy of "The Rambler," published in 1752, and presented to Mrs. Gastrel, an old friend who lived in Litchfield, contains this autograph inscription:

To Mrs. Gastrel, in memory of a long friendship and in acknowledgment of many favors, these volumes are presented by her most obedient and most humble servant the author.

"Irene," as acted at Drury Lane, the first copy; a rare pamphlet entitled "Marmor Norfolciense," by "Probus Britannicus," published in 1739, in London, by J. Brett, and an address written in behalf of the Rev. Dr. William Dodd, entitled "The Convict's Address to His Unhappy Brethren." This was a plea to save Dodd from punishment for the forgery of the name of the Earl of Chesterfield, but was unsuccessful. It will be remembered that the Earl was one of the first friends of Johnson's, but deserted him when the eccentric writer was most in need of him. Subsequently, however, the Earl, regretting his own conduct, hastened to amend it by printing a most skillful and extravagant "puff" in The World, advertising the production of Johnson's dictionary, which it was expected would be dedicated to the Earl. Johnson's resentment, however, was not so appeased. Mr. Adam has a copy of the original edition, (beautifully printed in what is now called "bourgeois old style,") and it is indeed a literary curiosity in its references and quotations. It may not be uninteresting here to quote four definitions:

NETWORK—Anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances with interstices between the intersections.

OATS—A grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports people.

PATRON—One who countenances, supports, or protects. Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence and is paid with flattery.

EXCISE—A hateful tax levied upon commodities and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

Although the dictionary added greatly to Johnson's fame and excited much amusing criticism, he was only paid something like 1,500 guineas for his tremendous work—none of which he owned at the time of its completion. He had been distressingly "hard up" during the last three years of its preparation, and his publishers were more or less parsimonious, and he was often "goaded to dispatch for copy" when he was most hungry. Mr. Adam possesses the letter that Johnson wrote to his literary jailers on such an occasion. It was addressed to Mr. Strahan, one of the firm. He had been apparently threatened with a "blockade" in the matter of money raising, but Johnson was master of the situation, for if he threw up his work the loss would fall upon them heavily. Therefore he must have money by the evening of the next day, or he would quit work!

Nov. 1, 1751.

To William Strahan:

Dearest Sir: The message which you sent me by Mr. Stuart I do not consider as at all your own, but if you were contented to be the deliverer of it to me, you must favor me so far as to return my answer, which I have written down to spare you the unpleasing office of doing it in your own words. You advise me to write, I know, with very kind intentions, nor do I intend to treat your counsel with any disregard when I declare that in the present state of the matter "I shall not write"—otherwise than the words following:

"That my resolution has long been and is not now altered, and is now less likely to be altered, that I shall not see the Gentlemen Partners till the first volume is in the press, which they may forward or retard by dispensing or not dispensing with the last message."

Be pleased to lay this my determination before them this morning, for I shall think of taking my measures accordingly to-morrow evening, only this, that I mean no harm, but that my citadel shall not be taken by storm while I can defend it, and that if a blockade is intended the country is under the command of my batteries. I shall think of laying it under contribution to-morrow evening. I am, Sir, your most obliged, most obedient, and most humble servant, SAM: JOHNSON.

Mr. Adam has the original copies of "The Tavern" and "The Deserted Village," by Goldsmith, from Boswell's library, showing his notation that the last four lines of the last-named poem were written by Johnson; also the proofsheets of the "Life of Pope," which were given by Johnson to Fanny Burney; also copies of the first editions of Johnson's "Life of Mr. Richard Savage," (1764,) and never reprinted; "Prince of Abyssinia," in two volumes, published by R. & J. Doddesley, Pall Mall, 1749; first editions of his famous "London," 1738, and "The Van of Human Wishes," 1749, published by Doddesley.

Perhaps the most interesting treasures in the collection are the two volumes of the proofsheets complete of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," (1791,) from Boswell's own library. The notations and corrections on most every page are extremely interesting. Frequent mention is made of the fact that "Mr. Self has read this proof carefully," &c. Mr. Self was apparently the gentleman who had the critical charge of the printing. On one page in Vol. II. occurs this sentence: "But I think 'in aversion from entails.'" This is queried on the margin as to use of the word 'from,' but Boswell "O. K.'s" the original by saying, "This is right, as in Johnson's letters 'averse from' is legitimate language." In the second edition of the "Life," Page 136, Vol. II., will be found reference to assistance from James Abercrombie, Esq., of Philadelphia. Mr. Adam has a copy of this volume, which was sent to Mr. Abercrombie with this inscription: "From his much obliged humble servant, the author," (1793.)

A copy of "Johnsoniana," published by Murray in 1836, (I think it was Murray who wrote the Johnson article in the Encyclopaedia Brittanica,) has been extended to two large volumes by the insertion of many portraits, views, and autograph letters. A copy of Johnson's "The Government of the Tongue," (1696,) bears this inscription by James Boswell:

London, 1779.

Presented to me by my worthy friend Bennett Langton, Esq., of London, as a Book by which I might be much improved, viz., by the Government of Tongue. He gave me the book and hoped I would read that treatise; but said no more. I have expressed in words what I believe was his meaning. It was delicate admonition.

Another letter of Johnson's, written to Mrs. Thrale, in the possession of Mr. Adam, is quite illustrative of the opposite side of his character, and is written with that charm of directness, ease, vigor, and sense that made him such a delightful talker. It is well worth while to print it here:

To Mrs. Thrale:

Dear Madam: Since you have written to me with the attention and tenderness of ancient times, your letters give me a great part of the pleasure which a life of solitude admits. You will never bestow any share of your good will on one who deserves better. Those that have loved longest love best. A sudden blaze of kindness may by a single blast of coldness be extinguished, but that fondness which length of time has connected with [sic] many circumstances and occasions, though it may for awhile [be] suppressed by disguest or resentment, with or without cause, is hourly revived by accidental recollection. To those that have lived long together everything heard and everything seen recall some pleasure communicated or some benefit conferred, some petty quarrel, or some slight endearment. Esteem of great powers or amiable qualities newly discovered may embroider a day or a week, but a friendship of twenty years is interwoven with the texture of life. A friend may be often found and lost, but an old friend never can be found, and nature has provided that he cannot easily be lost. * * * As we daily see our friends die around us, we that are left must cling closer, and, if we can do nothing more, at least pray for one another; and remember, that as others die, we must die too, and prepare ourselves diligently for the last great trial. I am, Madam, your affectionately. SAM JOHNSON.

It will be remembered by those who know the life of Johnson that Mrs. Thrale was the wife of a rich brewer who took Johnson to their home when he needed comfort and companionship, and was nurse and sister to him. Yet on the death of her estimable husband she brought herself into ridicule and a scandal, that finally ended by marriage to a poor music teacher and the desertion of Johnson, who had been almost of the family in the old home for many years.

Mr. Adam has extended the original edition of the "Life of Johnson," by G. Birkbeck Hill, of six volumes octavo into forty volumes, superbly carried out, barely a reference to persons, manners, or things being left without some kind of illustration or valuable autographic accompaniment. The first volume contains the manuscript of the preface written by Hill, with this addendum: "This preface to my Boswell, written at Clarens, on the Lake of Geneva, in March, 1887, I send to my friend Mr. R. B. Adam of Buffalo, in the hopes it may find a place in his noble Johnsonian collection."

DESHLER WELCH.

The Settlement of Germantown.*

Hendrick Pannebecker, Graeff, Paul Kuster, Conrad, Sellen, Umstat, Rittenhouse—these are names well known in Pennsylvania, and they belonged to the men who settled Germantown. The Hon. Samuel Whittaker Pennypacker, Senior Vice President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in his volume "The Settlement of Germantown" presents material of the most valuable and interesting character. The work shows how many were the difficulties, and how thoroughly they have been overcome. Research has been carried out in all directions, at home and abroad. Old and rare volumes and documents have been collected all throwing light on the subject.

The settlement of Germantown in 1683 is of prime importance, for it was "the first step in the great movement of people from the region bordering on the historic and beautiful Rhine." At the beginning it was from Crefeld that came the early exodus. This city is well known to-day for its manufacturing interests. It is situated on the Lower Rhine, not far from the borders of Holland. Either in 1678 or a year or so later, one Jacob Telner came to the American Colonies. Telner was a Crefeld man who carried on business in Amsterdam. On the 10th of March, 1682, William Penn conveyed to Telner, Jan Steypers, and to Dirck Sipman of Crefeld, 5,000 acres of land, to be laid out in Pennsylvania. The author shows that the purchase was made, not for speculation but for colonization. This movement, like many others of that time, was due in great measure to religious intolerance. Mr. Pennypacker follows closely the religious troubles of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was the Dutch reformer Menno, who, far in advance of his time, taught the complete severance between Church and State. From the Mennonites sprang the general Baptist churches in England. John Fox, the founder of the Quakers, "imbibed his faith" in no small part from Menno. There was spiritual relationship between Quaker and Mennonite. It is reasonable to suppose that William Penn invited the Mennonites to Pennsylvania. Roosen writes "upon an invitation to our distressed forefathers in the faith, it is said, a number of them emigrated either from Holland or the Palatine and settled in Germantown in 1683, and there established the first church in America."

William Penn, Stubbs, and other Friends had visited Holland and Germany and had been most kindly received by the Mennonites. The founder of Philadelphia must have been familiar with the fine traits of these Germans. At Crefeld then there was preparation made for departure. It so happened that when Telner went to England he met there a Quaker friend, a Londoner, with whom he had done business. Claypole, the Quaker, was about starting out for Pennsylvania. An arrangement was made, and the entire party took the same ship. The author shows that it is highly probable that all the Crefelders were related. The pioneers arrived in Philadelphia without mishap on the 8th of October 1683. Now appears Francis Daniel Pastorius. He is to be honored as the foster father of the Germans in North America. Pastorius was born at Flomborn in 1674. "He came as a young man to Germantown, where in 1699 he married Eve, the daughter of Hans Peter Umstat. He was a man of education, writing a dainty script, possessing a knowledge of the Dutch, German, and English languages, and of mathematics." Pastorius served Penn as a surveyor. About a year before the coming of the Crefelders Pastorius had settled in Philadelphia, where he had built a small house. Many of the people were then living in caves. Pastorius seems to have exerted himself in behalf of the new arrivals. He parceled out the land for them. He, in fact, cast his lot with them. The new-comers dug cellars and built huts. Then commenced the settlement of Germantown. There is a German pun of the period worthy of preservation. Some one called Germantown "Armentown," on account of the poverty of the new-comers. There was another settlement attempted by the Frankford company, but this came to nothing, owing to the indifferent quality of the people.

The author takes a just pride in his forefathers. Many details are given of the professions and trades of the Germantown settlers. The paper mill built by Rittenhouse was among the first in the country. This mill is associated with William Bradford, the printer. Here is a picture of "Germopolis," or Germantown of 216 years ago. Joris Wertmuler writes home to his brother in the old country: "The houses in the country are better built than those in the city. The land is very productive, and raises all kinds of fruits. All kinds of corn are sown. From a bushel of wheat it is said you may get sixty or seventy, so good is the land. You can keep as many cattle as you wish, and there is provender enough for them, and as many swine as you want, since there are multitudes of oak trees, which produce an abundance of acorns to make them fat, and other wild nuts. You find here householders who have a hundred cows and innumerable hogs, so that a man can have as much pork as he wants. There are all kinds of wild animals, such as deer, roes, etc.; all kinds of birds, some tame and others wild, by the thousand together with an exceptionally great quantity of fish. The land lies in a very good climate, and is very healthy. You seldom see fogs or mists. There are many great and small rivers that are navigable, beautiful springs, fountains, and valleys. The farmers or husbandmen live better than lords."

Long ago Germantown lost its rustic character. That pretty lane to which Margaretha Fisher gave her name may have brick sidewalks now, and rows of houses flanking both sides of it. "Where are the springs of long ago?"

The make up of the volume is excellent. Here are fac similes of title pages of rare books, old letters, autographs, all having to do with the long past. The author shows himself to have been the keenest of collectors, with a definite purpose.

*THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMANTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE BEGINNING OF GERMAN EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA: By the Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL. D., President of the Philadelphia Court of Comrson Pleas, No. 2, and Senior Vice President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell.

To Cheapen Postage on Library Books.

An effort is being made by the New England Educational League to cheapen book postage—that is, a lessening of the rates on books sent from public or incorporated libraries, so as to furnish a cheap delivery or carrier service. What is asked is to secure second postage rates, 1 cent a pound on books sent through the mails, coming from public libraries. From The People of Cambridge, Mass., the following is taken:

In the progress of the movement correspondence has been carried on with more than two hundred prominent persons in the United States and other countries, from whom valuable suggestions have been received. The objection that a deficit in second-class matter is chronic is met by the statements that the natural zone of library circulation, a radius of one to one hundred miles or less, would be economic and, perhaps, profitable to the postal system; also, by recent postal reforms the postal system is self-sustaining except for free mail matter.

Many letters have been received by those at the head of the movement, favoring a cheaper rate of postage on such books as are sent by libraries, and among the writers are Postmasters and Congressmen. The Library Association of the Western and Pacific States believe that such reduction of postage will add much to public education. In Switzerland the rate of postage on books has been made very cheap, some 3 cents on four pounds, and for that sum books may be sent and returned.

Those interested in this movement and wishing further information will address members of the council represented by Miss F. E. Whitcher, Public Library, Manchester, N. H.; H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline, Mass.; E. H. Clement, Boston, Mass.; Miss C. M. Hewins, Public Library, Hartford, Conn.; G. F. Bowerman, New York Tribune; J. H. Canfield, Library of Columbia University; V. L. Collins, Reference Librarian, Princeton University; President B. L. Whitman, Columbian University; M. D. Sherrill, State Librarian, Raleigh, N. C., Mrs. M. E. Cragie, Brooklyn, N. Y., Library Association; W. N. Snead, Louisville, Ky.; Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, Chicago, Ill.; Prof. D. L. Kiehle, University of Minnesota; President G. E. MacLean, University of Iowa; the Hon. Henry Sabin, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss C. E. Dennis, City Library, Lincoln, Neb.; Miss L. E. Howey, State Historical Library, Helena, Mont.

Quaritch and the Golden Rule.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the two full and interesting notices on Bernard Quaritch's wonderful career, no mention is made of one of his most remarkable gifts, viz., integrity, honesty. The following incidents may be of interest to book dealers, both here and abroad: I hunted all over London to get a work by a famous author, out of print this last century. Nobody had heard of the work, never knew the author had written such. I pointed out that I had seen it in the British Museum. As a last resort I turned in to Quaritch. They said the same thing. After a talk, I left an order to get it, as I sailed for home the next day. I gave the address of a book club in New York, and offered a deposit. They replied, "Club members were guarantee enough for them." They asked me to name a limit, which was put at £2 10s. The book arrived with a bill for 5s., a difference of $11, there being no earthly reason why the full limit should not be charged. They knew I could not get it elsewhere, especially in America.

I mentioned this small incident to a well-known dealer here. He replied, "That is the secret of his great success. Everybody found him perfectly honest. I have since had larger transactions, with the same result."

Another instance: On receiving numerous catalogues from Europe regularly, I pick out books I want, send the money. In two instances I received from London a post card, saying the books were sold previous to my order; that the money would be credited to my account. After that no catalogues were sent. I now buy on the dry goods plan—cash on delivery.

There is no doubt books can be bought cheaper abroad than here. I have tried it often, though no duty is paid on works published more than twenty years. Not the slightest reflections are intended to either our or the London booksellers, but Quaritch seemed to make the golden rule pay, and it would be interesting to know if others have experienced the same. LOUIS RHEAD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1899.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Her Part in the Civil War.*

When the civil war broke out the people of the North were rejoiced at the stand for the Union taken by many of the people of Tennessee. Particularly was that true of East Tennessee, which was the home of descendants of North Carolina and Virginia settlers whose families had been slave owners from colonial days. Notwithstanding that the fires of abolition had burned brightly in East Tennessee for years, and the Union had many devoted adherents, the people of the North were fearful that the strong secession feeling of South Carolina would prove contagious and sweep over the doubtful States, drowning out all support of the Union in those sections. The author of the present volume, Judge Oliver P. Temple, was a slaveholder and in sympathy with the peculiar institutions of the South. On the other hand, an abiding faith in and affection for the Union led him to cast his lot with those who remained loyal to the flag. That this loyalty brought down on their heads the wrath and vengeance of the Confederates is a fact which history amply verifies. It is difficult for those who did not live in those turbulent times to appreciate the bitterness of feeling which prevailed between the factions. The loyal Tennesseeans were called "Tennessee Tories" by their neighbors who sided with the South. When they subsequently met, in single combat, in scouting parties, or in battle, it was often a duel to the death. The author's aim in preparing the present volume was to rescue from oblivion many valuable historical facts connected with that momentous period of strife, and to indicate, if such a thing is necessary, the conduct of the people of East Tennessee in separating from their friends and kindred in the South and adhering to the National Government. The importance of Tennessee remaining loyal to the Union cannot be overestimated. The constancy and heroic sacrifices of those loyal mountaineers are graphically portrayed by the author, and furnish a record of patriotic devotion unsurpassed in our National annals.

In the three opening chapters the author outlines the settlement of East Tennessee, the perilous experiences of the patriots in the days of the Revolution, and the events attending the creation of the State, and the development under the Constitution of 1796. Slavery as an institution was coexistent with the settling of the territory. As early as 1815 a manumission society was organized, and from that time on efforts to free the slaves never ceased. It is a fact not generally known that the first genuine emancipation paper in the United States was published at Jonesborough, in the mountains of East Tennessee, in 1819, by Elisha Embree a Quaker. Many of the people were aroused on the subject and numerous slaves were emancipated.

So numerous did the free colored people become that the Legislature of 1831 passed an act forbidding emancipation except upon the conditions that those emancipated immediately leave the State.

The Whig National Convention at Baltimore in May, 1860, nominated John Bell of Tennessee for President upon a platform which embodied the idea, "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." Gustavus A. Henry of Tennessee addressed the convention in behalf of his State and the nominee, and in a grand climax of oratory disclosed his willingness to die for the Union. Yet within eighteen months from that time Henry had become a Confederate Senator from Tennessee, and Bell had announced his adhesion to the Southern cause. Gov. Harris and others holding extreme views tried to force the State into immediately adopting an ordinance of secession. East Tennessee, under the leadership of William G. Brownlow, Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard, Thomas A. R. Nelson, John Baxter, John M. Fleming, Samuel R. Rodgers, the author, and other zealous patriots, remained loyal to the Union, and when the question of holding a convention for the purpose of seceding was submitted, the loyal people of that section of Tennessee twice overwhelmingly voted "no convention," the figures for the last vote being, for separation 14,872, and against separation 34,023. The majority in the whole State on the second vote was, however, for secession. How difficult it was to stand by principles and remain loyal to the Union no one can appreciate better than a loyal East Tennesscean of war times. Missouri, Maryland, and Kentucky did not secede, but they were under the restraining influences of the presence of Federal armies. West Virginia furnishes the nearest comparison, but the people of that State were also encouraged by the presence of Federal soldiers. East Tennessee was isolated, and the Confederate soldiers patrolled it in order to keep in subjugation the few loyal men who had not fled to the Union armies in Kentucky. Over 35,000 Union soldiers came from East Tennessee, a splendid contribution to the Northern arms.

The loyal people of East Tennessee drew their inspiration from the patriotic speeches of Webster and Clay and the magnificent example of President Jackson. The latter, in 1832, crushed nullification, and, in his dying hours declared that if the leaders in that scheme had persisted he would have hanged them as high as Haman. Another reason why the people remained loyal was that strong and determined leaders encouraged them and shared their perils. Western North Carolina, Southwestern Virginia, Northern Alabama, and Northern Georgia contained thousands of men who were equally loyal to the Union, but without able leaders this feeling of loyalty was gradually subdued and extinguished. They became an easy prey to the secession leaders, and thus loyal legions were lost to the Union. They became assimilated with the followers of the Confederacy, and were forever lost as a party or a conservative element in those States.

"On the other hand, the Union men of East Tennessee," as the author says, "after a lapse of thirty-five years, stand out today as distinct in their political opinions and party relations as they did in June, 1861. They still revere the old Union with idolatrous devotion. Seldom in the history of nations has a people shown a higher, a sublimer love for a cause which they esteemed just and wise. No more splendid record of patriotic ardor can be found in our National annals. As long as unselfish patriotism, unyielding constancy, heroic courage, and noble sacrifice for country excite admiration, so long will the conduct of these Union men of East Tennessee command the respect and challenge the homage of mankind."

The author was an eye witness of as well as an actor in many of the stirring scenes described in this volume. He knew the leading men of war times whom he here describes, and no man living is better fitted to chronicle the doings of those times in his native State. He has performed his task in a most acceptable manner, and all students of American history will welcome the companion volume, now in preparation, describing the Union leaders of East Tennessee.

*EAST TENNESSEE AND THE CIVIL WAR. By Oliver P. Temple, formerly an Equity Judge of Tennessee. 8vo. With portraits, map, and index. Pp. 848. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. 1899. $6.50 a

Rossetti's "Hand and Soul."*

The present is one of the most attractive of all the dainty reprints issued by Thomas Mosher, who, by the way, is said to object to being called the William Morris of America; wishing instead to be praised or blamed entirely on his own merits as Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me.

Rossetti's only complete tale, "Hand and Soul," first made its appearance in Number One of The Germ—January, 1850—having been written during a December night of the previous year. The first number of The Germ was issued in an edition of 700 copies, only 100 of them being sold; Number Two sold even worse, and Three and Four hardly at all—this little magazine, the chosen organ of the pre-Raphaelites, ceasing with that issue. As is well known, the three Rossettis were its chief supporters—Dante Gabriel Rossetti being its largest contributor, William M. Rossetti its editor, while their sister Christina contributed under an assumed name.

"Hand and Soul," according to Mr. J. Asheroft Noble, stands "midway between the purely critical and the purely creative work. * * * A little biographical study. * * * A story of the days and work of a painter, one Chiarodell Erma, written by Mr. Dante Rossetti and apparently meant by him to be a setting forth of his ideal of the artistic life. The Germ contains nothing with a more insistent charm than this piece of portraiture, which is instinct with a beautiful naïveté almost unique in modern writing, with a singular simplicity, austere but never bold, having that nameless grace and glamour after which elaboration often labors in vain, and with an impressive unction like that of which we are conscious as we turn over the illuminated pages of some book of devotions, which has given words to the wordless signs of generations of penitents."

So much for the beauty of the text, in which verdict we and probably all readers of this very beautiful tale will agree.

The Kelmscott Press edition was issued in 1895, in the Golden type, and in an edition of 225 copies—all on paper—its subscription price being 10 shillings; the edition now bringing about £3 15 shillings. The Vale Press edition has also greatly increased in value, and to supply the demand for a good fac simile reprint—at a reasonable price—Mr. Mosher has just issued the present volume, which is typographically very beautiful.

The paper on which the little book is printed being so unusually good, we are not surprised to hear, on Mr. Mosher's own authority, that it is of the same weight and quality of much of the Kelmscott Press paper, and was made for him specially by the same papermakers employed by Mr. Morris.

The little volume is most attractively printed, and has four beautiful borders, instead of the two employed by William Morris, the large initials in the borders being rubricated instead of being left black, as in the Kelmscott edition, which adds very much to their effectiveness.

The present edition will be found most attractive in all its various details, and should make a strong appeal to all those who love dainty printing, as well as to those who value Rossetti's prose.

*HAND AND SOUL. Reprinted from The Germ, MDCCCL. Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. 1899. Paper copies, $1.50 net; Japan vellum, $2.50.

The John Rylands Library.

On the 6th of October last the John Rylands Library was opened in Manchester. In a prior issue some brief mention of this library was given. To-day a better opportunity is presented of explaining how many great books there are in this library. Here in Manchester will remain forever the famous Althorp collection, purchased by Mrs. Rylands. There never was a man more careful, yet more fastidious, than was George John, second Earl of Spencer. He not only bought noted books, but wanted the finest bindings. Even a Caxton would not suffice him, unless it was in the binding of the period. The Earl sent Dibdin to the Continent to look through the old monasteries so as to induce the monks to part with their treasured books. The Earl was the patron of Roger Payne, and there were many books bound by this artist. One line of books is wondrously complete—that of the early printers. Here is the "St. Christopher," a print of 1483. Here, too, is the "Indulgence" of 1454 and 1455, the first dated piece of printing from movable type. Here are the Mazarin Bible, the first printed book; the Mainz Bible, with the first books ever printed in Italy. All the great historical collections are in this library. Here are Americana of the rarest. Volumes are here, each with an individual history.

Mrs. Rylands's additions to her husband's library have been in all directions. These books alone number some 30,000 volumes. Many of these books would have even been objects of acquisition by Earl Spencer had he found them.

Nine years ago the building for this library was begun. The outside of the structure is imposing. The interior is perfectly adapted to all the requirements of an extensive library. There is plenty of space and light. On the occasion of the opening the freedom of the city was presented to Mrs. Rylands by the corporation of Manchester.

John Rylands was a typical Manchester manufacturer, merchant, and citizen. Integrity was the breath of his life. From a humble beginning he built up a great business. He had a love for books. He believed that by reading his fellow-men would be benefited. If his tastes were for works on theology, he studied, however, history. Gradually he widened his field of reading. The Rev. Dr. McLaren, when present at the opening of the library, said: "Some could remember the very humble germ out of which this great building had grown—I mean the little library in the suburbs of Streford Mr. Rylands watched over with fostering care, and which in its measure and time was of incalculable benefit to many a struggling minister and clergyman. The same spirit transfigured and glorified was to be seen in this magnificent building."

The John Rylands Library, with its 70,000 volumes, will recall forever the munificence of its donors. Means have been provided for the growth of the library. As Dr. Fairbaine said: "No single sect will claim it as its own. No single or collective body will be able to take from it its catholic and ecumenical character. This is to be the home of the student, the made student and the student in the making."

The First Life of Lincoln.

Without doubt the first printed biography of Abraham Lincoln was one issued jointly by the New York and Chicago Tribunes as a campaign document immediately after the nomination of 1860. It was compiled by John L. Scripps, one of the founders and proprietors of The Chicago Tribune, who was an intimate personal friend of Mr. Lincoln. It was printed in cheap form, and only two or three copies are known to be in existence. As there has been considerable inquiry for the pamphlet on the part of Lincoln collectors, Mrs. F. B. Dyche of Evanston, Ill., daughter of Mr. Scripps, the author, is about to issue a reprint in a limited edition of 240 copies. It will be printed in large type, with illustrations and notes, and will form an elegant volume. The price has been put at $2 per copy and the work will appear early in the new year. Application for copies may be made to Mrs. Dyche, 1896 Sherian Road, Evanston, Ill.

The Revelations of a Race.*

None of the human family lends himself so readily to caricature as our brother in black. As the portents of our great civil war began to be ominous, even Theodore Parker wrote from Rome: "I cannot believe that our Nation is to be plunged into strife on account of a race identified with the banjo and bones."

And "identified with the banjo and bones" the negro is still, in the minds of those who associate him with minstrel shows, comic valentines, "coon songs," and gibing anecdote.

The modest little volume of "Bandanna Ballads" has a different story to tell. The delicate lyrics express in the negro's dialect his own simple emotions, or show the place he holds in the hearts of his "white folks." An artlessness and sincerity in these tender poems and a total absence of pose or of striving for effect give them a very peculiar charm.

It is, however, in her illustrations that Miss Weeden has done work absolutely unique. Each poem is accompanied with a memorial portrait, and the collection is a remarkable one. The artist has not idealized her models, not by so much as a suggestion. Here are low-browed, opaque, inarticulate faces, many of them gnarled and wrinkled, yet all wearing that expression of self-respect, that unconscious air of distinction which seemed to be the birthright of the old family negro, and which stamp him with a certain aristocracy of mien that even rags and want cannot take from him. And here are younger faces shining with careless good nature, but shadowed always by "the solemn protest" of their eyes. Here are the very "mammies" themselves, to whom the book is touchingly dedicated—dark, brooding, tender—rest and lullaby in every lineament.

In short, while other artists have caught the negro's obvious characteristics and have portrayed them with clever pencil, it has been given Miss Weeden alone to make the delineation an interpretation.

We find in this slender volume the revelation of a race, and we can only say: This is genius.

*BANDANNA BALLADS. Verses and Pictures by Howard Weeden. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

"The magazine of great biographies."—*Unity, Chicago.*

The January CENTURY

Contains the third instalment of Morley's Life of Cromwell, describing the

BATTLE OF MARSTON MOOR.

"It was here that Rupert gave to Oliver the brave nickname of 'Ironside.'"

WHAT IS BEING SAID OF MORLEY'S LIFE OF CROMWELL WHICH BEGAN IN THE NOVEMBER CENTURY.

"Will be distinguished by the merits, graces and fine qualities which have characterized his previous work."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

"Already famous."—*Presbyterian, Phila.*

"It is good to find writing like his in a monthly magazine. The illustrations are superb."—*New York Tribune.*

"Will probably double the magazine's circulation."—*Our Animal Friends.*

"The most notable announcement in the literary world."—*Lutheran World.*

"A really great work."
Every Evening, Wilmington, Delaware.

"Mr. Morley is the man who will produce the first biography of Cromwell that is truly great."—*Commercial Tribune, Cincinnati.*

"Promises to have a very singular interest. The Century is illustrating it to perfection."
Chronicle, London.

"Here we have Mr. Morley at his best."
Aberdeen Free Press (Scotland).

"Likely to prove one of the choicest of Mr. Morley's biographical studies."
The Speaker, London.

EXTRACT FROM MORLEY'S ACCOUNT OF THE OPENING OF THE BATTLE, IN THE JANUARY CENTURY.

". . . The hostile lines were so near to each other that, as Cromwell's scout-master says, 'their foot was close to our noses.'

"So for some five hours the two hosts, with colors flying and match burning, looked each other in the face. It was a showery Summer afternoon. Few of the common soldiers had eaten more than the quantity of a penny loaf from Tuesday to Saturday morning; nor had they any beer, nor more water than they could find in ditches and places trampled into puddles by the horses' feet. The Parliamentarians in the standing corn, hungry and wet, beguiled the time in singing hymns. . . .

". . . Five o'clock came, and a strange stillness fell upon them all. Rupert said to Newcastle that there would be no fight that day, and Newcastle rode to his great coach, standing not far off, called for a pipe of tobacco, and composed himself for the evening. He was soon disturbed. At seven o'clock the flame of battle leaped forth, the low hum of the two armed hosts in an instant changed into fierce uproar, and before many minutes the moor and the slope of the hill were covered with bloodshed and disorder. Who gave the sign for the general engagement we do not know, and it is even likely that no sign as the result of deliberate and concerted plan was ever given at all. . . ."

The January Century, the New Year's Number, with a cover by Will Bradley, is an especially attractive issue, containing complete stories, the beginning of a new novelette, a poem by Rudyard Kipling, and richly illustrated articles, including one on "The New Antarctic Discoveries"

PRINTED IN COLORS.

The new volume of The Century Magazine began with the November number, in which were first chapters of the Cromwell History, of Seton-Thompson's very successful "Biography of a Grizzly" and of Dr. Mitchell's "Autobiography of a Quack." The December Century is the Christmas number.

WE WILL GIVE November and December numbers to new subscribers who begin a year's subscription with the January number now ready. All dealers are authorized to receive subscriptions under this offer, and the two free numbers will be sent to them or to their subscribers from the office of the publishers.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER FREE.

Price $4 a year. "The leading monthly periodical of the world."—*Phila. Call.*

The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

THE WEEK IN ART.

The Annual Academy Display—Notes of the Week.

It seems strange to the art writer who for nearly a quarter of a century has reviewed the annual exhibitions of the old Academy of Design, and who has naturally come to associate these in his mind with that period of the year when "the Winter is over and past, and the singing of birds has come," whence the annual display has come to be known as "The Spring Academy," to be called upon this year to review it, not only in new quarters, but on the eve of New Year's Day—too late for an Autumn and too early for a Spring display.

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It was a long journey for an organization which has passed its threescore years and ten to make from Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street to Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, and yet the Academy of Design for its seventy-fifth exhibition has made this journey, and, omitting its Autumn display, makes its annual bow in the galleries of its younger rival, the Society of American Artists, in West Fifty-seventh Street, and at midwinter. Like the older man or woman who, with bent frame and seeming feebleness, sometimes in late life, makes a change of residence to, as it were, renew their youth, the old Academy is apparently rejuvenated by its abandonment of its old quarters, and presents to its friends in the modern, commodious, and well-lighted galleries of the Fine Arts Building a more than ordinarily good display. It has this year cut down the number of its exhibits a little, and there are some twenty less paintings hung than last year. Of these; there are 298 oils, which occupy the Vanderbilt, South, Middle, and East Galleries, five portrait medallions by Charles Calverley, five pieces of sculpture, two by Austin Hays, one by G. R. Roth, and two by Margaret K. Spencer; Charles H. Niehaus's well-known heroic figures of Gov. Morgan, Admiral Farragut, and Abraham Lincoln, and three cases of miniatures, and some scattered miniatures.

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The prizes which were awarded on Thursday, and a description of which was given yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, were won, the Clarke, by Charles Schreyvogel, the Dodge by Miss P. A. Bunker, and the three Hallgartens by Louis Paul Dessar, E. Irving Coues, and W. Granville-Smith, respectively. Some criticism will doubtless lie against the awarding of the Clarke and the third Hallgarten prize. Mr. Schreyvogel's painting of three Western cowboys on their broncos, careering across a stretch of Western desert, while spirited in action, and somewhat more refined and better in color than Mr. Remington's well known sketches of the same subject, is really more of an illustration—almost a photographic illustration, in the natural but ugly position of the horses' legs—than a picture, and it is difficult to see on what grounds the prize was awarded to it. While Mr. Granville-Smith's interior with figures, "The Light of the House," tells a good story, and has soft light, the figures are stiff, and there are a number of much better pictures which were more deserving of the prize. Miss Bunker's little landscape, which won the Dodge prize for the best picture by a woman, while unimportant, is pleasingly soft in tone and color, and has both sympathy and sentiment. Louis Paul Dessar's first Hallgarten prize picture, "Landscape with Sheep," is suggestive of both Jacque and Dupré, but has rich color quality and delightful sentiment, and E. Irving Coues's "Along the Quay," which won the second Hallgarten prize, is an unpretentious and clever little impression in cool browns and grays, the moonlight effect cleverly managed.

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So much for the prize pictures. Now for the exhibition itself. There are fewer old favorites, and most of these, with the exception of certain portraits which will obtrude, are not unpleasantly conspicuous even in their places on the line. Of the portraits in the Vanderbilt gallery those which will attract the most attention are Irving Wiles's portrait of Mrs. Wiles, a portrait by George Hughes, Daniel Huntington's portrait of M. K. Jesup, Mrs. Henry A. Loops's of "A Lady," Eastman Johnson's of "Gen. Thomas Davies," Clara T. MacChesney's of "Dr. Moncure Conway," Carroll Beckwith's of "Mrs. Jennings," Benjamin C. Porter's of "A Lady," Eastman Johnson's of the "Hon. Whitelaw Reid," and Frank Fowler's of "Mr. H. G. Hyde." Of these Mr. Wiles's portrait is fresh in color and has a certain charm, but the figure is stiff and the background too sketchy. Mr. Hughes's portrait is refined in treatment and well posed; Mr. Huntington's of "Mr. Jesup" is a good likeness; Mrs. Loops's of "A Lady" is fresh and good in color; Mr. Johnson's of "Gen. Davies" is virile and well drawn and colored; Miss MacChesney's of "Dr. Conway" is a good likeness; Mr. Beckwith's of "Mrs. Jennings," which suggests in its background and pose a Gainsborough, is not equal to his portrait in the South Gallery, Mr. Porter's of "A Lady," while dignified and good in detail, is a falling off for him; Mr. Johnson's of "the Hon. Whitelaw Reid," is good in color and an excellent likeness, dignified, and serious in pose, and Mr. Fowler's of "Mr. Hyde" is fresh in color and notable for its fine rendering of textures and natural expression.

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In the south gallery the most striking portraits are by Percival de Luce; of "Dr. Wood," by Carroll Beckwith—a strong piece of work, extremely good in color and well posed and drawn; Charles Noel Flagg's striking portrait of the late Jared B. Flagg; Charles E. Proctor's portrait of "Mrs. A.," with its sweet expression and clever effect of reflected light; Clara M. Burd's decorative "Portrait of a Lady"; Augustus Franzen's portrait, a thoughtful, well-painted one, and Edouardo Gordigiani's portrait of Mme. Duse, in some ways one of the best in the display, notable for the graceful pose, the sweet and tender expression, and the rendering of the texture of the white satin embroidered gown. The artist has put soul into this portrait of the great actress, which he has evidently painted con amore, and has made of it a striking work.

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The really notable pictures other than portraits of the exhibition, of which time and space allow only mere mention this morning, are, in the Vanderbilt gallery, Edward H. Potthast's "Ox Team," with its well-drawn oxen, lovely light, and charming outdoor feeling; M. Gordigiani's figure work, "A Page of Louis XIII.," a charmingly decorative canvas, with its seated figure of a handsome little boy, dressed in Court costume, and its elaborate and well painted details of dress and furniture; Irving R. Wiles's "Long Island Railroad," a soft and sweet landscape, full of air and light; J. R. Brevoort's "Showery Day on the Moor," with its superb distance; George H. Bogert's "Approaching Storm," a thoroughly strong marine; Robert C. Minor's "Near New London," a new departure for this artist, with its pearly tones and lovely distance; Charles F. Naegele's group, "The Divinity of Motherhood," sweet and refined in treatment and color, and charming in character and expression; Charles Warren Eaton's characteristic and delicate "September Moonrise," and F. D. Millet's good character study and story picture, "The Card Players."

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In the South Gallery mention must be made this morning of E. A. Bell's decorative and harmonious tone study, "At Twilight"; Arthur Parton's charming plein air landscape, "Clearing Skies"; George H. Bogert's, "Afternoon—Katwyck"; J. G. R. Barse, Jr.'s, fine decorative study, "The Awakening"; R. M. L. Walsh's gracefully drawn and delicately colored "Dancing the Minuet," H. R. Butler's strong landscape, with its simple composition, fine distance, and tender feeling; Edward Gay's "Late Afternoon," with its golden light and good sentiment, and Henry Mosler's "Day Dreams," with its charming sunlight effect, fresh, cool color, and good outdoor feeling. Further notice of the exhibition must be left for a second review.

Notes of the Week.

The paintings, art objects, silverware, porcelain, and bric-à-brac owned by the late Judge Hilton will be sold in the late Winter or early Spring at auction, after their exhibition at the American Art Galleries. Judge Hilton was an art collector for several years, and left about 200 paintings, mostly by the painters of the modern French school, and an exceptionally fine collection of silverware and bric-à-brac. His collection of pictures can, however, hardly be called a famous one. It includes a few celebrated canvases, notably Meissonier's "Portrait of Himself," and his "L'Aumone," two good Daubignys, a fair Corot, an excellent Jacque, "The Edge of the Forest," and examples of Gerome, Vibert, Dupré, Makart, Munkacsy, Bouguereau, Ziem, Rico, Madrazo, Leloir, and Delacroix. The collection of silverware, porcelain, bric-à-brac, &c., contains so many numbers that it may require six daily sales to dispose of them.

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The coming exhibition of paintings and studio effects of the well-known genre painter, Henry Mosler, which opens at the American Art Galleries on Jan. 11, and which will be followed by their sale on Jan. 18, is attracting much preliminary attention among art lovers. Mr. Mosler, who is about to go abroad for an indefinite stay, has decided to put on the market some ninety of his oils, a few water colors, and several interesting examples in oil and water color of the modern German, French, and English schools. Among the oils will be his strong canvases, "The Last Moments," "Invoking God's Blessing," and "The Ghost Story." Mr. Mosler's career is almost too well known to be repeated, but it is interesting to recall that he was born in America, studied in Dusseldorf under Profs. Mucke and Kindler, and in Paris under Hébert. Returning to his home in Cincinnati in 1866, he painted a number of pictures, chiefly war subjects, which brought him deserved fame and reputation. He returned for the second time to Europe in 1874, going to Munich, where he studied under Wagner and Piloty. Returning to Paris in 1877, he exhibited at the Salons of 1878 and 1879, his chief picture at the last Salon, "Le Retour," being purchased for the Luxembourg Gallery, where it now hangs, and after a continued successful career abroad, where he received numerous honors, he came back to America in 1886 to execute several orders. After a short stay, he went again to Europe in 1889, and finally in 1894 returned to America, where he has remained since that time.

A summary of the honors that Mr. Mosler has received is as follows: Medal, Royal Academy, Munich, 1874; Salon, honorable mention, 1879; "Le Retour," purchased by the French Government for the Musée de Luxembourg, 1879; gold medal, International Exhibition, Nice, France, 1884; Prize Fund Exhibition, New York, prize $2,500, 1885, Salon, gold medal, 1888; Exposition Universelle, Paris, silver medal, 1889; Hors Concours, 1890; Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, France, 1892; Officier d'Académie, France, 1892; Archduke Carl Ludwig of Austria, gold medal, 1893; elected Associate of National Academy of Design, 1895; grand gold medal and diploma of honor, Atlanta Exposition, Ga., 1895; Thomas B. Clarke prize, National Academy of Design, 1896; gold medal, "The Art Club," Philadelphia, 1897. His pictures have been purchased by and are in the following museums and cities: The Luxembourg, Paris; Sydney, Australia; Grenoble, France; Louisville (Ky.) Polytechnic Institute, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Cincinnati (Ohio) Museum, Springfield (Mass.) Museum, and Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

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Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas has presented to the New York Academy of Medicine a portrait of Dr. John T. Metcalfe, painted by Lazarus. Dr. Metcalfe was one of the most distinguished American physicians, and both from his high professional and social position was widely known both in this city and the country. Since his retirement from active practice he has lived at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson. His many pupils, admirers, and friends will most highly appreciate Dr. Thomas's gift.

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Mr. Frederick S. Gibbs of this city has recently surprised a number of his acquaintances, who had known him in politics and in business as a "good fellow" and a lover of practical jokes, by appearing in the rôle of an art collector. It seems that Mr. Gibbs has been leading to these friends, as it were, a social and artistic double life for some years past, and with unusual taste and discrimination has acquired a collection of several hundred oils by the best known and most able American artists, and also a number of excellent examples of such well-known foreign painters as Berne-Bellecour, Col, Corot, Criefelds, Desgoffe, Escosura, Grison, Goubie, Grolleron, Isabey, Jacque, Knaus, Meissonier, Piot, Roble, Vibert, Worms, and Zamacois. These paintings, to which Mr. Gibbs is constantly adding, are hung on the walls of almost all the rooms of his residence, 421 West Twenty-second Street. Mr. Gibbs has recently published for private circulation an illustrated catalogue of his collection bound in olive-green suede, which in care of compilation and the excellence of the half-tone reproductions of some of his most interesting canvases is the daintiest and most attractive little catalogue of the kind that has yet been published in New York. A novel feature of this catalogue is the photographs of a number of well-known artists, taken for the most part while at work in their studios. Particularly good among these are those representing Carl J. Blenner, J. G. Brown, J. H. Dolph, James M. Hart, the late George Inness, and Arthur Parton. These pictures—for they are more than photographs—of themselves make this catalogue a valuable addition to any art library.

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There is now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries a collection of modern Japanese paintings, made in Japan under the personal supervision of Prof. Ernest Fenolosa. These paintings were brought to this country by Mr. J. B. Millet of Boston, a brother of the well-known American artist, Frank Millet. The chief feature of these paintings is their naturalness. It is sometimes almost impossible to believe that the representations of a bird's wing, of a fish's scales, or of a flower's petals, are not the real objects themselves. The modern Japanese artist is a master of the use of the line, and is certainly a colorist. In landscape work he lacks the knowledge of light and shade, and of perspective, and so his landscape work seems somewhat crude. Most of the paintings are on paper and silk, but some are on lacquer. The use of silk gives an opportunity for the rendition of tone and gradation of color. The paintings on lacquer are especially clever.

A Jewish Year Book.*

This volume, with the title "The American Jewish Year Book," is a directory. In it will be found the names of all the many Jewish organizations in the United States. There is a list of the Jewish periodicals published in the country. A calendar gives the dates of all the holidays. Leading events happening during the last year are mentioned. The editor is Cyrus Adler.

*THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK. 5660. Sept. 5, 1899, to Sept. 23, 1900. Edited by Cyrus Adler. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society.

POE.

Errors in Sartain's Reminiscences Pointed Out by a Friend of Poe.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A few weeks ago a kind friend in Maine—Mr. L. T. Haines in Winthrop—sent me your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 4th inst., containing a notice of John Sartain's "Reminiscences of a Very Old Man." Those reminiscences present another instance of the confusion and contradictions which the various biographers of Poe have contrived to huddle about the events in his life. I find the following words quoted in the current (November) number of The Critic:

Early on Monday afternoon he [Poe] suddenly entered my engraving room, [in Philadelphia.] * * * He told me he had been on his way to New York. * * * When the train arrived at the down-town station he gave them [his fancied pursuers] the slip, and returned to Philadelphia.

You add: "He borrowed some money and left for New York." Sartain continues: "In about a month from this, as near as I can make out, Poe lay dead in a Baltimore hospital," thus fixing the time of the visit in the first days of September, 1849. Now, according to the record, which, of course, is correct, touching the point in view, the departure from New York from the house of Stella Lewis, in Brooklyn, occurred on the morning of June 30. I at any rate have never before seen or heard of an intimation that there was a return afterward any further north than Baltimore—rather, Havre de Grace. Three questions offer themselves:

1. Did the memory confound a (an imagined) journey to New York in September with the one from that city in June? There seems to have been a vague, unauthenticated, probably manufactured, report of "the poet's misfortune that he had to visit Philadelphia," &c.

2. Was there a mistake in the year—instead of 1849 was it 1848? Let us do a bit of tracing with Mr. Ingram as guide.

On Page 152 (Volume II.) it is said that "directly after the publication of 'Eureka' [by Putnam] he [Poe] started on his long-projected tour. He is first heard of at Richmond." On Page 143 a note to Mrs. Spero, dated "Thursday, March 30," requests Mr. H. to call "at Fordham next Sunday." This Sunday was April 2. Allowing less than a week for the "final revisions," (Page 144,) the Saturday mentioned by Putnam (Page 145) was the 8th, and the Monday when a decision was promised (same page) was the 10th. The "few weeks" (Page 146) during which the press was at work could not well have been fewer than four. Then the journey to Richmond may have been made about May 30. It appears that on June 10 (Page 165) Poe wrote to an English acquaintance, (Miss Anna Blackwell;) that soon after the letter reached its destination its recipient met Miss Maria McIntosh at Mrs. Whitman's house, and that Miss McIntosh remarked to Mrs. Whitman, (Page 166:) "On such a night as this, one month ago," (observe the significant, momentous unit measure of time again,) "I met Mr. Poe in Fordham."

Was Miss Blackwell addressed from Richmond? If so, the stay there continued as late as the 10th of June. How much, if any, longer, Ingram does not definitely inform us. His account (Pages 153 through 159) of transactions, including the joint composition of "The Bells" and ending with the inditing in June of this year (1848) of "the last letter" to Mrs. Spero, indicates a period of several weeks passed after the coming back to Fordham before the expiration of the month.

A Chicago weekly periodical in April, 1889, brought forth from hitherto hidden annals a letter addressed by John R. Thompson, editor of The Southern Literary Messenger, to one Patterson, who was to assist in the publication of "The Stylus." This epistle seems to have been dated at Richmond on Nov. 9, 1849, (a month or two subsequent to the final—bodily!—disappearance of the subject of it; so that there was not likely to be any fault in recollection.) The writer says:

My first acquaintance with the deceased was in the Spring of 1848, when I accidentally [mark the chance interposition!] learned that a person calling himself Edgar A. Poe had been for a fortnight in a debauch in one of the lowest haunts of vice upon the wharves in this city. * * * As soon as I heard the name of Poe in this connection, my worst suspicions were excited, and I at once took a carriage and went to seek him. It was a very warm day in the latter part of May or early in June. I learned that such a person had, indeed, been there drunken for two weeks, [Note here, as in every other declaration of drunkenness which has been put upon the ..... in the case, that the plaintiff, if reputable, avers not from his own cognizance,] and that he had gone a few hours previous, without hat or coat, to the residence of Mr. John MacKenzie, some three miles distant in the country, alone and on foot. It was Poe. The next day he called on me with Mr. Mac. From that time until his death we were much together and in constant correspondence.

In view of the whole zigzag train of evidence, just about how much together could they have been? And does the same testimony satisfactorily prove the statements of Miss McIntosh that she talked with Poe in Fordham one month before, a few days after June 10?

3. Did he, of Richmond, by means of a sort of triple-power-telepathy—a radiator of mind speech, (a wireless telephone,) and the images of material things—operate upon him in Philadelphia, without being actually, physically, present? On Jan. 15, 1865, Mrs. Whitman wrote, asking: "Do you remember that I once spoke of the strange spiritual energy or effluence which seems to surround or ensphere 'The Raven,' and which acted on those who were en rapport with him, enhancing and intensifying the spiritual faculties of insight and intuition? And do you recall my mention of an impression which suddenly struck me of the original identity of the names of Power" (her maiden appellation) "and Poe!" The information indicated was substantially this: "We

were sitting together (in the Autumn of 1848) when all at once it flashed upon me that we were blood relations. I looked up at Poe. His eyes were fixed intensely upon me. On telling him of the thought that had come to me, he said: 'Helen, you startle me! Thereby hangs a tale.' He then gave me an outline of the history of his ancestors as he reckoned them—of the Powers, the Le Poers, and the De le Poes." G. W. E.

Denver, Col., Nov. 27, 1899.

American Writers in English Papers.

We seem to have a hard time in getting the English people to understand us—in making them understand our life and appreciate our art. Our own countrymen do not always show judgment in telling them about America, which seems a pity when they are asked to do so after an effort on the part of the English to outgrow their pride in not knowing anything about us. Following its example at the last Christmas time, when it undertook to give examples of original work from the colonies, The Englishwoman has devoted its Christmas number to works by American authors. A note from the editor states that the purport of the number is "to remind the forgetful world of the incidents which prove that the English and the American people are one race and of one blood," and to bind "the bonds of Anglo-American brotherhood." As a factor in this international welding there are no criticisms to be made against the paper, but apart from its commercial aspect, so to speak, we want the paper to help its readers in crediting America with a maturing art of letters. In this respect The Englishwoman has not made a very successful attempt, which is specially to be regretted in the case of this old and widely read family paper. Despite the fact that eight of the best-known names in our literary field are displayed, the subjects of their eight stories seem poorly chosen for the English reader, and the authors have not shown their best writing.

To review its contents, Eliza Orne White gives a not too interesting story of homely New England life, depicting local Yankee characters that interest us only because we are familiar with kindred originals. A reader of one nation involuntarily looks for national types in the literature of another nation, and if that literature depicts a too local character, it is either misguiding or unintelligible. The same criticism can be made of Sarah Orne Jewett's story of a New England celebration, though the thread of the story is more pleasing than that of the other.

There is a war sketch by Stephen Crane and a rather Frenchy story by Julian Hawthorne entitled "Ormiston's Wife." Characteristic funny touches enliven W. L. Alden's story of complications that arose from crossed telephone wires in Chicago, and a glimpse is given of a certain daring quality to be found in our Western girls.

The three stories by Henry James, W. D. Howells, and Mary E. Wilkins are the only ones that give any quality to the Christmas Englishwoman, but even these seem quite below the possibilities of their authors. As a whole, the contents of the paper do not at all represent American literature or depict American life. They are a collection of mild, absolutely harmless, though abominably illustrated, tales and sketches that may interest the English "gentlewoman," but would never do in the world for the American "vigorous woman."

Up to date an author has felt a social, and, at most, a national duty to further the cause of man, but The Englishwoman has now imposed an extension of this to an international duty. Slowly, then, as the burden of the world descends upon the shoulders of these crowned kings of artists, authors must weigh in an international balance the goods they sell to other lands, duly regretting that by not sufficiently "binding the bonds of Anglo-American brotherhood" in this Christmas number they have perhaps lost us a second island in Samoa.

The Making of Genealogies.*

The genealogical record is the result of the most patient labor. Search for it must be made in histories, sermons, reports, official statistics, inscriptions, family genealogies, public and private documents, such as church and town records, wills, deeds, marriage licenses and certificates, Bible records, diaries, notebooks, &c. "Is it a fad?" The author of "Foundations of Genealogy" declares that there is no faddism in it. Sometimes, however, there are societies with long names that hunt up records, only trying to show they are particularly descended from Kings and Queens. This is an absurdity too common in many American records. Not satisfied in showing that "John Jones" landed in New Jersey in 1689, the fancy genealogist goes backward a thousand years more or less and prints it that "Jones came down in straight line from 'Ap Jones,' who fought the Conqueror in the twelfth century." The conscientious genealogical record maker must face an enormous amount of work. Sometimes a year or more may elapse before an important link in the chain is found. You must know a great deal about history and social conditions in Europe of the last two centuries. There are certain rules which the author indicates which are to be followed. Mr. William Stowell Mills writes most intelligently of the art of making genealogies, the difficulties of which he does not ignore.

*FOUNDATIONS OF GENEALOGY. With Suggestions on the Art of Preparing Records of Ancestry. By William Stowell Mills, LL. B. New York: American Historical Co., Inc.

A Call to Arms.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

At last some brave souls are unsheathing sword against the great Hugo myth. More power to them! Without offense to those who genuinely admire "Les Miserables," it is my experience and opinion that this one work is the innocent cause of more absolute hypocrisy, especially among the young, than any other in type, not excepting "Pride and Prejudice" and "Sense and Sensibility." They must adore these three dreary volumes. Their preceptors tell them it is correct taste. Not to bow down is to be lost in outer darkness. And the wretched victims set up hypocritical paeans lauding the very instruments of their torture. Let the downtrodden arise and say: "I don't like 'Les Miserables'! I consider 'The Man Who Laughs' a piece of padded imbecility and 'The Toilers of the Sea' an excrescence on nineteenth century literature!"

And let some of us honestly confess we don't enjoy Jane Austen, but consider her an unmitigated bore, and a fad of the literary resurrectionists. It's a long worm that has no turning. Aux armes, mes enfants!

Brooklyn, Dec. 8, 1899. C. H. M.

What, How, and Where to Read.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Saunders and the editor have told us all in these columns what books we should read. Still better, they have told us how to read them. May a word be said now in suggestion of the importance of where we read? It makes a big difference, and particularly with poetry.

By the Winter fireside we can enjoy our Homer, Racine, or the story of the Cid; Shakespeare and Sophocles fit in with any mood; but the out-of-door poets must be read out of doors. Burns cannot be rightly understood in any other way, nor Scott. An intense love for nature is one of the special traits of our modern men, and for a true appreciation of their poems we should read them with the illustrations about us. Even the early ballads gain new meaning under the blue sky, for music born of wandering sound has passed into those words. Have not many of you paused to rest beside a brook, and heard it repeat, "I've wandered east, I've wandered west, by many a weary way"? The man who wrote that had the brook's music in his head. A wilder, stronger refrain runs through Kipling's "White Horses." It has all the roar and the rush and the bracing salt air of the sea. Before you go on your yacht or on the steamer slip the poem in your pocket; or, better, commit it to memory. Then, when you lean over the rail and spy the "vanguard," notice the perfection of those lines which herald "the coming of the herd."

Keats and "The Culprit Fay," we think, should be read at the first lighting of the lamps, before the last glow of the sunset has faded from the sky.

Finally, there is a little poem that we love, in four short stanzas, but not for worlds would we have you read it first in city streets. It requires an accompaniment of silence and a certain grandeur of background.

You must first know and love a far-off mountain lake. Next, you should be awakened in this retreat at about 3 A. M. by the tapping of fishing tackle on your window. Hurrying on a mackintosh and shawl you will rush out and join your friends. Suddenly, as you face the east, a ray shoots up behind a distant peak, and then slowly Venus, the morning star, rises and seems to rest for a moment poised on the summit. At no other time, and in no other place, does she ever appear in such entrancing beauty.

Next, as you are up, and in a reverent mood, walk to the nearest height and climb slowly, listening, at sunrise, to the hermit thrush. Then, and not until then, go back and read, "Before the Daybreak."

New York, Dec. 26, 1899. A. Z. S.

The Browning Letters.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 16 there is a letter signed Emily C. Cobb, which is a criticism of my article on the subject above. The writer deplores the fact that the Brownings, who "have been so loved and honored in this country," should have any disturbing impressions attached to their memory. She also says that "it seems impossible that Mr. or Mrs. Browning should have held our American men of letters in contempt," and goes on to cite incidents of their intimacy with Americans. This professed admirer could scarcely have read the Browning letters, or she would have seen what she may still see by reference to the book—that, in mentioning the things to which I objected, I quoted from the letters of both the Brownings verbatim et literatim. I will not yield to this writer, nor to any one else, in my profound admiration for the genius of Mr. and Mrs. Browning; I even enjoy "Sordello," with all its obscurity, which even the devoted Mrs. Browning could not shut her eyes to, and which was so humorously attacked by Tennyson. I love their poems and all that they wrote. If Mrs., or Miss, Cobb will refer to my article in THE REVIEW she will see that I there said that the letters were "a delightful contribution to literature, we are all agreed." But are we to be forbidden to criticise what strikes us as deserving criticism, simply because the writers are famous, or even beloved? I love the Brownings, but I love my country and her poets better, and I did not like what they said of our writers. Later in life the Brownings were forced to respect American genius, and they would have shown the basest ingratitude had they not evinced their appreciation of our friendship toward them. No one can doubt that, were they living, they would deplore the publication of the opinions expressed of Americans in these letters. But they have been published, as we are all glad to know, and the book is the same subject of legitimate criticism that any other book is, and sentimental considerations cannot weigh with us when we criticise.

The writer may be sure, though, that, however impossible it may seem to her that the dear Brownings said those ugly things of us, I was entirely accurate in my quotations, which I would like to have her verify. When she does this, I hope she will read the book through, and get the same enjoyment from it that it afforded me.

To show that it is the point of view, after all, that makes the difference, readers of THE REVIEW, I think, will recall that Mgr. Seton of New Jersey praised my criticism and commended its patriotism, and I believe Mgr. Seton is an Englishman, at least by descent.

JULIA I. HARTWELL.

Montgomery, Dec. 18, 1899.

"The Night Before Christmas."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is not so long ago that Bishop Clement C. Moore's old residence in New York's Chelsea was torn down. I remember it well. The whole block bounded by Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues was, as late as 1855, a hill, with high stone walls supporting it on the street and avenue sides. I used to take my sled up in front of the old mansion and slide down hill, out at the northwest corner of Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue. That was the mansion in which "The Visit of St. Nicholas" was written. And those were the days before the day of horse cars, when omnibuses ran in Summer and big stage-sleighs in Winter, for the snow staid on the ground weeks at a time. I saw that old hill dug down and carted away, and that Winter, 1856, I think it was, the Tenth Avenue end of the block was not built upon, and rain collected and froze in the excavated cellars, and I skated there. By the way, I think that the fine pile of buildings of the Theological Seminary is due to the generosity of Dean Hoffman, though the ground was given by Bishop Moore, a tablet to whose memory is in beautiful old St. Peter's Church, in Twentieth Street, near Ninth Avenue. I used to play cricket in the seminary grounds, and there were then only three buildings, all of rough-hewn stone, about in the centre of the block. But I will say no more, or I shall ramble too long and too far.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.

The night before Christmas, 1899.

Patchwork Verse.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Noticing in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, among "Questions and Answers," a poem by Mrs. H. A. Denning, entitled "Life," would say I have always understood "Life" was patchwork verse, lines by different authors. I submit as another example of "patchwork verse" the following by your servant:

God bless the man who first invented sleep—
Saxe.
Sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care:
Shakespeare.
By Siloa's brook or Almotana's deep—
Hemans.
Earth has not anything to show more fair—
Wordsworth.
After deluding hopes and dire despair,
William Walsh.
The Oreads and Hamadryades,
Shelley.
Who chain blind youths in trammels of their hair—
Greene.
They sleep, they sleep, beneath the rocking trees,
Oscar Wilde.
Wilt thou forget me in that calmer sphere—
L. C. Moulton.
Care-charmer Sleep, son of the sable Night?
Samuel Daniel.
With a deep awe, yet all distinct from fear—
Lord Byron.
The world obscures in me what once was bright;
Longfellow.
So in the light of great eternity
Tennyson.
Sleep seems part of our immortality.
Bailey.

DANIEL L. CADY.

New York, Dec. 20 1899.

Dr. Burn and Andrew Millar.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Rejected Manuscripts Not All Unworthy."—May it not be that magazine editors, book publishers, and even readers of manuscripts may not be able to see the good points in articles submitted to them, and still, as they pleasantly say, with their rejection, "This does not mean that the article does not possess literary merit?" So let the writers "try, try again, for after several rejections they may be astonished with an acceptance, as was Dr. Burn in the year 1700 and something, as the following account of an experience of his will show:

"This industrious divine having compiled with great labor and at no small expense his 'Justice of the Peace,' came up to London to dispose of the copy to as great an advantage as possible. After hawking it about among different booksellers, some of whom absolutely slighted it, and others offered him terms which he despised, he resolved to return home and bury the manuscript in oblivion. On mentioning his business and disappointment to his landlord, mine host, who was a good-natured fellow, but no scholar, advised him to apply to Andrew Millar, who sometimes used his house and lived in the neighborhood. Mr. Burn took his counsel and the manuscript was committed to Millar for examination. The bookseller desired a friend of his belonging to the profession to give his judgment of it, who soon returned it with an encomium. On Burn's calling to know its fate, Millar asked him his terms, to which the other candidly told him that the highest price he had been offered for it was 20 guineas. 'Sir,' said Millar, 'I will give you £200 for the work, and if it reaches another edition I will make you a further compensation.' The astonished parson cheerfully closed the bargain, and the honest bookseller profited by his generosity."

GEORGIANA C. HOLMES.

Brooklyn, Dec. 25, 1899.

The Atlantic Monthly

JANUARY, 1900

The bleak and narrow environment of a New England Boyhood is described in the opening chapters of

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF W. J. STILLMAN

Mr. Stillman's career as artist, editor, and newspaper correspondent in various foreign countries has brought him into touch with many of the most striking personages and events of the last fifty years. The early papers of the series give singularly interesting characterizations of Dr. Nott, the famous President of Union College, of Ruskin, Turner, and other English and American artists, of Kossuth, whom Mr. Stillman served as secret agent, of Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, Agassiz, and other members of the Adirondack Club.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN INDIAN CHILDHOOD

By ZITKALA-SA (Red Bird), *a young Indian girl of the Yankton Sioux Tribe of Dakota Indians, who received her education in the East. The first of three most interesting papers,*

REFORM IN THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

William DeWitt Hyde, *President of Bowdoin College.*

This paper, when read at the International Council of Congregational Ministers, became the storm-centre of discussion.

BETWEEN ELECTIONS

John Jay Chapman

A daring creed of political reform

Three Timely Contributions

Disarming the Trusts — John Bates Clark
The Future of the Chinese People — D. Z. Sheffield
England in 1899 — R. Brimley Johnson

Three Stories

To Have and to Hold — XXXI.--XXXII. Mary Johnston
An Odyssey of the North — Jack London
Mother. — Margaret L. Knapp

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS ARE

Notes on a Michigan Lumber Town.....Rollin Lynde Hartt
Recent Astronomical Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere. T. J. J. See
A Plea for the Shiftless Reader.....Martha Baker Dunn
Seven Sonnets.
The Contributors' Club

The Malady of Revision.—"There's Rue for You."—Notes from our Grandfather's Hymns.

SPECIAL OFFER:—In order to introduce the Atlantic to a large circle of new readers, the publishers announce that on receipt of 50 cents the magazine will be sent on trial, for three months, to any person whose name does not now appear upon the Atlantic subscription list.

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HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY - - 4 Park Street, Boston

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1899.

LOCAL HISTORY IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The question of the adequate and systematic preservation of local records is being vigorously gone into in England at the present time, a strong committee having been formed—appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury and consisting of the Bishop of London, Mr. Bryce; Sir H. Maxwell-Lyte, Sir Francis Mowatt, Sir C. P. Ilbert, and Mr. Stephen Spring-Rice. This committee has been instructed to inquire into all existing arrangements for the collection, indexing, and calendaring of local records, and their proper custody. It has also been instructed to report what further steps can be taken toward the perfecting of such archives.

The committee's first step was the preparation of sets of questions herewith given—the first set inquiring as to present arrangements, the second asking for suggestions toward a better and fuller system. These questions, with a request for their proper filling out and speedy return, are to be sent to all English Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons; to all Clerks of the County Councils, to Town Clerks of English municipal boroughs, to the Provosts of Scots Royal and Parliamentary boroughs, to Irish corporations, to the learned societies, archaeological and others; to the Professors of History in the various universities and colleges, and to many others, so that the ground may be as completely covered as possible all through the United Kingdom. The questions are as follows:

I.—With reference to existing arrangements in the place or district with which you are familiar, it would be useful to know—

1. What collections of documents relating to the history of the locality already exist? What is the general nature of their contents?
2. Are they in public or private custody?
3. In what building are they contained?
4. (a) Is the accommodation sufficient and satisfactory? In particular (b) is the building fire-proof and dry, and (c) are the rooms well lighted and otherwise adapted for the use of those who may wish to consult them?
5. (a) Who are the custodians? (b) By whom are they appointed? (c) What guarantees, if any, are there for the appointment of persons with proper qualifications? (d) How are they paid? (e) Do they discharge any other functions?
6. What funds are available for the maintenance of the collection or for adding to its contents?
7. (a) How are the documents classified and arranged? (b) Is there any list of or index to the contents of the collections? (c) If so, is it written or printed?
8. To what date do the oldest documents go back?
9. Have any of them been printed or calendared?
10. (a) At what times and under what conditions are members of the public allowed to inspect or copy documents in the collection? (b) Are there any rules about lending out documents? (c) If so, have they worked well?
11. Have any of the documents, within your knowledge, been destroyed or injured by fire, damp, or other cause?

II.—With reference to future arrangements, the following questions, among others, appear to deserve consideration:

1. Is it desirable to establish throughout the country local offices, under public control, for the preservation, arrangement, and study of documents relating to the history and administration of the district?
2. If so, what local centres should be chosen, and what authorities, local or central, should be intrusted with the duty of supervision?
3. What documents relating to local administration should be continuously preserved?
4. What inducements can be offered to owners of documents of antiquarian value, whether general, ecclesiastical, local, or personal in their character, to place them in public custody?

If the local records of all parts of a country were carefully collected and suitably filed and preserved, it would be a very simple task for any one who wished to study the history of a particular locality or place, or to trace family records or other events, to go to the proper custodian and there find an accurately indexed list of all the documents relating to his chosen subject.

Local societies and people interested in local history and antiquarian research have done much toward hunting out and making record of such old documents; but unfortunately they have had no power to take steps for their proper preservation. The extraction of history from archives is a very modern pursuit and only a trained student can successfully accomplish it. Very few can even read these ancient documents, which in England often go back to the beginnings of the nation, and fewer still can interpret them.

This movement, while of the greatest importance to England, should yet appeal strongly to Americans, so many of our own beginnings springing from that country. The carelessness with which such old documents are often treated by those who are really responsible for their custody of necessity affects us all—if not equally, at least to a great degree. These old records are usually treated carelessly or as of little or no account, and in some instances have even been recklessly destroyed.

The public records of state were in an equally deplorable condition in England until quite recently—within the present reign, indeed—when such records as had escaped "the moths, the maggots, the rats, the damp, the dust, the decay, and the neglect of ages" were suitably housed and taken care of. William Prynne, the Keeper of the Records in the Tower in the time of Charles II., declared his charge to be so "foul, dusty, and nasty that no one cared to touch or sort them," and yet they were allowed to remain in that condition for more than a century and a half before any proper care was taken of them. While it is possible this committee may find English local records comparatively well preserved and arranged in some few instances, in most cases they will be found in a very neglected condition and so housed and arranged that those who wish to consult them would need unlimited time and patience to carry on such research.

It is hoped that not only may an adequate system of searching out, filing, and listing the documents relating to the local history of a place or section be brought about, but with so much success and in so systematic a manner as to lead private individuals all over England to file important family papers among such archives, with the understanding that while such papers would be safer, better cared for, and more easily consulted, either by their owners or any one else authorized to investigate them, than they could possibly be if retained in their own custody. The private archives so deposited would be so left for safekeeping only—full rights to access, control, and removal being vested in the original owners. The smaller college libraries at Oxford, for instance, have already transferred their private archives and most valuable manuscripts to the Bodleian Library, where they are not only safer but more easily consulted by students. While it will probably be a long time before a completely satisfactory system is devised and carried out for such recovery of and proper preservation of the local records in England, it is sure finally to come about.

But in America the condition of things is even worse. Our own beginnings being of such comparatively recent date, the collection of documents and data belonging to local history would be a much simpler task. It has been said that until well into the present century Americans were so busy making history that they had no time for the collection or study of documents relating to their country. But in the last fifty years or more, historical societies have sprung up all over the country, local histories have been written, the histories of old parishes, of villages, towns, and cities have multiplied and a rapidly growing taste for all sorts of antiquarian subjects has been fostered. Besides this, more and more attention is being paid to the history of American families, which have been traced step by step, from their progenitors on the other side of the water, through their first settlement in America, their intermarriages with other families, and perhaps with other races, down to the present day—all of which will be found more and more necessary to a proper understanding of historical subjects.

The foundation and growth of the various societies, the Holland Society, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, and all such kindred societies, to name a few only, have done much to further an interest in such family history. The very fact that candidates for election to such societies must show the descent necessary to entitle them to membership has led to a search for and careful preservation of all family documents, many of which will be found of the utmost importance to those who are to write the local histories of the future.

But while the outlook for the preservation and proper custody of our own documents is slightly more encouraging than it was years ago, it is still only in crude fashion and in exceptional localities that such records are as yet appreciated at anything like their full value. Our Nation being such a thoroughly composite one, it is more than usually necessary that the first arrival and the gradual growth and spreading of the various races which from time to time have become component parts of the American Nation, as well as the peculiar institutions and customs established and encouraged by them, with their important bearing on the entire country, should be investigated and all proper records of the early days saved and properly cared for while there is yet time.

Such old records are to be found all over our country, in parish registers, in the early records of old corporations, in the books of the old town and village clerks, and in county archives. Important records, too, are preserved in old deeds, wills, grants of land, and other family papers; in the records of the Indian tribes; in fact, in all sorts of old documents, which to many seem simply curious, but which to the historian, whether of a family, a place, or an institution, are simply invaluable.

Each year as it passes makes it harder and harder to recover and properly provide for the custody of such old records, and it is to be hoped that sufficient interest in the subject may be awakened to lead to the initial steps being taken toward bringing about such important results.

Our great libraries are coming more and more to see the wisdom of collecting all papers, pamphlets, and books which bear upon the local history of any portion of our country. Dr. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, hungers and thirsts after nothing more than after this class of printed matter. Everything of the sort that comes to his mill is grist. Only those who have tried to investigate the history of an American family, or special locality, through the books and documents to be found in the collections of our historical or genealogical societies, or in any other public libraries, know how inadequate most collections really are at the present day.

The sooner we, both individually and publicly, awaken to the necessity for making and adequately caring for such collections, the easier the needed documents will be found and the fuller will the collections be made.

BOOKS WE ALL WRITE AND FEW ACKNOWLEDGE.

New Year again! Time to turn over another new leaf! The old year dies out and you again have before you the spotless pages of another year. What will you write? What have you already written?

Look on the book shelves of your memory and glance through the volumes there. How many there are; verily, a library in itself, and filled with all sorts and conditions of books. All of your own writing. Yet you never knew you were an author—and still, every day you have been writing industriously in the Book of Life, every week adding another chapter to the volumes and every year starting out fresh and clean with a "new leaf."

In these volumes you have recorded every passing emotion more truly and surely than was ever recorded by novelist or poet. The tablets that you used were the tablets of the heart and the memory, and you began from the time they were strong enough to retain impressions.

Yours, you thought, had been a peculiarly uneventful and even life, devoid of all the excitements and varieties that go to make up a thrilling tale, and yet that little volume there with its bright cover and dashing pictures contains some strange and interesting tales of personal experience that cannot be rivaled by any of the works of fiction you have ever read. This shabby little "old edition," with the cover partly torn and the pages gnawed at the corners, are the stories of your own boyhood. The ink is all faded now and the writing is in a childish, scrawling hand, yet you can read it, and you think some of the tales are strangely like the experiences of "Peck's Bad Boy"; but further on, here, when you felt the mustache and the basso on their way, methinks Kipling's own "Stalky & Co." are no better specimens of boys' tales than are those contained in this little volume of your mental library.

There is a large volume, and strangely thick. That contains all your disappointments and your failures, and, despite yourself, you shed a tear or two as you unearth between its pages buried hopes of happiness. Here is a failure in college, there in business, still again in love. Dear me, how elastic is the human heart not to lie crushed and bleeding beneath all this succession of reverses.

Here are your volumes of "Gray Days and Gold," your "Reveries," and your "Dream Life." There are your "Poems of Love and Passion." Mercy, what a volume that is! And what a variety of notes you have struck! There is the boy-love, a perfect whirlwind of passion; Byron himself was never more tempestuous. And here is something more delicate, something nearer Thomas Moore; there is a lyric worthy of Tennyson, and here an ode of which Johnson himself might well be proud. In this volume, too, are all your love letters—letters that for you, at least, have more of the human interest than those of the Brownings themselves. But now the note is changed; there is a touch of coldness creeping into these sonnets, and here an unmistakable strain of jealousy. And so on and on! All the keys are sounded, and each response to the touch is echoed in this quaint little volume of your memory.

And now, reverentially, do you glance through your own "In Memoriam," bound in black and bordered in cypress. Ah! how you recall writing this volume in tears of anguish, and even now, looking through its pages, you live again each grief of your life, and again the warm tears flow, but no longer in wild rebellion, but rather in gentle sadness and resignation.

This little book tells of your "Travels," and here are your religious beliefs; yonder in the corner are your treatises on "Friendship"; on the right is a little volume on "Hate"; and here is the philosophy of your life bound in neutral tints. Your own "War Tales" are there before you, the ink on the pages not yet dry.

There they are all in full view, these books of your own life. Not a chord that has been struck in your nature but you can find it in one of these volumes. And in the years to come you will continue to unerringly register each emotion and event, until, when at last all the leaves have been turned and all the depths sounded, the work will be finished, and your mental library complete; ready to be read by that unerring Critic, and by him commended or condemned according to your own life, of which these volumes are the perfect record.

WRITERS TO THE FRONT THIS YEAR.

One of the strangest things revealed by a survey of the book publishing business for the year now drawing to a close is the fact that the books which have had the most pronounced success—the sales in some instances mounting to figures which are indeed sensational—have been the work of new writers. Fresh literary talent was never more warmly welcomed than at the present time, both by the publishers and the reading public. The foremost magazine and book publishers pride themselves on the fact that the latch-string is always out for the new writer of ability, and the right hand of fellowship is always ready to receive him.

This state of things must be a source of the greatest satisfaction to ambitious but as yet unknown authors, and is doubtless a matter of concern to the older members of the literary guild. It certainly is a most emphatic refutation of the old assertion, so often made with extreme bitterness, that the editors of our leading periodicals were influenced, if not actually controlled, by rings and cliques, and that the readers for the publishing houses were lacking in perspicacity.

"David Harum," "Richard Carvel," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "Janice Meredith," and "The Man With the Hoe," the five pieces of literary work which have made the greatest stir on this side of the Atlantic during the past year, with one exception, are the work of new-comers in the literary world, and the credit for the production of all five, as our friend "The Cynic" will be sure to note, belongs to the sterner sex. But there is a woman close behind these triumphant male minds, and, in the opinion of many, "Prisoners of Hope" deserves a place much closer to the top of the list than it has yet attained. The fact of the matter is, the old favorites must look to their laurels, for the young contingent are making strong inroads in the popular favor, and several of the new-comers have displayed unusual brilliancy.

Radical and startling changes have taken place in the publishing world during the last few years—changes in the personnel of the publishing houses by the infusion of

new blood, in the mechanical details of book making, in the methods of doing business, and in the public taste. We have in mind one English writer who, not so very long ago, had a great vogue on both sides of the Atlantic, and justly so, yet a recent work of fiction from his pen has scarcely produced a ripple on the sea of letters.

There is a brilliant array of talent among these new-comers in the competition for popular favor, and their future work will be watched with the greatest interest. American fiction has certainly been strengthened by the recent achievements of Paul Leicester Ford—as versatile as he is industrious—Winston Churchill, Mary Johnston, "Edwin Caskoden," Stephen Crane, R. W. Chambers, Booth Tarkington, Cy Warman, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Morgan Robertson, Herbert E. Hamblen, Jesse Lynch Williams, Ernest Seton Thompson, with his charming studies of animal life, and—we must write this name doggedly, or not at all—Peter Finley Dunne.

Among the writers from the British Isles who have recently come to the front and whose future work will be followed with interest may be mentioned Seumas MacManus, whose Irish tales are delightful; Alfred Ollivant, Kenneth Grahame, Egerton Castle, Maurice Hewlett, Frank T. Bullen, Eden Phillpotts, Mary Cholmondeley, Richard Whiteing, Bernard Capes, Stephen Phillips, and the mysterious Fiona Macleod, who has struck a decidedly fresh and original note.

The achievements of these writers—covering as they do the most divergent fields—are a source of satisfaction and lead to the conclusion that the outlook in the world of fiction gives promise.

NEW BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

It is probably little known among the reading public how difficult it is for the publishers of books to obtain proper biographical material from their authors. The mind of the author seems to run to extremes; either he gluts the mails with family history enough to fill a volume, including pictures of himself and ancestors, to say nothing of his birthplace and present abode, or, he modestly replies that he can scarcely believe that the public can be interested in his personal affairs. Then there are authors, mostly those of one book, who fill pages and pages with long dissertations on their style and the circumstances which tended to make the one literary effort possible. But the hardest of all men from whom to obtain notes of personal history are the men of science and great learning. It is seldom that they make any reply to their publishers' requests on this score. Their indifference is sincere, however, but when they do reply it is usually to say, "It is a question of the book and not the man"; or, "The author having produced a work, the public can have no further concern with him"; or, again, "The author gives a certain part of his identity to the book; further than that—who he is and how he lives is none of the public's business."

So far as has come within our knowledge, the most enticing bait, one that rarely fails to catch the autobiographical fish, is that presented by a New York publisher, who, for obvious reasons, shall be nameless. It is presented to the various authors in letter form and usually has the desired effect. It is frank, sincere, and truthful. It reads as follows:

We receive from week to week inquiries from the literary correspondents of English and American journals concerning the "methods of work" of the authors whose books we have the pleasure of publishing. It is certainly true that a public interest exists in these literary methods, and apart from matters to be classed as personal, there may be a legitimate curiosity on the part of readers in regard to the history of books that have given them pleasure. It is in order also to report to our clients, from the business side of the publication office, that some incidental influence upon the sales of a book may occasionally be traced to references made to the author in the columns of "literary gossip." In so far, therefore, as you may be willing to help to gratify this more or less pardonable curiosity on the part of the public, we shall be prepared, on our part, to see that such information as you may place in our hands for the purpose is used with due discretion and with only the more trustworthy of the literary correspondents.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that the notes which appear from time to time in these columns are not extracted in this way. Authors' friends have usually far more interesting bits of information to convey than the authors themselves.

Mr. Eden Phillpotts, author of "Children of the Mist," who is now at work on a new novel, entitled "The Last of Her Line," to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and whose "Human Boy" has just been published by Harper & Brothers, is the author of some dozen books and two plays. He is thirty-seven years old, and, although born in India, is a thorough Londoner. Mr. Phillpotts started in early youth to become a literary craftsman. His range of subjects is broad. He has written much for the magazines—articles, stories, humorous and pathetic recitations, verses—on subjects that have their action in many climes and among many and varied peoples, from Cairo and the confines of Russia to Moretonhampstead and his own dear Buckland Beacon. By sheer industry of the pen he had managed to extract a fair livelihood from his art until a couple of years ago his "Lying Prophets" received the eulogies of the most exacting critics and made the author a popular as well as a literary success. This was followed by "The End of a Life," "Before the Dawn," and "The Children of the Mist." It may interest certain literary aspirants to learn that Mr. Phillpotts kept hard at work in the office of a London fire insurance company until he was assured of a living by writing. The early lesson that he was then forced to learn—never to take chances—has, he says, been of great service to him in his later literary career.

Mr. David Dwight Wells, author of "Her Ladyship's Elephant," is about to leave London for Egypt, where he will visit Khartoum. He has just put the finishing touches to a new comic novelette, which, in all probability, Henry Holt & Co. will publish for next Summer. Just now a good story concerning "Her Ladyship's Elephant" is going the rounds of the American colony in London. It may be recalled that Mr. Wells states in the preface to his book that the only absolutely real thing in the story is the "impossible" elephant. It now seems that there are others. When the manuscript was completed Mr. Wells read it over to an American friend. "Good gracious!" exclaimed the friend, "you don't mean to say that you are going to publish that? Why, there isn't a character that I don't recognize. There is Lady so-and-so, and Sir ——." And as he went on through the list, and added, "If you don't cover up their personalities better, you'll have to get out of Mayfair society and stay out." Mr. Wells calmly rejoined, saying that he knew his English friends so well that he was quite sure they would never recognize themselves as the dramatis personae in "Her Ladyship's Elephant." "They will apply the characters to everybody but to themselves," he said. That Mr. Wells had pretty well sized up the perspicacity of his English friends is said to be proved from the fact that he is still "in" London society.

It will be recalled that Mr. Alden in his last London letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW said some good things about Bernard Shaw's "Cashel Byron's Profession," which has lately been issued in an attractive edition by Brentano's. He said that he was quite sure that the Harpers had brought it out at the time that it appeared in England, "but somehow it did not attract notice." Mr. Alden is correct. "Cashel Byron's Profession" was first published in this country in 1886 by Harper & Brothers in The Handy Series, and the confirmation of this fact has led to the discovery of a pleasant interchange of courtesies between the publishers and the author. In 1886, there being no copyright law, the Harpers paid Mr. Shaw £10 bounty for bringing out his novel, but, as Mr. Alden writes, "it never had any marked success and has been forgotten by nearly everybody." Now, however, through the Brentano's edition the book seems to be gaining in popularity every day. The fame of this edition at length reached England. Mr. Shaw heard of it. He straightway wrote his check for £10 and sent it to Harper & Brothers, with a note saying that as he understood that the first issue of his novel here had not been a conspicuous success, and, as he had had the use of the £10 for more than ten years, he considered it only fair to the publishers to return it. The publishers of Franklin Square at once replied saying that their issue of "Cashel Byron's Profession" was by no means an absolute failure, and adding that they held a draft for £10 subject to the order of the author, or, if he desired, they would contribute it to any charity that he might designate. Mr. Shaw's reply is now awaited. Whatever moral may be drawn from this little tale, one thing is evident: Successful books are not always brought out at propitious times.

LITERARY DISLIKES.

It is not only by our enthusiasms that we know each other and come into sympathy, but by our dislikes. Individual taste if untrained is no sure guide in a library or in an art gallery, but it is at least an index to the natural and acquired powers of its owner, and serves perhaps best in its crude state to tell us whether he is a weak man or a strong, a sentimental man or a man of sense. Taste that has been tried in the fire of experience and has come out pure gold is rare, for where in the beginning the metal had an uncertain ring, too often in the process of refinement its individual qualities are burned away. One comes to like this author for one thing, that author for another, and it is well, for it is proved that one has acquired a breadth of appreciation. But woe to the man who wholly outgrows his antipathies. There should be an undercurrent of predilection in each one of us to make some vice or some ugliness so unendurable that its presence is jarring and repellent, no matter with what beauty it is linked.

As few of us are really educated to the point where taste is tested and either becomes true culture or is lost in a general and indiscriminating effort to appreciate, we have our personal enmities in the world of literature. For instance, one can never know whether a woman will like Kipling or not until she has expressed an opinion, for great as he is the roughness which at times gets the better of his genius puts some minds utterly out of touch with him. They do not understand, they do not sympathize, they find obscurity, daring, and brutality, coarseness even; they miss the power set to rhythm. It is difficult not to be impatient with these people when one has felt Kipling's sway, yet after all, since he has glaring faults, is it not just that sometimes they should stand out conspicuous and overwhelm his fascination? Otherwise his devotees might forget that he is not all merit.

Fitzgerald is another poet who appeals to you perhaps and not to your neighbor, but he has the more subtle characteristic that this year he charms while next year he may perplex you. Moreover, there are moods in which to receive him, and scattered through even a favorable year there are days when he angers you.

In current literature, however, there is no quarrel to match the Ibsen quarrel. At the bottom of that stands the question, "What does Ibsen mean?" and on the surface lies the struggle between the beauty and the ugliness that wrestle for mastery in his dramas. Whoever needs to have the awfulness and terror of sins which hide themselves in our society made plain to him cries out that Ibsen is a prophet, branding that others may cleanse, but whoever chafes under the moral and artistic incompleteness of a problem set with no solution offered will rail at Ibsen as a pessimist and a breeder of pessimism.

Only the calm judgment which comes with time and the eliminating process of centuries can entirely settle the worth of varying instincts of taste, and as an individual feeling asserts itself more and more it is no wonder that men like Brunetière call for some trustworthy standard of criticism. Yet taste was planted in man for use, and while none of us wishes to indulge prejudice there are qualities in works of real beauty which arouse a just antipathy, and in learning to be fair and appreciative we must not override the innate sense of unfitness given in different forms and differing measure to us all.

IN PRAISE OF BOOKS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read a book recently from which I gleaned the following exquisite description of books, and thinking it might be worthy of publication, and read with interest by all your readers, (for are we not all lovers of everything that pertains to good literature?) I send it to you, hoping it will lead not a few into the pleasant paths that the writer trod.

Aside from its value as a director to good books, its remarkable and correct use of adjectives is worthy of study by all, especially by those who do not discriminate in their use—and how many of us are not guilty in this respect?

To those who are familiar with the authors mentioned the special applicability of each and every adjective will be thoroughly understood and appreciated. G. W. E.

Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 12, 1899.

From "A Club of One."

By A. P. Russell.

My books! What would my life be without them? They are my meat and my drink. They employ my mind and lift me out of myself. In hours of mental exaltation I forget my miserable body. I have a book for every mood and every condition. When my mind is strongest, and clearest, and freest, I range the upper fields of philosophy with Plato; when I am most inclined to pure reason, I listen to brave Socrates; when I am in temper for observation, I read Aesop; when I want to realize the power of light over darkness, I tread the dawn with Epictetus; when I want to breathe the atmosphere of the Caesars, I follow Suetonius; then I walk with Cicero and his nomenclator in the streets of the Eternal City, and study the arts of the Roman politician; of moral exaltation I find a rare example in the heathen Emperor Marcus Antoninus; gods, and demi-gods, and heroes fight for me in Homer; if I want to sup with horrors, I sit down in terror with Aeschylus, witnessing the ghost of Clytemnestra rushing into Apollo's temple, and rousing the sleeping Furies; if I want a refreshing ride in the chariot of the sun, I take a seat with Phaeton, in Ovid; at will, I range paradise with Milton, and explore perdition with Dante; when I hunger for the world and want to see every type of man and woman perfectly represented, I read Shakespeare; when I want to study human nature, I take Don Quixote, Pilgrim's Progress, and Faust; to feel the inspiration of freedom, I scale the heights and storm the fastnesses with Schiller; I gossip with wise old Montaigne; think with Pascal; moralize with Sir Thomas Browne; quote and comment with Burton; rummage with Disraeli; laugh with Rabelais; enjoy the suggestive experiences of Gil Blas; am always amused and entertained with Tristram Shandy; Tom Jones—who could ever tire of it? or of Humphry Clinker? or of Roderick Random? or Swift's Gulliver? though I am terrified sometimes with its pitiless wisdom; I go a-fishing with Izaak Walton, and participate (the slightest) in his meekness and sweet contentment; I listen to sermons from Bourdaloue, and Bossuet, and Massillon, and Barrow, and South, and Chalmers, and Wesley, and Hall; I take down Foster when I want to read a little and think more of times gone by and difficulties overcome; then I philosophize with Souvestre in his Attic; then enjoy the caustic wit and keen satire of Thackeray, and contemplate his immortal creations; then the humanities of Dickens quicken me to tears, and a long procession of the creatures of his teeming brain moves before me; Sir Walter, too, who is history enough for me now; and Burns, the one immortal bard of humanity, to be cherished and sung while man is man, ever and ever; and philosophic Wordsworth; and poetic Shelley and Keats; and the moral and wise Sam Johnson; and the gentle and exquisite Goldsmith; and the storming Carlyle, mighty hater and smiter of cant and shame; then I discourse with Coleridge; pun and turn over rare old books with gentle Elia; luxuriate with abounding Macaulay; dream with De Quincey; expatiate with Hazlitt and Hunt; then to the Brontës, Charlotte especially; then to Miss Austen, so healthy, serene, and pure; then to something more thoughtful again, to Emerson, the reflective, the wise, the exalted, fit society for Plato in the empyrean; then to Hawthorne, dissector, interpenetrator of hearts and lives; to scholarly, witty, shrewd Lowell, critic, poet, and ambassador; to Holmes, so acute, humorous, suggestive, and philosophical in the Autocrat and Elsie, altogether unique in literature; and when a taste for something light, and finished, and exquisite seizes me, I read the Reveries, and Prue and I; and so I go on and on, feasting with the worthies, and banqueting with the celestials, as inclination or whim pleases me, a precious book, as I said, for every mood and every condition.

Says Americans Ticket Themselves.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A clever Londoner told me that an American tickets himself with his nationality every time he says "very." "You all say 'vurry,'" he added, "and you all say 'Amurrican.'"

No doubt we are guilty—some of us. Perhaps it is a National trait to do what we do in the easiest way; and it does save an infinitesimal waste of muscular force, a little lingual and labial twist, to say "uh" for "e." And, indeed, any one who harkens well to common speech must have noted this tendency to substitute the "short u" for the "short e." "Wull, it must have been twunty minutes to twulve," is a sentence I caught recently. It is a pretty one!

If this tendency marks a real drift, may we not look on to the day when the "short e" has become a phonetic dodo, extinct, like the "th" in German? For such errors, (I should say, innovations,) with such slang as has won through the struggle for existence, soaks surely upward from stratum to stratum of society, thus evolving the language of daily use.

Some such change has already come to pass. Supposing, to simplify the example, the dialect of London (saturated with cockneyism) to be an unchanging scale or standard; then we have already "urred" from our metewand many a time. We cannot, or do not, say "up," or "house," or "work," like a Londoner, and there is surely no reason why we should worry about it. London may bully our sister republic in Africa, but our vocables are our own! They will crawl into the dictionary at last and become respectable and academic.

It is interesting to see this verbal evolution at work and to wonderingly look forward to the day when all London will be talking avowed cockney, (and proud of it!) all New York, Jimmyfadeneese, and all Boston—but no! it were sacrilege to carry the thought further.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1899.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN PRIVATEERS. By Edgar Stanton Maclay. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xl.-519. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

THE STORY OF OUR FLAG, Colonial and National, with historical sketch of the Quakeress Betsy Ross. By Addie Guthrie Weaver. Small quarto. Pp. 96. Colored illustrations of the flags and Washington's coat of arms by the author. Published by A. G. Weaver, Chicago.

SIDE LIGHTS ON SOUTH AFRICA. By Roy Devereux. 12mo. Pp. 273. With a map of South Africa. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

FICTION.

PRAIRIE FOLKS. By Hamlin Garland. New edition. Revised and enlarged. 12mo. Pp. ix.-283. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE WHITE TERROR. A Romance of the French Revolution and After. Translated from the Provençal of Félix Gras by Catherine A. Janvier. 16mo. Pp. iv.-437. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE NOVELS OF FRANK STOCKTON. Shenandoah Edition. Volumes III. IV. "The Hundredth Man" and "Rudder Grange." 12mo. Pp. about vi.-244. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE WORKS OF ALPHONSE DAUDET. Limited edition. Volumes III. and IV. "Fromont and Risler," to which is added "Robert Helmont." Translated by George Burnham Ives. In two volumes. Illustrated by L. Kowalsky. 12mo. Pp. about xvii.-245. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. New York: Croscup & Sterling Company.

A SIREN'S WILES. A Realistic Reflex of Life in Gayest New York. By Paul James Duff. 12mo. Pp. 176. Chicago: Ross Publishing Company. Paper.

TALES TOLD OUT OF SCHOOL. By Edward S. Ellis. 16mo. Pp. 240. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.

MANDALAY. Rudyard Kipling. With illustrations by Robert Edgren. 12mo. San Francisco: Doxey, At the Sign of the Lark. 75 cents.

OUT OF THE PAST. By Eleanor Hooper Coryell. 12mo. Pp. 168. New York: Street & Smith. (Two copies.)

POETRY.

CHRISTUS VICTOR. A Student's Reverie. By Henry Nehemiah Dodge. 24mo. Pp. xi.-186. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

DAY DREAMS. By Ida Eckert Lawrence. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. vii.-118. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

OLD HOLLYHOCKS AND OTHER POEMS AND RECITATIONS. By Horace G. Williamson. 12mo. Pp. 57. Cincinnati: George C. Shaw. $1.

SCENES ABROAD AND OTHER POEMS. By William Burt Harlow. 12mo. Pp. 99. Somers, Conn.: Privately printed for the author.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BYGONE TOURIST DAYS. Letters of Travel. By Laura G. Collins. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-325. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

HEIDI. A Story for Children and Those that Love Children. By Frau Johanna Spyri. Translated from the thirteenth German edition by Helen B. Dole. With illustrations. 16mo. Pp. viii.-363. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH ALMANAC AND YEAR BOOK for 1900. Volume LXX. 12mo. Pp. 416. New York: James Pott & Co.

EXPOSITORY THOUGHTS ON PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By the Rev. L. M. Zimmerman. 12mo. Pp. 98. Paper.

THE DUALITY OF TRUTH; or, the Occult Forces of Nature. Reviewed from the Standpoint of Hermetic Philosophy. By Henry Wagner. 18mo. Pp. 206. Denver, Col.: Astro-Philosophical Publishing Company. $1.

FRIENDS AND HELPERS. Compiled by Sarah J. Eddy. 12mo. Pp. x.-231. Boston: Ginn & Co.

FROM POT-CLOSET TO PALAIS ROYAL; or, How a Tired Housekeeper Went to Europe. By Mary V. Littell. 16mo. Pp. viii.-119. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. Paper, 25 cents.

THOUGHTS AND EXPERIENCES IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL. By John B. Peaslee. Accompanied by letters from Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, and other American authors. 12mo. Pp. 396. Printed for the author by Curtis & Jennings, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE NIMBLE DOLLAR AND HIS COUSINS. By Prescott Bailey Bull. Pictures and lettering by Eleanor Withey Willard. Small quarto. Pp. 40. Grand Rapids: The Michigan Trust Company. Paper.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A New Novel by the Author of "Quo Vadis."

"The Knights of the Cross," by Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," the writing of which has been delayed for several months, will shortly be in form for publication both here and abroad. The authorized American edition of the first part, translated with the author's sanction by Jeremiah Curtin, will be presented immediately by Little, Brown & Co. Mr. Curtin's work as a translator, illustrated through "Quo Vadis," "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan-Michael," needs no comment here. "The Knights of the Cross" is now running as a serial in Poland. Mr. Curtin has already received from the author the greater part of the second half. The authorized American publishers of the works of this author would warn his admirers here against being deceived by premature, unauthorized, and necessarily incomplete translations. The concluding part of the novel will be published exclusively by Little, Brown & Co. in advance of any other complete publication.

Works of Great Artists.

Masters in Art is the title of a monthly publication that is being issued by the Bates & Guild Company of Boston. It is the object of the series to present half-tone reproductions of the greatest works of the masters, their biographies, critical comments on the paintings reproduced, and other interesting and valuable material. The initial number of Masters in Art is an illustrated monograph on "Anthony Van Dyck." It contains ten plates of his most famous paintings, together with two portraits of the artist himself. There is also a "Life of Van Dyck," and "The Art of Van Dyck," drawn from the criticisms of Fromentin, Carpenter, Hymans, Hazlitt, and others. This number also includes a "Van Dyck Bibliography" and a list of the artist's works showing their present location.

What Authors Read.

The Academy of London, according to its annual custom, has sent to a number of well-known men and women, both literary and practical, a request that they would name two books which they had read during the last year with the most interest and pleasure. The answers have just appeared in The Academy. From the list we have taken a few well-known names in literature with their first of the two books mentioned: Thomas Hardy, "Letters of Robert and Mrs. Browning"; Andrew Lang, "Experiences of an Irish R. M."; Edmund Gosse, "The Letters of R. L. Stevenson"; F. Anstey, "Red Pottage"; Maurice Hewlett, "Life and Letters of John Donne"; Mme. Sarah Grand, "The Map of Life"; I. Zangwill, "Wild Animals I Have Known," by Ernest Seton-Thompson, and Ian Maclaren, "David Harum."

Survey of the World's Geography.

Seventy authors, all experts, have collaborated in the production of "The International Geography," which D. Appleton will bring out early in the year. The work will be illustrated by nearly 500 maps and diagrams, which have been specially prepared. It deals with mathematical, physical, biological, political, and commercial geography, and anthropography. The tremendous strides that have been made in the last few years in all these departments will indicate the importance of the work. The discoveries and international treaties, which alone call for a new arrangement of the story of contemporaneous geography, have not been limited to Africa, Asia, or the arctic regions, but even on our own continent the gold of the Klondike has led to a better knowledge of the region, while within a short time we shall have much more exact geographical information concerning the numerous islands which make up the Philippines. The work has been planned and edited by Dr. H. R. Mill, who has also written the chapter on "The United Kingdom."

An Opportunity for Authors Interested in Sierra Leone.

The Board of Education of Sierra Leone has offered a prize of 20 guineas, or a little over $100 in gold, for a small history of that colony, which shall be most suitable as a textbook to be used in the public schools there. The copyright of the successful book is to remain the property of the author, who will derive a revenue from it as long as it continues to be used in the Sierra Leone schools. Manuscripts should not contain more than 75,000 words, and should be sent to the Clerk of the Board of Education, Freetown, Sierra Leone, by July 31, 1900. If no book is approved by the board a prize of £10 will be given to the author of the best, but it will not be published. Further particulars concerning the competition may be obtained from the clerk.

A Tale of Old New York.

Amelia E. Barr's beautifully illustrated "Trinity Bells" has just passed into another edition at J. F. Taylor & Co.'s. The text is set off by sixteen illustrations by C. M. Relyea. The cover design is symbolic of the title of the book. The story, which is a romance of old New York, opens with the return of Catharine van Clyffe from the Moravian School in Bethlehem to New York and her efforts, aided by her brother, to ransom her father, Capt. Jansen Van Clyffe, who had been captured by Tripolitan pirates and held in slavery by the Dey of Algiers. There is love and adventure in the story, which may be said to be sympathetically woven around the music of the bells of old Trinity.

The Independent for 1900.

Owing to certain improvements that have been gradually undertaken by The Independent, this periodical may now reasonably be called a magazine. Its prospectus shows that a special effort is being made on its part to have timely topics of great importance treated of by writers who may be considered as authorities on their separate subjects. The first issue in January of The Independent will contain the annual review of the churches of all denominations. Statistics will be presented of the number of churches and ministers, and of the church membership, showing the increase or decrease. Of course, in a magazine which treats of the events that are making history, no full list of subjects and authors can be given for the coming year, but among those writers whose work has already been arranged for, may be mentioned the following: Poultney Bigelow, Theodore Roosevelt, Elbert Hubbard, Señor Lopez, and Urbain Gohier, the well-known French publicist, author of "L'Armée Contre la Nation." Among other writers and their subjects are F. F. Hilder, who will write on the geographical and ethnological features of the Transvaal; Bishop E. R. Hendrix, on the social and financial condition of Brazil; Major George G. Groff, two articles, one on "Tropical Products," and the other on "New Employment for Men and Women"; the Countess von Krockow, on life of the noblesse in Berlin, and Mrs. M. B. Gage will contribute some of her recollections of Spain during the Spanish-American war.

At Milton's Shrine.

A writer in a Columbus (Ohio) newspaper says: "A favored few have worshipped at Milton's shrine the past day or two, as a book cover for his famous 'Defense of Printing' (a reprint of the Grolier Club of New York) was given into the hands of a famous Columbus artist to do with as she pleased, and with a well-sharpened pencil, a tiny needle, and the finest of silks a cover has come forth which will compare with a 'Little Gidding' or those of the noted Mary Collett herself, and the late William Morris may well be proud of his pupil. A miniature of Milton within a frame of gold and turquois forms the centre ornament, supported by the national emblems of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, together with the Milton arms and those of Grolier. Even the weave of the beautiful silk ground is considered, as to its fitness. The coloring and design are Mrs. Rath Merrill's careful production, and the work has partly been done by one of her expert workers at St. Albans Institute, of which she is President. The miniature is a speaking likeness and wonderful as a bit of needle painting, in which one is confined to so many limitations. The cover is for a private collection in New York and will not be duplicated."

A New Periodical.

This month the first number of The Goose Quill, a monthly magazine devoted to literature, will appear in Chicago. From the prospectus the following extracts are presented: "The Goose Quill will not compete with the popular brain-annihilating, insomnia-curing picture Magazines. * * * The Goose Quill will not interest the porkocracy, the plutocracy, or the snobbery." There will be a special department to be called "Rubbish Received," and here trashy novels will be shot or dumped. Though French stories by Guy de Maupassant and Catulle Mendes will be found translated in The Goose Quill, the editor closes its columns to "the white-minded demi-vierges of the yellow aster, purple carrot school." The "Kallyard Gang" is to be tomahawked, for The Goose Quill keeps "young lions" on its staff and they "have claws and know how to use them." The magazine is to print illustrations, some in color, of the leading authors of to-day, and for contributors will have many distinguished English and American writers. Certainly the editor of The Goose Quill, Mr. John Cowley Browne of The London Anti-Philistine, believes that he is thoroughly acquainted with what are the requirements of a Western reading public.

Dangerous Literary Discoveries.

It is a somewhat hazardous business to vouch for "literary discoveries." Simpkin, Marshall & Co., the London publishers, have just brought out with a great flurry of trumpets what purported to be two hitherto unpublished works of Alexandre Dumas, the elder. They are translated by Home Gordon, and are entitled "The Snow on Shah-Dagh" and "Ammalat Bey." The reader is informed in a preface that the precious manuscript came to the translator through the good offices of "a wealthy Greek gentleman, extremely well read," M. Stylianos Apostolides. There is no doubt about the authenticity of the manuscript. But it is a pity that Mr. Gordon should have taken the trouble to decipher the script when he could have read it all in good French print. In the Lévy collection of "Les Oeuvres Complètes d'Alexandre Dumas" these two "inédit" tales may be found bearing the titles, respectively, of "La Boule de Neige" and "Sultanetta." Nor is this all. The honest Dumas very clearly indicates in foot notes that they are not original works, but merely translations by him from the Russian—probably from Pushkine and Marlynsky. It is somewhat astonishing that Mr. Gordon should have translated the Dumas manuscript without taking the trouble to look over that author's 297 volumes published in the Lévy collection.

Hataway's Daughter Among Lords.

The few actual facts concerning Shakespeare's life that have come down to us have been made the most of in a volume just issued in Paris from the pen of Georges Duval, entitled "La Vie Véridique de William Shakespeare," ("The True Life of William Shakespeare.") The book opens with the story of the departure of the poet from Stratford-on-Avon after the deer-poaching episode. Says the French biographer: "The inhabitants, upon the threshold of their doors, awaited his passage, in order to wish a pleasant journey to a child of the country, obliged to expatriate himself." Later on Shakespeare's long periods of absence from his family are thus explained: "Compelled to divide his life between work and pleasure, to compete with his rivals, a family would have been a hindrance. Besides, it was necessary for him to associate on intimate terms with such personages as Essex and Southampton, among whom the daughter of M. Hataway would probably have cut rather a poor figure." This is all very delightful, even if it is not quite in the ruts of Anglo-Saxon Shakespearean scholarship.

"Trilby" in French.

Parisians usually take a long time to become acquainted with English books of fiction, even those in which they themselves particularly figure. Occasionally translations are made of such books, which would hardly be recognized by the authors. When "Trilby" was published in 1894 the Parisian reviewers paid some attention to it, to be sure, but the criticism was perfunctory. At length there came Mme. Thérèse Bathedat, who, possibly because she knew the English language well and had sympathy with English thought, keenly appreciated du Maurier's meaning. She translated "Trilby" into French. Her work has just been published in Paris. In a brief preface she reproduces the story of the circumstances that moved the artist-author to write "Trilby," and she expresses the hope that her countrymen may come to know the gracious Trilby, and knowing her, learn to love her. The illustrations of the book, the work of M. Fau, show much sensibility, even if they do not always hit off du Maurier's idea.

Miss Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage," published in this country by Harper & Brothers, is now selling in its fifth edition.

By a curious coincidence, the title of the new book by Mme. Sarah Grand is the same as that attached to a novel by "Albert Ross," published in July, 1898, "A New Sensation." This will probably mean that Mrs. Grand's book will have to be brought out in America under a different title.

Mr. Charles George Douglas Roberts, poet, novelist, historian, littérateur, and professor of the English and French literatures, although drawing largely from Canadian sources for his themes, is really better known and more properly appreciated south of the St. Lawrence River than he is north of it. Silver, Burdett & Co. have just taken over a number of his works, which will shortly appear. "By the Marshes of Minos," a volume of Acadian stories, will be published Jan. 2. The new Lippincott's Magazine will present as a serial during the coming year a new romance of wild beast life by Mr. Roberts, entitled "The Heart of the Ancient Wood."

"The Man With the Hoe, and Other Poems," by Edwin Markham, will be presented in England shortly in a copyright edition by Gay & Bird.

Only two copies of "The Soldiers' Catechism," published by Cromwell, are known to be in existence. It was written by the Protector for the use of the Commonwealth Army as a companion to the "Soldiers' Pocket Bible." One of the copies is in the possession of the Rev. Walter Begley, who is about to publish a fac simile of it through Eliot Stock of London, with a short preface written by himself.

A new edition of Thackeray's "English Humorists," edited with an introduction and notes, by Prof. William Lyon Phelps, is in press at Henry Holt & Co.'s.

The second volume of "The History of Trinity Parish," by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, is almost ready for the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The appearance of the late Gen. Francis A. Walker's "Discussions in Economics and Statistics" has been followed by an increased demand for his work on "International Bimetallism," which the publishers, Henry Holt & Co., are sending to the press for its fifth time.

A collection of short stories by Thomas A. Janvier will soon appear from the press of Harper & Brothers. The collection will include "The Passing of Thomas," "In the St. Peter's Set," and "The Fish of M. Quissard." The same house also promises for early publication a new astronomical romance entitled "The Moon Metal," by Garrett Serviss, and "The Lost Continent," by Cutcliffe Hyne.

It should be stated that although the series, Literatures of the World, edited by Edmund Gosse, is published in England by Heinemann, it is essentially an American work, for the idea of making the collection was conceived by D. Appleton & Co., the American publishers. The next volume published will be the one on "Russian Literature," by R. Waliszewski.

English reviewers acknowledge that they are indirectly indebted to Capt. Mahan, United States Navy, for Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Life of Wellington. "For," says The Academy, "had not Capt. Mahan's 'Life of Nelson' seemed to the publishers to need a companion, this book might never have been written. Thus book begets book."

The Spectator pays American scholarship a certain compliment in heading an article on "Some Recent Economic Literature" with two American books—Mayo-Smith's "Statistics and Economics," published by the Macmillan Company, and Adams's "Science of Finance," which bears the imprint of Henry Holt & Co.

"Present-Day Egypt," by Frederic C. Penfield, published by The Century Company, has just been honored by the Khédive, whose private secretary recently wrote "by command" to the author to say that he [the Khédive] pronounced the work "the only book published on Egypt of today by an author who is thoroughly acquainted with his subject."

Since the publication of "In Hampton Roads," by Rand, McNally & Co., over 10,000 copies of the book have been sold. One strong feature in the story is the graphic description of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

"Idyls of the Lawn" is the title of a volume containing six of the best short stories from the "University of Virginia Magazine," prefaced by Charles W. Kent, and with designs by Duncan Smith. The book is published by the Stone Printing and Manufacturing Company of Roanoke, Va. The authors represented are Stuart-Menteth Beard, Joseph W. Rice, John Handy Hall, Thomas L. Wood, Pierce Bruns, and J. Spottiswoode Taylor. The little volume is a very creditable specimen of bookmaking—subject matter, letterprers, designs, and binding.

Theodore Gilman, for more than thirty years a banker in this city, has written a work on National finance, which has just been brought out by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is called "Federal Clearing Houses." It has been the aim of the author to make a strong appeal to every mover and backer of commercial enterprise.

Stevenson's "Letters" are selling in their fifth edition at Charles Scribner's Sons. Other books published by the same house have also gone into new editions. Page's "Santa Claus's Partner" is in its third; Van Dyke's "Fisherman's Luck," in its second; J. C. Harris's "Aunt Minervy Anne," in its third, while Richard Harding Davis's "Lion and Unicorn" has recently passed into its fourth.

Complete editions of "The Education of Mr. Pipp," with four other books by C. D. Gibson published by R. H. Russell have been purchased by E. P. Dutton & Co. and bound by the latter in the most attractive forms. There is one set of Gibson, five volumes, in red polished morocco. Separate éditions de luxe of the volumes are also offered.

"Pike and Cutlass," being a series of hero tales of the United States Navy, by George Gibbs, and illustrated by the author, is being published by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

The American Book Company has just brought out a couple of books which, while designed to be instructive, are particularly appropriate for the New Year. One is "Our Country in Poem and Prose," arranged by Eleanor A. Persons, teacher of history in the Yonkers public schools; the other is "The Baldwin Primer," by May Kirk, with colored illustrations. The first volume contains a collection of bright entertaining material, which is designed to stmulate the pupil's interest in the study of the history of his country. The lessons in "The Baldwin Primer" have been prepared in accordance with the most improved methods of mental science and child study.

Marion Crawford's new novel based on episodes of the Second Crusade, "Via Crucis," has now reached its forty-second thousand. It was published a little over a month ago.

Mr. Charles B. Todd is receiving many letters commending his little book, "A Brief History of the City of New York," recently published by the American Book Company. William Alexander Hoy, who was prominent in the founding of the City History Club, thus writes: "To live in New York and to know of merely its present greatness is like seeing only the last act of a play and remaining ignorant of what has gone before. Yet thousands of good New Yorkers (or are they only half good?) with some pretension to education and culture, know really nothing of their City Mother, her venerable and glorious past, and they will believe the historic fable that the blood of patriots was first shed in Boston, utterly ignorant of history's truth that here in New York fell the first Americans to suffer in liberty's cause. Perhaps, too, such New Yorkers have never learned that New York had a tea party as interesting as that one of which Boston has said so much."

The Doubleday & McClure Company will remove next week from its present quarters, in East Twenty-fifth Street, to 34 Union Square East. It is not yet definitely known when the books issued by this firm will begin to bear the imprint of the new firm's title, "Doubleday, Page & Co."

After the publication of the January number the American edition of The Pall Mall Magazine will be discontinued. The English edition, however, will very likely preserve the large number of readers already gained in this country by the American issue.

A new novel by Dr Mitchell will probably begin its career as a serial in the March number of The Century. It is to be a sort of companion volume to "The Autobiography of a Quack," and will be entitled "Dr. North and His Friends." One who has perused the manuscript calls it "an epitome of the science, culture, and common sense of the nineteenth century."

The author of "The Maternity of Harriot Wicken," Mrs. Henry Dudeney, has just finished another piece of fiction, which Henry Holt & Co. will present in a month or two, under the title of "Folly Corner." It is a character study of love against reason in conflict with love conformable to reason, worked out with all the power of the author's first much-talked-of effort.

"Folk Songs from the Spanish," by Helen Huntington, wife of Archer Huntington, will be presented some time in the coming Spring by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The same house has also in active preparation "The American Business Woman," by John H. Crowell, and "Heredity and Human Progress," by Dr. W. D. McKim. It is in this last volume that the author suggests, as a means of lessening crime in the world, the painlessly putting away of all children of vicious propensities.

"The Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Ida M Tarbell, will come from the press of the Doubleday & McClure Company Feb. 1. The material of the work is chiefly drawn from special sources, and contains many letters and telegrams hitherto unpublished. The text, which will be fully illustrated, will be presented in two large royal octavo volumes.

"Thackeray's Unidentified Contributions to Punch," compiled by M. H. Spielmann, will come from the press of Harper & Brothers Jan. 16. The book, which will contain between thirty and forty of the great novelist's contributions to the London comic weekly, will be found a most valuable addition to Thackeray literature.

"The First Violin," which Mr. Mansfield has been playing at the Garden Theatre, is based on Miss Fothergill's remarkably successful novel of that name, the only author

ized edition of which, and the only one containing a glossary of the German phrases and poems, is issued by Henry Holt & Co. In spite of there being several pirated editions in the market, it has passed through over twenty impressions.

"A Man's Woman," by Frank Norris, will shortly be published by the Doubleday & McClure Company.

Among the features of the February Scribner's will be, besides the continuation of Mr. Roosevelt's "Oliver Cromwell," and Mr. Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel," an article, "The Master of Edgewood," on Donald G. Mitchell, by Arthur Reed Kimball, which will deal with the personal side of the venerable "Ik Marvel." There will also be an article on "Social Life in Havana" as it now is under the new régime, by Major T. Bently Mott. The same number will also have a new "O'Connor" story, by William Maynadier Browne, illustrated by A. I. Keller.

On the day after Christmas 410,000 copies of "David Harum" had been sold since the date of publication.

In view of the recent excitement in financial circles, "A Brief History of Panics in the United States," by Juglar, translated by De Courcey Thom, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, may prove entertaining reading for some persons.

"Shirley" and "Villette," forming the second and third volumes of the Haworth edition of the "Life and Works of the Brontë Sisters," will be presented in a fortnight by Harper & Brothers. Each volume of this edition has a preface by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Though Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau," the romance in which he has perhaps struck his deepest note thus far, was published some eighteen months ago, its popularity remains unabated, and the publishers, Henry Holt & Co., announce that they have just had to send it to press for the tenth time. Of the seven books by this author published by Henry Holt & Co., it is second in popularity only to the "Prisoner of Zenda."

The Ledger Monthly for January has an attractive picture in colors for its cover design. The first article in the number is "Heroes of the Revenue Cutter Service," being a narrative of heroic rescues and daring adventures. A double page is devoted to the reproduction of photographic views of the romantic city of Innsbruck and mountain scenery in the Austrian Tyrol, accompanied by a descriptive article. W. L. Kelley writes about "The Cranberry Harvest of Cape Cod," and there are many other interesting features.

An effort in realism has just come from the press of Street & Smith under the title of "Out of the Past," by Eleanor Hooper Coryell. The story has its beginning in a prologue, in which is described the finding by a Sister of Charity of a dead mother clasping her live infant. There is nothing to show their identity or history.

Lafcadio Hearn's New Book on Japan.*

The real Japan of to-day is very different from the Japan of 1852, when the Perry expedition was undertaken. Then she was barbaric, now she is civilized. The youngest of the new nations of the Far East, she has yet amply manifested her growth in civilization and power in the recent war with her easily vanquished but huge Chinese rival, and the end of her achievement is not yet. Her rise and progress has, indeed, been marvelous and full of inspiration, but it has not been with topics such as these that Lafcadio Hearn has concerned himself in his new volume, "In Ghostly Japan."

He has instead turned aside to write of Japan in other ways and for other than merely historic reasons. The result has been a masterly consideration and an admirable treatment of the myth, folk-lore, poetry, and story of Japan. In his hands one realizes as never before that the land of the cherry and plum blossom and of the chrysanthemum, like all Oriental countries, is filled with legend quite in striking contrast with Western romance. Much of this has heretofore been lost, however, to the ordinary student because of a lack of the intimate association with the natives from which alone comes the knowledge required to fully grasp and understand the Japanese thought, habit, character, and art, lacking which the living story at best is dead.

Those to whom Japan is known only through hearsay or the printed page can but dimly realize the Japanese atmosphere and the striking local color that Mr. Hearn introduces into the story that he tells of the empire of the Mikado and in his recounting of her myths and legends.

Perhaps one of the first things that will be noticed upon the traveler's arrival in Japan and during his first day there will be the incense that forms the basis for the faint but never-to-be-forgotten odor of the Far East. It haunts the dwelling house, not less than the temple. In the houses of the high and low and wherever Buddhism lives, there is incense. Its use enters into, but is not confined to, religious rites and ceremonies; indeed, the costlier kinds of it are chiefly manufactured for social entertainments. Incense burning has been an amusement of the aristocracy of Japan ever since the thirteenth century. Games in which the identification of as many as ten varieties of incense forms the basis of competition are exceedingly popular, and the cultivation of the often neglected smelling power is carried to a degree entirely unknown to us.

A certain charm and picturesqueness belong to all things Japanese. This applies to the scenery, the buildings, the native kurumas, (vehicles,) the dwarf trees, the junks, occupations, everything in all bamboo land. Divination flourishes, and, according to the present book, attains as results wonders before which our palmists and clairvoyants are as nothing. Weird tales of divination lend to the book much of charm that were otherwise wanting. Seldom, indeed, is it that so entirely new a field is opened before us as is the case "In Ghostly Japan." The study presented in Japanese folk-lore is particularly notable, and in the chapters on silkworms, a Passional Karma, and its introduced "Peony Lantern," Footprints of the Buddha, and Ululation. Many interesting Eastern legends are collected, and to many will have the charm of absolute novelty.

The bits of poetry and the various examples cited sharply contrast with Occidental verse, but without some knowledge of the Japanese will not secure the consideration to which they are entitled. Poetry in Japan is universal as the air. It is felt by everybody. It is read by everybody. It is composed by almost everybody—irrespective of class and condition. It is everwhere to be heard by the ear and seen by the eye. As for audible poetry, wherever there is working there is singing. The toil of the fields and the labor of the streets are performed to the rhythm of chanted verse. Visible poetry appears everywhere, written or graven, as a form of decoration. Poems can be found upon almost any kind of domestic utensil—for example, upon braziers, iron kettles, vases, wooden trays, lacquer ware, porcelains, chopsticks of the finer sort, even toothpicks! Poems are printed upon towels, draperies, curtains, kerchiefs, silk linings, and women's crêpe silk underwear. Poems are stamped or worked upon letter paper, envelopes, purses, mirror cases, traveling bags. Poems are inlaid upon enameled ware, cut upon bronzes, graven upon metal pipes, and embroidered upon tobacco pouches. At social gatherings it is the custom to compose verses and to suspend the compositions to blossoming trees. Short poems are written in Japan as a moral duty. Are you very angry? Do not say anything unkind, but compose a poem. Is your best beloved dead? Do not yield to useless grief, but try to calm your mind by making a poem. Whenever injustice or misfortune disturbs you, put aside your resentment or your sorrow as soon as possible and write a few lines of sober and elegant verse for a moral exercise.

The poet in Japan secures a glad hand and a respectful hearing. The book is well named, and will be eagerly read by those interested in ghostly story forms.

*IN GHOSTLY JAPAN. By Lafcadio Hearn. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. Decked edges. Decorated cover, gilt top. Pages 241. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, $1.

The Puritan Exalted.*

Mr. Daniel Walt Howe, in his volume, resents that modern feeling regarding Puritans and Puritanism, as expressed by that somewhat flippant phrase, "Let us thank God for having given us such ancestors, and let each successive generation thank Him not less fervently for being one step further away from them, in the march of ages." It is this want of reverence which Mr. Howe decries. He deems it his duty to rehabilitate the worthies of the past, and perhaps led by kindly impulses, his tendency is in the direction of their overglorification. This backsliding, he thinks, is of a comparatively modern origin, and Mr. Fisk is held among the early offenders. Prior to 1856 "ancestral worship," so far as New England was concerned, when treating of the Commonwealth period, was much in vogue. Then, in 1886, there was Mr. Brook Adams's "The Emancipation of Massachusetts." Between two particular authors, writes Mr. Howe, the difference is that, while one "hated all Puritans alike," the latter's animosity is directed "principally against the ministers, whom he styles as priests." Then there is another offender, Mr. Hollowell. What right had he to espouse the cause of the Quakers, and recite all over again the story of their cruel treatment? There is one expression of Mr. Charles Adams found in his "Massachusetts: Its Historians and Its History," which particularly incenses Mr. Howe. Mr. Adams describes accurately a period as the "theological glacial period," or "ice age." He, too, our author declares, shows his animus by calling the ancestor worship as belonging to the "filio piestistic" school.

What Mr. Howe is intent on accomplishing is to describe the public and private life of the Puritans, "their customs, their struggles to establish and maintain themselves against so many odds in this remote section of the world." Mr. Howe cites the well-known story of Oliver Cromwell, when he sat for his portrait. The Lord Protector said to the artist, "Paint me, warts and all." Certainly there were many warts on faces, Roundhead or Cavalier. Readers wanting in reverence might declare that the writer of "The Puritan Republic" was somewhat inclined to enlarge the warts on the faces of all those who ran counter to the Puritan fathers.

Mr. Howe begins with the account of John White of Scrooby, the departure for Holland, the settlement of the colony, the trouble with the Indians, the social, industrial, commercial life, the Puritan Sabbath, education, books, literature, the rise and fall of theocracy, and the passing away of the Puritan.

Our author stands up nobly for Norton and Endicott, though Mr. Fiske declares them to have been "two as arrant fanatics as ever drew breath." Particular arguments made in favor of fanatics are as applicable to the Mahdi as to John Brown. Mr. Howe writes "that Endicott and his fellow-Puritans committed a grievous mistake in their persecution of the Baptists and the Quakers, most of us will freely admit." The writer's application of the word "mistake" is singularly mild, and "most of us will freely admit" is a phrase, in which the idea is conveyed that there may be still some people in 1899 who would be in a certain way quite indifferent to the murder of Quakers or Baptists or Jews.

Mr. Howe's conception of Roger Williams is far from being the just one.

He fails in a proper appreciation of this man. To Roger Williams is due the most precious boon ever given us, that is, religious liberty and freedom of conscience. One summary made by Mr. Howe is, "He [Roger Williams] went through life dissenting from everything regarded by his fellow-men as established in government or in religion." As we read history to-day the dissenting of Roger Williams to the narrow, hide-bound theocracy of his time, is his one great quality. He fought as well as he could, with the weapons he was most familiar with, letters and printed matter. He shed no blood. He never hanged a Quaker. All his life, through years of privation, Roger Williams was the fearless champion of human rights, and in the annals of the world's history there is no man whose name should be held in higher reverence than that of Roger Williams. After the recital of Roger Williams's opposition to Puritanical intolerance, Mr. Howe somehow conveys the idea that the punishment he received was quite deserved. The acknowledgment is somewhat grudgingly made that Roger Williams had "kindness of heart and the absence of the feeling of resentment."

In looking over Mr. Howe's fairly extended table of contents we fail seeing any notice or quotation of or from Mr. Oscar S. Straus's "The Development of Religious Liberty in the United States." This work we respectfully submit to the consideration of Mr. Howe.

In certain courts of old, where saints were to be provided with proper credentials, there was an advocate appointed, to whom a somewhat sinister name was given. The duty of this personage bears, of course, no semblance to the task Mr. Howe has assumed. The mistake he makes is in exalting the fanaticism of the past, and in minimising the efforts of those who would not brook cruel intolerance. Mr. Howe is hardly to be considered as an impartial historian.

*THE PURITAN REPUBLIC OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY, IN NEW ENGLAND. By Daniel Walt Howe. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

Putnam's New Books.

LIFE BEYOND DEATH,

Being a review of the World's Beliefs on the Subject, a consideration of Present Conditions of Thought and Feeling, Leading to the Question as to Whether it can be Demonstrated as a Fact. By MINOT J. SAVAGE, D. D. *Second impression.* 8vo, $1.50.

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CUBA.

Valuable Impressions Obtained During a Residence of Two Years.*

One of the most valuable books on Cuba which we have yet received is Charles M. Peffer's "To-morrow in Cuba." Under this title the impressions of over two years of residence in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent are set forth in a comprehensive narrative. The observations here recorded commenced in the Spring of 1897 and cover the eventful period of recent Cuban history. The author disclaims any intention of supporting preconceived opinions or of defending any special policy. It is his aim to set forth the facts on which he has based his views of the situation in Cuba. In his estimation the problems of Cuba cannot be settled from without. An Italian statesman's utterance may be paraphrased, "Cuba is made, but who shall make the Cubans?" The author's answer is, "Themselves." The conditions under which this task is to be accomplished will be better appreciated after a careful perusal of the present volume. It familiarizes the reader with the surroundings in which the problem of Cuban regeneration and development are to be realized.

The early portions of the work are devoted to a review of the history of Cuba from the commencement of the ten years' war to the end of the autonomous constitution put into effect by Captain General Blanco. With this portion of the volume, or the part devoted to the Spanish civil government as illustrated in Cuba, it is not our intention to deal. These features have been carefully considered by the author, and an acquaintance with them is most desirable in solving the problem of Cuba's future. The chapters on the condition of trade and taxation, railways and internal development, products, immigration and colonization, the race of color, religion, and manners and morals appeal to us as forming the most unique and valuable passages of this scholarly work. This notice will touch more particularly on some of the social and economical conditions and problems referred to in the latter divisions. The American military government of the island must end sooner or later. How to best time this and provide for the exigencies that will arise after such a change will be better understood by reading Mr. Peffer's useful volume.

By the royal decree of 1878 the provinces of Cuba were fixed as they exist to-day, the division being into six civil jurisdictions. Suggestions have been made of reorganizing these provincial boundaries, or consolidating them so as to establish eastern, western, and central provinces; but the six divisions will probably exist in the future as they now stand. Uniform laws for the whole island will obviate the necessity of provincial law making, leaving to a central legislative body the work of providing governing statutes for all of Cuba. In discussing the future of the island a most important factor is the mixed population. As the author says:

> The existence of the blacks must be reckoned with in every phase of the reconstruction of the island. Consequently their standing and their prospects are now discussed with the simple reminder that Cuba has social and economic problems to solve as well as political ones. The African population has a defined status socially, industrially, and politically. The black race has no future separate from that of Cuba. It is essentially and integrally a part of that future. The negro or the mulatto may call himself "Don" and ask that others use the prefix in addressing him. This is more than the simple "Mister" of American familiarity. "Señor" answers to that meaning. "Don" is the "Esquire," the old English designation for gentleman, the title of courtesy, and it is translated by the dictionaries as the Spanish name for gentleman. The colored man is not simply Señor So and So; he is Señor Don So and So. The prefix was the possession of the proudest grandees of Spain, and it is still supposed to carry with it a certain dignity. * * * And under the Spanish law, by formal resolution of a Captain General, the humblest negro in Cuba was decreed as rightfully using the same prefix.

By royal decrees promulgated in 1885 and 1893 the negro not only obtained the authorization to use the title of "Don," but also secured equal rights with the white classes affirming to them the full privileges of hotels and railways. These decrees are strictly enforced, and the American military authorities have shown a scrupulous regard for the civil rights of the black. The author estimates that 30 per cent. of the population is black and 70 per cent. of white blood. The negro laborer is best suited to the sugar plantations, fully one-half of the laborers in the canefields being black. Under sympathetic management the colored race is fairly industrious. In Cuba the negro women do not work in the fields as in Jamaica, certainly a great advance in their condition. In the author's estimation, the Cuban negro is decidedly on a higher plane in the industrial life of the towns and cities than is his brother in the United States. In the cigar factories of Havana they work at the same bench and receive the same pay as the whites, and this is the same in other trades. Unless an overwhelming wave of Americanism, with race prejudice on the crest, sets in, the future opportunities will continue the same as in the present. Antonio Maceo was a type of the Cuban black who fought for the extermination of the Spanish rule. It is related that the Spanish authorities of Havana sent up rockets as signals of rejoicing when the news came that he had fallen at Punta Brava. In him was the military potencies of the African race, and the author believes that the negroes have established their political and industrial standing in Cuba on a basis of equality for all time to come.

In the chapter devoted to immigration and colonization we have a very clear outline of the growth of the population of the island through those channels. The recent discussion of the question of the acclimatization of the white man in the equatorial regions and in the border tropics is epitomized in a skillful manner. The Chinese immigration question developed about as many interesting features in Cuba as in the United States. They were as a class neutral during the insurrection and suffered greatly, their numbers having dwindled from 43,000 to about 20,000. According to the author, the hope of Cuba for to-morrow lies only in immigration that is based on the family, and for that reason Chinese colonization of Cuba on a grand scale will be discouraged. The future of Cuba lies in the development of its sugar, tobacco, and coffee plantations and the exploitation of its mineral and timber wealth. For this purpose intelligent labor will be necessary. Where the needed supply is to come from is a difficult problem to solve.

The morals of Cuba are no better and no worse than those of other countries within the geographical zone of supposed contamination. Havana is the Paris of the West Indies. Its immorality is worn on its sleeve. The American visitor may read in the newspapers municipal orders about the locating and regulating of the houses of tolerancy, their licensing, and medical inspection. The American military authorities accepted the system as they found it, which was a measure of hygiene and not of reformation. But Havana must not be taken as a type of the whole island. The country is seen to better advantage. There the virtues of the people are not observed by the vices of the individuals.

In the final chapter the author discusses the question of the transition from American military rule to the something else which is to succeed it. To decide what that something else shall be will require most careful thought to determine. It will be necessary to ascertain the will of the people, and the author thinks the first question to submit to them is that of annexation. His conviction is that while the overwhelming majority of the Cuban people are not thinking of early annexation, they are not in a hurry to cut themselves adrift. The Cubans would very likely demand and accept nothing less than Statehood as a condition to their joining the United States. The American people have great faith in the capacity of the Cubans to work out their own destiny as a people, and, with the determination to encourage them, it is doubtful whether our citizens are ready to share with them the full glory of American institutions. The Cuban people want to try the experiment of nationality, separate and distinct, with all its perils, and they must be allowed to try it. A trial of self-government will satisfy them, and if it does not prove to their liking maybe it will not be too late for the United States to assume a protectorate over the island or admit it as a part of the Union.

Mr. Pepper's book is worthy of the widest circulation. It is a masterly work, replete with interesting information and invaluable to all students of the Cuban question.

*TO-MORROW IN CUBA. By Charles M. Peffer. Crown 8vo, 362 pages. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. Price $2.

Questions and Answers.

Arthur Simmons, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "When did the Middle Ages begin and end?"

According to Hallam, the Middle Ages form a period of 1,000 years, beginning with the establishment of the Frankish kingdom in Gaul, under Clovis, and ending with the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. of France in 1494. When mediaeval literature is considered, however, this period can be extended to 1519, when Maximilian I. died, and even to the fall of Bayard in 1524.

"S. W. S.," New York City: "What is the value of a Latin breviary, Venice, 1598, in pigskin, with brass clasps, containing five woodcuts and in perfect condition?"

Liturgical literature has not the value it is commonly supposed to possess, and while this breviary is undoubtedly rare, its value at auction might be considerably under $35.

J. T. Murphy, Woodlawn Heights, New York City: "What is the address of The Collector and Art Critic?"

13 West Twenty-eighth Street.

"F. K.," Elizabeth, N. J.: "In your issue of Dec. 16, Walter Malone, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, inquires for the authorship of 'Proserpine to Pluto in Hades.' It is by Sarah Helen Whitman, and is in the 1879 edition of her poems, published by Houghton, Osgood & Co. F. H. Webb, 9 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, will find 'Build on Resolve, and Not Upon Regret,' &c., in 'Poems of Passion,' by Ella Wheeler."

R. S. Mansfield, Suffern, N. Y.: "Can you tell me the value of a copy of 'The Documentary History of the State of New York,' in four volumes, by E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D.?"

About $3.50.

E. D. Langham, 280 Broadway, New York City: "Who wrote and where can I get the poem called 'Shandon Bells?'"

It was written by Francis Sylvester Mahony, ("Father Prout,") and may be found in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology."

"E. S. F.," Providence, R. I.: "What is the value of the first Boston edition of Shakespeare's Works, with 'Dr. Samuel Johnson's preface and notes, to which is prefixed the life of the author?' Published by Monroe & Francis, Boston, 1802-4. Eight volumes."

If in good condition, about $25.

"M.," New York City: "Will you kindly recommend a book on palmistry for a beginner, and mention publisher?"

"The Grammar of Palmistry," by St. Katharine Hill, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898. 40 cents.

William J. S. Kelley, 97 Cedar Street, New York City: "Kindly name in your valuable columns one or more books recently issued on church music?"

"History and Growth of Church Music," by E. L. Taunton, Charles Scribner's Sons, 50 cents; "The Bible and Church Music," by J. A. Whitlock, E. & J. B. Young, 80 cents.

The Rev. John Fearnley, Monroe, La.: "(1) Can you tell me who Augustine Birrell is. (2) What books he has published?"

Augustine Birrell, chancery barrister, author, and Member of Parliament from Fifeshire West since 1889, was born near Liverpool, Jan. 19, 1850, the son of the Rev. Charles Birrell, Nonconformist minister. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1872, and became a barrister in 1875. His publications are as follows: "Obiter Dicta," essays, first series, 1884, (Scribner's, 1885, $1;) second series, Scribner's, 1887, $1; "Life of Charlotte Brontë," 1885; "Res Judicatae, Papers and Essays," Scribner's, 1892, $1; "Essays About Men, Women, and Books," Scribner's, 1894, $1; "The Duties and Liabilities of Trustees," six lectures, Macmillan, 1896, $1.25; edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," 1897; "Among My Books," Longmans, 1898, $1.50. (Birrell contributed to this "A colloquy on Criticism;") "Sir Frank Lockwood: A Biographical Sketch," Scribner's, 1899, $4.20; "Seven Lectures on the Law and History of Copyright in Books," Putnam's, 1899, $1.25; introduction to Lamb's "Elia," Scribner's, 1899; two volumes.

Mrs. R. Corning, New York City: "Can you infrom me if 'Romola,' by George Eliot, Harper Brothers, 1869, is the first edition, or if not of what value is it?"

The first edition of "Romola" was published in London in 1863 by Smith, Elder & Co. The edition of 1869 is worth about $1.

Charles Lamb, Plainfield, N. J.: "When and by whom was Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy' first published?"

The first edition was printed at Oxford in 1621, by John Lichfield and James Short, for Henry Cripps. The title page reads: "By Democritus Junior," but the author's name is signed to the address to the reader. There were eight editions during the author's life, (1576-1639.)

"Sigma," Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Can any of your readers give me the name of the author of the poem beginning with these lines?

"'Now came still evening on, and twilight gray,
Clad in her sombre livery.'"

Wanted and to Exchange.

M. Caesar, 391 Grand Street, New York City: "I have a superb copy of the genealogy of the Topham family, carefully written and finely bound. It runs from Robert Topham, and includes the Tophams in England from 1403 to America in 1897. I will sell this at a reasonable price, and would like to hear from your readers."

"A Friend of the Editor," (care TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW): "I am willing to pay a fair price for a copy of 'Sut Lovingood's Tales'; also, the 'History of Company Aytch,' (H.) published several years ago at Columbia, Tenn."

L. B. Thomas, 6 Aspen Ridge, Elmira, N. Y.: "I offer for sale the following books: 'Annals of England,' Oxford, 1855, three volumes, half morocco, gilt, extra illustrated with 196 portraits, $7.50; Bryant and Gay's 'History of the United States,' New York, 1891, four volumes, many steel plates, $6; Gibbon's 'Roman Empire,' London, 1853, seven volumes, cloth, $3.50; Leech's 'Comic History of Rome,' London, 1897, seven parts, colored plates, $2; Cruikshank's 'Comic Almanacks,' London, two volumes, many etchings, $4; Lang's 'Blue Fairy Book' and 'Green Fairy Book,' London, 1892, two volumes, half morocco gilt, uncut, $7.50, and a collection of 150 historical portraits of the last century, English and American, $5."

Christine Nobote, 126 East Tenth Street, New York City: "I have THE NEW YORK TIMES, bound, complete, in two volumes, for the year 1866. It is in good condition, except the binding. No reasonable offer refused."

W. A. King, 204 West Tupper Street, Buffalo, N. Y.: "I want a copy of W. C. Prime's 'Pottery and Porcelain.' Will give valuable books in exchange or pay reasonable cash price."

W. E. Major, 48 Maiden Lane, New York City: "I have for sale a Samuel Wesley's 'Life of Christ. An Heroic Poem,' 1694. The price is $25.

Appeals to Readers.

James H. Hohnes, 13 Second Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.: "Can any of your readers give any information respecting the artist John W. Dodge, who in 1856 was at 713 Broadway, New York, or what became of the photographic negatives he then had?"

E. T. Barberie, 14 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, New York City: "Where can I procure the Japanese poem of which the following is the first verse. The sentiment is suggestive of metempsychosis?"

Was I Ia Samural, renowned,
Two-sworded, fierce, immense of bow,
A histrion, angular and profound,
A priest, a porter, child, altho'
I've clean forgot, yet do I know,
That in the shade of Fuji San,
What time the cherry orchards blow,
I loved thee once in old Japan.

C. Smith, 244 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the poem that commences—

Cleon hath a million acres;
Ne'er a one have I.
Cleon dwelleth in a palace;
In a cottage I."

F. L. Watson, 93 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I get a book called 'Pascal Bruno,' which I read twenty-five years ago, and who wrote it? Who is the author of these lines?"

The voice had said, "I love you with my first
love and my last";
Then again that wonderful music, and he knew
that her soul had passed.

H. H. Waldo, Rockford, Ill.: "I would like to get a copy of Timothy Dwight's 'Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise!' Can any one tell me where Barry Gray's 'Matrimonial Infelicities,' published long ago by the Putnams, can be obtained?"

"E. J. S.," Post Office, Bethel, Conn.: "Can you give me the name of the author and book in which I can find a little poem—a soliloquy of a child over a cat. It contains these lines:

Did they poison your stomach inside, little cat?
Did they 'buse you with sticks and hurt you
with kicks, little cat?
I'm all wet in my eyes—for I 'most always
cries,
When a pussy cat dies, &c."

W. Douglas, 21 East Ninety-ninth Street, New York City: "I desire very much to get a copy of a poem written by a Russian diplomat and statesman, whose name I don't recall. The first stanza begins":

O Thou Eternal One, whose presence bright
All space doth occupy, all motion guide,
Thou only God, there is no God beside.

Miss G. A. Davis, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.: "Can any one give me the translation of the poem 'Carcassone,' whose author I have forgotten, but who is one well known to readers of French literature?"

The item recently printed in this column, asking for illustrations from magazines for a little girl who is an invalid and amuses herself with a scrap book, gave, by mistake, in connection with the matter, the name of E. M. Cummings.

Adolph G. Geismar, 258 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to trace these lines":

Thus when the sun, prepared for rest,
Hath gained the secret precincts of the west,
Though his departing radiance fail
To illuminate the hollow vale,
A lingering light he fondly throws
On the dear hills where first he rose.

JEWS IN NEW YORK.

How They First Came in the Time of the Dutch—Results Due to Their Expulsion from Spain.

From Volume II. of John Fiske's "Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America."

The City of New York has always been the principal home of the Jews of the United States, and it was in connection with the Dutch enterprise in founding New Netherland that they were first brought here. It was from various quarters, but mainly from the Spanish Peninsula, that they had come to Holland. In all the history of this wonderful people there is no more brilliant chapter than that of their career in Spain under the Mohammedan dynasties between the tenth and fourteenth centuries. In point of civilization, when Philip Augustus and the lion-hearted Richard went together on their crusade, such cities as Toledo and Cordova were as far in advance of London and Paris as London and Paris are now in advance of Toledo and Cordova, and in this Spanish pre-eminence the Jews played a foremost part. Such men as Ibn Gebirol and Maimonides were the great teachers of their time, and influences wafted across the Pyrenees had much to do with the Albigensian culture in Southern France. As the Christians in Spain slowly conquered and drove back the Mussulmans, the persecution of Jews began, and steadily increased in virulence, until the year 1492, which witnessed the surrender of Grenada and downfall of the last Moorish kingdom, saw also the abominable edict which drove from their homes and their native land 200,000 honest and industrious Spanish citizens of Hebrew race and faith. In that eventful year, when an inscrutable Providence put into the hands of Spain the rich prize of America, did she enter upon that course of wholesale persecution which drove her to be unworthy of such opportunities and incapable of using them. The cost of Columbus's second voyage was partly defrayed with stolen money, the property of Jews who had been dragged on shipboard and carried over to Morocco. Meanwhile several industries received a deathblow, and in particular many cities were left without a single physician or any person qualified to act as notary public. But the edict of 1492, savagely as it was executed, did not suffice to remove all Jews, and for the next century a large part of the work of the Inquisition consisted in burning them and seizing their goods.

The revolt of the Netherlands gave them an opportunity for emigration, of which they were not slow to avail themselves, and by the end of the sixteenth century they were to be found in all cities in Holland, especially in Amsterdam, whereby Andrew Marvel was provoked to write a poem in which that city is said to have its "bank of conscience" where "all opinions find credit and exchange"; "yea," continues the poet, with what is meant for withering sarcasm:

"The universal Church is only there."

Among these settlers in Holland were some from Poland and Germany, but the great majority were from the Spanish Peninsula, and some of the most highly cultivated of these were Portuguese. Of such parents was born at Amsterdam, in 1632, Benedict Spinoza, one of the most exalted names in all the history of human thought and human character.

In Holland, as usual, many of the Jews were bankers. They were liberal subscribers to the stock of the West India Company, and there were several Hebrew names on the list of Directors. When the Dutch took possession of Brazil in 1624, a party of Jews went over and settled there; but in 1645 the Portuguese rose against the Dutch, and after nine years of desultory fighting compelled them to sign a treaty, in which they gave up all claim to the country. As for the resident Jews, the Portuguese agreed to give them an "amnesty, in all wherein they could promise it"—too vague an assurance to be very assuring. In the Autumn of that year, 1654, the bark Santa Caterina arrived in New Amsterdam from Brazil, with twenty-seven Portuguese Jews on board, men, women, and children. They had apparently embarked in haste, taking such effects as they could, for upon their arrival at Manhattan the skipper sold all their goods at public auction to pay for their passage. Another party soon came from the Dutch Island of Curacao. These arrivals did not please Director Stuyvesant, who wrote home to the company, begging that "none of the Jewish Nation be permitted to infest New Netherland." Before getting an answer he contrived to annoy the new-comers so that some went to Newport, feeling sure of toleration there, while others staid at Manhattan, in the hope of being set right by the company's orders. In that hope they were not disappointed. The company replied to Stuyvesant that his request was "inconsistent with reason and justice," and the States General followed this up with the act of July 15, 1655, "expressly permitting the Jews to trade in New Netherland, and to reside there on the simple condition that they should support their own poor." This condition has been well fulfilled, for such a kind of person as a Jewish pauper has seldom been seen.

The incidents here recounted were the beginnings of thrifty and valuable Jewish settlements in New York and Rhode Island. After the English conquest of New Netherland the Duke of York was led, as we have seen, by considerations of expediency, to continue the liberal policy of the Dutch. The instructions to Gov. Andros, on his first coming, were to give full toleration to persons "of what religion soever," but perhaps the failure to exclude Jews may have have been due to oversight; for this clause was omitted from the instructions to Gov. Dongan, and when, in 1685, the Jewish residents in New Amsterdam petitioned for leave to build a synagogue he referred the petition to the Mayor and Common Council, who refused to grant it, on the ground that toleration of public worship extended only to sects professing faith in Christ. But Dongan, himself an Irish Catholic, was a man of extremely liberal views. Next year, whether at his own instance or not, a fresh set of instructions was sent him, in which the omitted clause was restored. Probably Dongan took advantage of this

to grant the Jews' petition, for neither Andros, who came back as his successor, nor Leisler, was at all likely to take such a step; and we know that in 1691 the Jews had a place for public worship. In 1695 there were twenty families, or probably about 100 souls, in the city, and their little synagogue stood on the south side of the present Beaver Street, midway between Broadway and Broad Street. In 1712 an English clergyman informs us that one can learn Hebrew in New York as easily as in Europe, because of divers ingenious and learned men of that nation that dwell there. In 1748 the Swedish traveler, Peter Kalm, tells of the fine shops, the large country estates, and the richly freighted ships belonging to the Jews whom he visited in New York. At that time they possessed all civil rights and privileges in common with the other inhabitants, except that of voting for members of the Legislature.

More Dutch Nursery Rhymes.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A few weeks ago I noticed in a SATURDAY REVIEW Mr. van Sicklen's "Trip a trop a troontjes," and in THE REVIEW of Nov. 4 I see that Mr. F. Vroom thinks a few more Dutch nursery rhymes would be appreciated. While reading this the nursery rhymes began to bubble up in my memory, so I set to work to write them down. I have never seen them in print, but remember hearing my grandmother sing them while she trotted me up and down on her knee sixty years ago in Holland. I was four years old then, and although so long ago, I remember it as if it happened only two weeks ago.

JOSEPHINE J. VAN INGEN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1899.

I.

Daar was een boertje van Welsveen,
Een boertje van Hazereswou.
Het kaefje was zoo erg ziek,
Daarover droeg hy rouw.
Och! boertje, en schreit niet,
Het kalf is dood en het lyd niet,
Het kalfje met zyn bonte rok;
Lag s'morgens dood in het hok.

II.

Slaap, kindje, slaap,
Daar buiten loopt een schaap;
Het heeft vier witte voetjes,
En drinkt zyn melk zoo zoetjes;
Het heeft ook witte wolle wol,
En drinkt zyn bulkje vol.

III.

Ju! Ju! paardje, gy moet naar den stal,
De koeyen eten de haver op,
En gy krygt niet met al.
Zoo ryden de heeren
Met hun bonte kleeren.
Zoo ryden de vrouwen
Met hunne groote meuwen.
Zoo ryd de akkerman
Met zyn paardje achteraan.
Hosse de bosse de Karreman.

IV.

Engel den dengle den dalia,
Kaatje fikkeldefalia.
Geweer op schoer,
Sabel op zy,
Daar gaat engel den dengel de dalia voorby.

V.

Zagen, zagen, wiele, wiele wagen,
Jan kwam t'huis om een boterhampe vragen
Moeder niet t'huis, vader niet t'huis.
Piep! zei de muisin het voorhuis.

VI.

Daar buiten in de biezen,
Daar ligt een hondje dood.
Zyn spaartje zal bevriezen,
Zyn ligehaampje is bloot.
Daar komt Jan de timmerman
En spykert het hondje zyn staartje weer aan.
Tven zei dat hondje "dankje man,"
Dat zy my hebt genezen.
Nu spring ih weer als voor deze.

VII.

Schultje varen,
Theetje drinken.
Zoete melk met brokken.
Jantje moet naar school toe gaan.
Jantje heeft geen schoentjes aan.
Jantje mag niet jokken.

VIII.

Sint Nikolaas, goed, heilig man,
Trek um besten tabberd aan.
Blieft wiets tegeven,
Lang zult gy leven.
Geeft wiehs te erven,
Zalig zult gy sterven.

IX.

Sint Nikolaasje over het water
Breng my een dikke dulvekater.
Breng my een groote zoete koek,
Of ik jaag win een hoek.

"The Absent Minded Beggar" in Italian.

A recent number of Caffaro of Genoa contains a curiously literal rendering in Italian of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar." It is entitled "Il Mendicante Distratto." It will be seen that even in the title the spirit of the words has been lost, for although "distratto" is good enough for "absent-minded," "mendicante" signifies "beggar" in the most literal sense—a mere taker of alms. There are other funny things in the body of the poem itself. "Son of a Lambeth publican" is translated "Figlio d'un liquorista di Lambeth," while an asterisk referring to a note at the foot of the poem tells us that the liquor dealer's son is no other than "Paolo Krüger" himself.

There is some dispute among London literary journals as to whether the sum (£775) paid Mr Kipling for the poem was the greatest ever given for a piece of verse. In a sort of indirect way the largest sum paid for a single poem was £3,000, given for a jeu d'esprit of eight lines written by James Smith, one of the authors of the famous "Rejected Addresses." Smith happened to meet Mr. Strachan, the King's printer, at a dinner party, and found him suffering from gout. In spite of this, the old gentleman enjoyed Smith's brilliant conversation extremely. Next day the author sent eight lines of verse to Strachan, who was so pleased with them that he added a codicil to his will the same day, leaving the author the sum of £3,000. Of course, this is at the rate of £375 a line.

HUDSON'S BAY.

A Great and Romantic Story of Trade in That Country.*

In the far distant northern country these three letters, "H. B. C.," have been blazed on many a tree, cut into many a rock, and Indian and white man have respected them, for these letters stand for the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Beckles Wilson gives the history of "the Honorable Company of the Merchant Adventurers trading into Hudson's Bay," and a very interesting and curious story it makes. As Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal puts it, here is an immense area of country "more than half as large as Europe over which its control is eventually extended."

The methods of the Hudson's Bay Company, tending toward the occupation of the country, were in opposition to other ways, for first came the trader, then the soldier, and the missionary last. At least the Scotchman or the Englishman was no hypocrite. And how was this vast territory held? By dealing honestly with the Indians. If physical force was necessary to squelch an Indian outrage, action was immediate. The rules and regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company were just, founded on good sense, and the red man had no grievance, because he felt that the law was the same for him as for the white man.

"Search all Europe and Asia and you will find no parallel to the present sway of the company, for it feeds and clothes, amuses and instructs, as well as rules nine-tenths of its subjects, from the Eskimo tribes of Ungara to the Loucheaux at Fort Simpson, thousands of miles away."

The origin of the company is a curious one. With the restoration of the Stuarts, English mercantile spirit began to make itself felt. In the Court there were many claimants for favors. The King was beset with petitioners. Everybody wanted grants, charters, patents. There were "returned freebooters, buccaneers in embryo, upstarts and company promoters." The East India Company held the Orient, but in the West there was a chance for enterprise. New Amsterdam the English had wrested from the Dutch, and then some part of the fur trade found its way to England. In Canada the French had so far secured the larger portion of the peltries. Skins of the fox, marten, and beaver were a French monopoly. The business of the Canadian trapper suffered from official intrigue. The colonial policy of France always has been one of interference.

In 1666 there were two men, employes of a company in France, known then as the "Compagnie des Cents Associé." These two men proposed a scheme "for the extension of the fur trade." The far-bearing animals they knew could be taken in large numbers at or near Hudson's Bay. Groseilliers and Radisson, so they were called, went to England and sought aid there. Groseilliers's real name was Medard Chouart, and he had emigrated to Quebec when he was a lad. He was the most adventurous of men. "Des Groseilliers" was a name he had taken from a small estate of his in France. Radisson was his superior in education. He was a Huguenot, and had been driven out of France. Both these men were typical adventurers. Groseilliers went to Boston to lay his plans before the colonists, but the means were not procurable. In 1665 the two adventurers sailed for Plymouth, England, and from there went to France. They received no encouragement there. A letter is extant of a Col. Carr, then in Paris, who wrote to Lord Arlington. "Having heard by the French in New England of a great traffic in beavers * * * and, having had proof of the assertion," Carr concludes that the best thing to do is to send the men to England. Radisson remained in Paris and Groseilliers went to London.

Rupert, Prince of England and Bohemia, was a rash soldier with an artistic temperament, and always in want of money. Charles II. was evidently looking around so as to find some good thing for Prince Rupert. In 1667 Lord Preston informed Rupert of the visit of Groseilliers and the Frenchman's business. After a while the Prince promised Groseilliers to become the patron of the company with its fur-acquiring scheme. In June, 1668, a fifty-ton ketch, the Nonsuch, was fitted out, and left the Thames for parts unknown. Groseilliers was on board. It was a bold voyage. Hudson's Strait was reached and a landing made Sept. 29, on a river, which was named Rupert's River. A fort was built. The Winters of 1668-69 dragged their slow lengths along. Groseilliers showed much discretion in his management of the Indians. He explained how much more advantageous it would be for the Indians to trade with the English than with the French. Plenty of furs came in. In June there was a cargo of furs, and the little vessel left for England. Groseilliers remained in his fort. The Nonsuch arrived in the Thames in August. After some delay a charter was granted to Prince Rupert and seventeen other noblemen and gentlemen, "with the exclusive rights to establish settlements and to carry on trade at Hudson's Bay."

The 17th of November, 1671, is memorable in the annals of the Hudson's Bay Company. On that day there was posted up at Garroway's coffee house, in London, the following announcement: "On the 5th of December, ensueing, There will be sold in the Great Hall of the Place 3,000 weight of Beaver Skins, comprised in thirty lotts, belonging to the Honourable, the Governor and Company of Merchant Adventurers, Trading in Hudson's Bay." Before this all furs worn by the better classes were dressed in Leipsic, Amsterdam, Paris, and Vienna. Now began the preparation of peltries in England. This first sale of furs "was the beginning of that series of great transactions which during two centuries have made London the centre of the world's fur trade." It might have been Dryden who wrote these lines in 1672:

"Friend, once 'twas Fame that led thee forth
To brave the Tropic Heat, the Frozen North.
Late it was Gold, then Beauty was the Spur;
But now our Gallants venture but for Fur."

The rest of the history of the company follows the general lines of history. As to particular methods, these have been within the wise rules of English colonization, and so the title of "Honourable Company" has been most honorably earned. We conclude with Lord Strathcona's impressive words, "It is probable a day is at hand when this area will be dotted with farms and villages and cities, a time when the forests will be uprooted and the plains of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory tilled by the husbandman, its hills and valleys exploited by the miner, yet certain spots in this vast region must ever bear testimony to the hunter of furs. Remote, solitary, often hungry, and not seldom frozen, the indomitable servant of the Great Fur Company lived his life and gave his name to mountain, lake, and river."

*THE GREAT COMPANY. Being a History of the Honourable Company of Merchant Adventurers Trading into Hudson's Bay. By Beckles Wilson. With an introduction by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, present Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. 2 With original drawings, maps, plans, and illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 95.

Jolly Sea Yarns.*

A family inheritance is a fighting capacity at sea, and that Norseman trait we get straight from England. "Naval Yarns," telling of sea combats, of wrecks, of acts of gallantry, all the way back from 1616, as recounted by "Men of Wars Men," is to be found in the volume. There was the ship "Dolphin, of 220 tons or thereabouts," and she sailed out of Zante, bound for London, in 1616. Her armament consisted of "nineteen pieces of cast ordnance and five murtherers." She had for crew thirty-six men and two boys. She met five Turkish men of war, and, though the Turks "sounded their trumpets," the Dolphin whipped the whole lot of them. Whoever wrote the "Seaman's Grammar," if he was Capt. John Smith, was all on fire with naval ardor. We quote a passage which has a modern Kingsley manner. The Spaniard has been whipped. The Captain gives his orders.

Chirugeon looke to the wounded and winde up the slaine with each a bullet or weight at their heads and feet to make them sinke; and give them three gunnes for their funeral. Swabber make cleane the ship. * * * Boy, fetch my cellar of bottles; a health to you all fore and aft. Courage my hearts! Midshipmen, see the tops and yards well manned with stones, firepots and brasse bates. * * * So sound drums and trumpets and Saint George for England.

"What Mad Montague Did" is one of the old stories the English tar still tells. The Hon. Capt. William Montague, who commanded a ship when Lord Anson wiped out M. de Jonquière's fleet, was certainly crack-brained. Once he tackled a French ship very much superior in size and armament to his own, and he made the Frenchman fast. "D— you," cried Montague, "if you don't strike directly I will blow both ships up, and we will all go to h— together." These words were so impressive and wanting in politeness that the Frenchman struck his colors. Once in a row at Lisbon Mad Montague had a black eye. Leaving his ship, he compelled each of his boat's crew to black with cork one of his eyes so as to resemble a natural injury; the starboard rowers the right eye, the larboard rowers the left, and the coxswain both.

"The Journal of a Naval Surgeon, 1758-1763," is most curious. Things on shipboard have been very much changed, and for the better, since those days. The surgeon tells how Admiral Hawke, when the crew were all ill with the putrid fever, dosed them with James's powder, and so killed many a poor fellow. Some of the sailors' letters of 1740, stated to be authentic, are of the most amusing character, as

Our dear cok, of an admiral has the English blood in his vains—and by G— we will support our King and country as long as a drop of blood remains. * * * As for the privateers, we have taken a dozen. Damn the French. Drink, dear brother, for we dress mutton with claret.

The surgeon tells of the capture of many French vessels laden with wine, and the Admiral's orders that the casks should be distributed among the captors. The men of the King's ship has a pint of wine per man per day, in lieu of small grog or beer, and the officers their claret for the asking.

"Naval Yarns" is a jolly book fitted for the fo'castle, for the reason that the sailor of a hundred years ago was not precisely polished, but was given to rather broad language. The volume is a handsome one and fully illustrated.

*NAVAL YARNS; OR, SEA FIGHTS AND WRECKS. Privates and Privateers from 1616-1831. Collected and edited by W. H. Long. New York: Francis P. Harper.

"Dutch Courage."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The writer of the communication under the above caption, which appears in your interesting issue of Dec. 23, will doubtless be interested in the following extract from Chapter lv. of Marryat's "Peter Simple":

"Shall I give them their grog now, Sir?" said I to the Captain; "they must want it."

"No, no," replied the Captain; "No, no, Mr. Simple; I don't like what you call Dutch courage." * * * * * *

"I think, Sir," observed I, "that it is an injustice to this fine ship's company to hint at their requiring Dutch courage." (Dutch courage is a term for courage screwed up by drinking freely.)

So "Dutch courage" was proverbial long before the time of Walter Scott.

New York, Dec. 25, 1899. F. A. H.

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Beginning with the January, 1900, number, *St. Nicholas* will devote space to a new department in which the fascinating facts of natural science will be clearly presented by Mr. Edward F. Bigelow, A. M., editor of "Popular Science."

Mr. Bigelow has been for ten years a teacher. He believes in taking a child first to nature, and he supplements school-room education by taking the pupils out into the woods and fields. Mr. Bigelow's pages in *St. Nicholas* will include a department in which he will answer for the young folk any questions that may be put to him.

Out-of-Door Schools

is the subject of a fully illustrated article in the January number of *St. Nicholas* describing the work done in Washington, D. C., where classes study plants, government, geography, science and art in the parks, fields, libraries, and public buildings of the city.

The St. Nicholas League

is a successful new department,—an organization of the readers of *St. Nicholas* which stands for intellectual advancement and for higher ideals of life, for intelligent patriotism and for protection of dumb animals, etc. Prizes are offered for original compositions, drawings and photographs, and it is believed that the League will become a great educational factor.

The Program of St. Nicholas

was never better than this year. There will be ten long stories, each complete in a single number, contributed by well-known writers, with serial stories, articles on American history by Elbridge S. Brooks, and contributions from Theodore Roosevelt, John Burroughs, Ian Maclaren, etc.

THE NEW VOLUME began with November, and after the issue of the January number (December 26th) the November and December numbers will be given free of charge to new subscribers who subscribe for one year beginning with January. Subscription price, $3.00 a year.

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KROPOTKIN.

Memoirs of the Revolutionary Russian.*

How are we to judge what are the effects, produced on the unbiased reader by the "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," as written by Prince Kropotkin? The social question now agitates the world, and it has for basis the general formula that all men are born free and equal. The first premise must be granted, but the second, never, for, alas! God in His infinite wisdom does not give to all men the same brains, or the identical animal structure. Then, in studying the precise character of the volume, written so honestly, it should be borne in mind that it emanates from a source absolutely alien to our race and civilization. A Russian, to put it in a comic way, is not a German, an American, or an Englishman. Racial instincts differ. Such drastic methods as are suggested by Prince Kropotkin might be advantageous in the domain of the Czar and be the cause of ruin in other countries.

Prince Kropotkin is singularly impersonal, and that has its merit, but his ends and aims are as seemingly vague as they are impossible. There are many contradictions. The author of the volume would not kill a fly, and yet he advocates the extermination of those opposed to his theories. As Mr. Courteney expresses it, Tolstoi, the dreamer, believes that, through religion and the teaching of the Gospel the whole world will be saved. He eliminates the question of time. Kropotkin is not afraid of violence. He is "on amicable terms with the extreme section of Nihilism." Contrasting Tolstoi and Kropotkin, the first may believe that by the means of pure literature he will change the status of the world, the latter thinks the betterment of mankind will come about by the study of science. Both these men early in their lives were in revolt with their surroundings. Kropotkin and Tolstoi were of the nobility, and were born when Nicholas of unhappy memory was Emperor. Mr. Brandes, in his preface, writes of Kropotkin:

He has lived the life of the aristocrat and the worker; he has been one of the Emperor's pages and a poverty-stricken writer; he has lived the life of the student, the officer, the man of science, the explorer of unknown lands, the administrator, and the hunted revolutionist. In exile he has had at times to live upon bread and tea as a Russian peasant; and he has been exposed to espionage and assassination plots like a Russian Emperor.

Born in Moscow, Kropotkin draws this picture of his home:

In these quiet streets, far away from the noise and bustle of the commercial Moscow, all the houses had much the same appearance. They were mostly built of wood, with bright green sheet-iron roofs, the exteriors stuccoed and decorated with columns and porticoes; all were painted in gay colors. Nearly every house had but one story, with seven or nine big, gay-looking windows facing the street. A second story was admitted only in the back part of the house, which looked upon a spacious yard, surrounded by numbers of small buildings, used as kitchens, stables, cellars, coach-houses, and as dwellings for the retainers and servants. A wide gate opened upon this yard, and a brass plate on it usually bore the inscription, "House of So-and-So, Lieutenant or Colonel, and Commander," very seldom "Major General" or any similarly elevated rank. But if a more luxurious house, embellished by a gilded iron railing and an iron gate, stood in one of these streets, the brass plate on the gate was sure to bear the name of "Commerce Counsel," or "Honorable Citizen So-and-So."

As a child, Kropotkin's father, the Prince, was the type of the old Russian Boyard. The boy's mother was dead. Kropotkin in his younger days learned to love the serfs, who took care of him. He describes the horrors of serfdom:

If I were to relate what I heard of in those years it would be a much more gruesome narrative; stories of men and women torn from their families and their villages, and sold, or lost in gambling, or exchanged for a couple of hunting dogs, then transported to some remote part of Russia for the sake of creating a new estate; of children taken from their parents and sold to cruel or dissolute masters; of flogging "in the stables," which occurred every day with unheard-of cruelty; of a girl who found her only salvation in drowning herself; of an old man who had grown gray-haired in his master's service, and at last hanged himself under his master's window, and of revolts of serfs, which were suppressed by Nicholas I.'s Generals by flogging to death each tenth or fifth out of the ranks, and by laying waste the village whose inhabitants, after a military execution, went begging for bread in the neighboring provinces, as if they had been the victims of a conflagration. As to the poverty which I saw during our journeys in certain villages, especially in those which belonged to the imperial family, no words would be adequate to describe the misery to readers who have not seen it.

When the little Prince was present at some Court ceremony at Moscow, the engaging ways of the child so interested the Emperor that he appointed him to be a page. In time Kropotkin entered the military school at St. Petersburg. With the death of Nicholas and the reign of Alexander II. came the first great changes in Russia.

On the day of the emancipation of the serfs Alexander II. was worshipped at St. Petersburg; but it is most remarkable that, apart from that moment of general enthusiasm, he had not the love of the city. * * * Alexander II. had retained too much of the despotic character of his father, which pierced now and then through his usually good-natured manners. He easily lost his temper, and often treated his courtiers in the most contemptuous way. He was not what one would describe as a reliable man, either in his policy or in his personal sympathies; and he was vindictive. I doubt whether he was sincerely attached to any one. Some of the men in his nearest surroundings were of the worst description—Count Adlerberg, for instance, who made him pay over and over again his enormous debts—and others renowned for their colossal thefts. From the beginning of 1862 he commenced to show himself capable of reviving the worst practices of his father's reign. It was known that he still wanted to carry through a series of important reforms in the judicial organization and in the army, that the terrible corporal punishments were about to be abolished, and that a sort of local self-government, and perhaps a Constitution of some sort would be granted. But the slightest disturbance was repressed under his orders with a stern severity; he took each movement as a personal offense, so that at any moment one might expect from him the most reactionary measures.

Such social change as came about then Russia was unable to comprehend. Old ingrained ideas still prevailed. The reaction took place. Alexander's character Kropotkin describes. In studying the history of these Russian Emperors one reverts to the immutable law, that all men, even Kings or Emperors, are not born equal, and that there are brains unsound and unhealthy bodies among those who wear the purple. There has been much insanity in the present reigning Russian family. Having passed his examination, not satisfied with his surroundings, Kropotkin sought service in Siberia. Having always devoted himself to science, it was in Siberia where he determined the direction of the great Asiatic ranges of mountains. He gave to them an entirely different trend, and in opposition to former authorities. He took part in an expedition to the Amoor and Manchuria, and traveled over 50,000 miles. Then arose dissatisfaction in Kropotkin's mind. He saw what was human suffering, brought about at home and abroad, in uttermost Russia, by the shortcomings, the stupidity, the cruelty of the Government. Now came radical ideas. He wanted freedom. He deplored the general want of education. He found on his return to Russia the birth of many new and radical ideas. He joined a secret circle. He tells how he first met Stepniak.

And in a house within a stone's throw of that where my father had died, and within a few months after his death, I received Stepniak, clothed as a peasant, he having escaped from a country village where he had been arrested for Socialist propaganda among the peasants. Such was the change which had been accomplished in the old equerries' quarter within the last fifteen years. The last stronghold of the old nobility was now invaded by the new spirit.

Kropotkin went to Zurich. Returning to St. Petersburg he became affiliated with the Tcaycoffsky Circle. The police were eager now to catch Kropotkin, and his arrest soon took place. There were police spies in the circle. His first prison was the horrible one in the Peter-Paul fortress. Subsequently he was removed to another prison, whence he made the most miraculous of escapes. Passing over to Finland, he made his way to Norway, and landed finally in Hull. His struggles in England to earn a living are cleverly told. Calling himself "Mr. Levaschoff," he wrote scientific notes for Nature. Once he was given by the editor to review a work of his own, "The Glacial Period" and "The Orography of Asia." Then he did not know what to do. He said to the editor, "I could not praise them because they are mine; and I cannot be too sharp on the author, as I hold the views expressed by him." Then Prince Kropotkin had to tell the editor that he was for the time being "Mr. Levaschoff."

Going to France, Kropotkin was imprisoned on a trumped-up charge, but was finally set free. These memoirs are of the most intense human interest. As Mr. Brandes writes of Kropotkin, he is the ideal fighter for freedom, and "none have been more disinterested." Kropotkin never poses as an avenger of mankind, though you understand that there is plenty of fight in him. Giving him all praise for his efforts to better conditions in Russia, futile though such attempts have been, perhaps the ways employed would have been worthless if tried in any other country.

*MEMOIRS OF A REVOLUTIONIST. By Prince Kropotkin. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr Savage Landor's Work in Thibet.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To dispel once for all the impression created by attacks impugning the accuracy of my observations and surveys during my journey in Southwest Thibet in 1897, may I state that Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, properly anxious to establish the truth, ordered a new and thorough examination to be made into my geographical work by Mr. John Coles, professional expert of the society. Mr. Coles's report was read to me by Sir Clements Markham, and it is to the effect that my observations for latitude, longitude, and altitude were accurately taken and the plotting work well done, proving, therefore, the attacks of Sir Thomas Holdich and Mr. Douglas Freshfield absolutely unfounded. It was because I knew my work to be accurate that I was so ready to submit all my documents a second time to the society on the assurance given me by Sir Clements Markham that the results of the inquiry would be published in the society's journal. As this result reflects more credit on me than upon my traducers, it is possible that those members of the Council who gave publicity to charges against me may now find it expedient to declare such a report confidential. It would be interesting if the public, and particularly the members of the society, would inquire into the doings of those members of the Council and officials of the Royal Geographical Society, and they may then discover why and wherefore such misleading statements were circulated and their official denial, that has been in the hands of the society for several months, still withheld.

Regarding the last point of the controversy, viz.: "The connection," imagined by my critics, "of the Mansarowar and Rakastal Lakes in Thibet," the Royal Geographical Society has, in a letter from Lieut. Channer, 1st 3d Gourkhas, (who crossed the ridge between the two lakes in 1896,) received further and undeniable evidence substantiating in every detail my assertion "that no visible connection exists between the two lakes."

Having proved my critics to be wrong on every point, I remain, Sir, yours truly,

A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR.

St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, London, Dec. 7, 1899.

Mr. Landor, as readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES already know, arrived in this city a week ago under engagement to lecture in many parts of the country.

TOWN OR COUNTRY.

Which the Better for the Literary Life—"Cynic" Votes for the Town.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent from Arizona, who calls "itself" a "cactus flower," falls into a common error, as it seems to me, in confounding "loneliness" with "solitude," and when he asserts that "only a lonely man knows the true friendship of books" he is guilty of an Irish bull or something like it. A man who "knows the friendship of books" never is and never was a lonely man, though he may be a solitary man.

As the genial author of "The Art of Living Alone," Mr. A. H. Bradford, says (which par parenthèse I highly recommend to your readers as a suggestive little book, though I do not agree with all the author's positions,) "there are no solitudes like those of the city. A man may be more utterly alone in a crowd than on the ocean or in the forest. Loneliness is a matter of spirit rather than of location. He who is adjusted to his environment can hardly be called lonely, although no other human being is near; and he who is not so adjusted may be as solitary on the Strand or on Broadway, as in the heart of Africa." (Page 4.) And again, "He who has made friends of mountain and stars, for whom the trees have voices, is seldom lonely, however much he may be alone." (Page 57.)

Nor is your correspondent any more felicitous in his assertion that "you may gather in city streets the wisdom of humanity, but you must go to the desert to come at the heart of books. Only a lonely man in a lonely land can weigh them at their true value." This sounds well in the reading, but it is utterly untrue. In contradiction I venture the assertion that nowhere in this world are books better appreciated than in the "busy haunts of men" by persons whose tastes and inclinations lead them away from the distractions and the follies of the crowds who find their delights in externals.

I believe, too, your readers would mostly bear me out in the assertion that the faculty of literary appreciation and of all other kinds of effective thought is much more keen in the city than in the country, where, indeed, nature is much more distracting to the concentration of the mind than the noise and bustle of the city.

Your correspondent compares the wisdom of humanity "with the heart of books."

What, I should like to inquire, is "the heart of books" other than the permanent "wisdom of humanity"?

"Let us free our minds from cant," on these and all other subjects, for, as Carlyle observes, "Cant is itself properly a double-distilled lie, the materia prima of the devil, from which all falsehoods, imbecilities, and abominations, body themselves, and from which no true thing can come."

There is a vast amount of humbug "afloat in this world, walking in the darkness, seeking whom it may devour," and this cant about loneliness merely from lack of human society is the most tedious and offensive. The true place to really enjoy the delights of solitude is in a city, and the least lonely place is the country; that is, for any mortal whose brain is sufficiently capacious to entertain two ideas at the same time.

If I do not pursue this line of thought further it is because (and only because) the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW refuses to print any reflections upon the best half of the genus homo. I cannot blame him, though I may think he cultivates too much his inclination for a quiet and peaceful career.

To return to our literary muttons. There are many persons who find it next to impossible to do effective reading in the country.

Perhaps most of my fair friends would confirm this opinion from the result of every succeeding Summer's experience.

They pack their trunks for each annual vacation with the same high resolve that at least this period of rest in the country shall be an exception; that it shall not be wasted this year they will virtuously determine to improve their minds. With Catolike austerity, with stoical virtue, they store in the mysterious recesses of their Saratogas, amid the worldly, yet necessary, suggestions of ruffles, fichus, and chiffons, a goodly and sufficient store of mental pabulum, which shall fill every possible cavity of their cerebrum and cerebellum, and so bring them home in the Fall fit applicants for membership in the most advanced feminine literary organization. They will study Roman history from the pages of the Polish novelist with the unpronounceable name; they will become familiar with the history of America from a comprehensive reading of the "Colonial" novels, (manufactured for just such a demand;) they will do more, they will invade the higher realms of literary activity and fill themselves full of morals and ethics by reading the essays on life and manners contained in "The Young Lady and Gentleman's Home Gazette." Mayhap, more ambitious, still eager for higher flights of "soul culture," they will grapple with the mystical idealism of the Prophetess Eddy.

But, alas! for all these well-intentioned resolves, these inchoate, embryonic feminine giants of intellect return to town in the Fall but little wiser than they left.

The distracting allurements of the country have turned their heads; the seductions of the rocking chair on the piazza and the "afternoon nap" have proved too much.

They are compelled to await the coming of the long Winter nights in town for the leisure to carry into effect those high intellectual purposes which they had nobly resolved to bring to fruition during the Summer's rest.

Thus we see that the city and not the country, for women as for men, is the proper place to do right, good, and hard brain work in. And I am equally sure it is the only place where my own peculiar delights of solitude and silence can be enjoyed without limitation or interruption.

CYNIC.

Foreign Daily Papers in New York

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

We hear often of the cosmopolitan character of New York. Perhaps in no way is it more evident than in the number of periodicals printed within its borders in foreign tongues.

Having occasion recently to pass some time in the lower east side of the city, I was struck by the number of alien newspapers for sale in the streets, and it occurred to me to see how many there were. I have succeeded in making a collection of eighteen daily newspapers now being printed in foreign tongues in the Borough of Manhattan, which may or may not be complete, but I think is nearly so.

First, I catalogue six Jewish dailies. I shall not ask you to print their titles in the flaming sabre-like characters of the Hebrew type, suggestive of the sword of the Lord and of Gideon, but will give their English translations:

The Jewish Herald, Democratic; The Jewish Daily News, Independent; Forward, Social Democratic; The People's Gazette, Social Labor; The Evening Paper, Social Labor official organ; The Evening Post, Independent.

Next, five German dailies: New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, old and respectable; New Yorker Volks-Zeitung, Socialist; Gross New Yorker Zeitung, Republican; New Yorker Herold, evening paper; Morgen Journal, the German edition of one yellow friend.

Next, three Italian dailies: Il Progreso Italo-Americano, Democratic; L'Araldo Italiano, independent; Bolletino della Sera, independent, evening.

Next, one French daily: Courrier des Etats-Unis, old and respectable, price 4 cents, and has no cheaper rival. Frenchmen in New York are either very patriotic or the poorer ones do not read.

Next, two Bohemian dailies: Hlas Lidu, (People's Voice,) Socialist; New Yorkske Listy, (New York Paper,) also Socialist. The acquisition of these took me to the well up-town east side. Dwellers in the aristocratic East Seventy-second Street are probably not aware that if they follow their street to the water front they will come upon a Bohemian settlement, with jaw-cracking signs hung out on every side, and having nothing in common with the rest of New York but the conventional pattern of houses. Still, it is not as foreign looking as the lower east side, whose streets are narrower and more crowded, especially with peddlers hawking the strangest of wares. Anyhow, the fair Bohemienne who sold me the last of these papers need ask no odds of the classic Perdita, nor needs, like her, poetic license to claim an abode close to the sea.

Lastly, one Syrian daily, Kawkab America, (Star of America,) printed in Arabic. "The Only Oriental Daily Independent Journal in America" it styles itself, and I think that is true, probably without the political qualification. The headpiece of this paper is an imposing work of art. The name, in great Arabic flourishes, occupies the centre, above which the Statue of Liberty floods light upon it, while two eagles bearing scrolls fly to the pyramids and the Sphinx and the minarets of a Saracenic village on each side, the scrolls doubtless bearing invitation to come to the land of liberty. Circling around the name is a vast concourse of faithful Mussulmans hailing the Star of America, some mounted on camels, donkeys, and horses. The larger figures in front are well drawn and faithfully portray Arab character.

Like the Bohemians, I had some little trouble to get this, as there are none for sale on the street, and a visit to the Arab quarter in lower Washington Street gave me little aid, as I could not read the signs. However, a friendly apothecary put me in the right path, and the courteous editor, when I found him, took some trouble to ascend to the printing office in the upper story to procure me a copy, for which he chivalrously declined to be paid. May he prosper!

One thing may be noted in this collection—the fondness of our alien population for Socialistic papers. It is a lesson to commend to the statesman.

W. R. W.

New York, Dec. 1, 1899.

The Two Philip Hales.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the notice of my exhibition at Messrs. Durand-Ruel's, which you were good enough to put in your columns, you speak of me as the "Musical Critic." I ought to say that I have never written musical criticism, and that I fear you confuse me with Mr. Philip Hale, the musical critic of The Boston Journal. I should be sorry to seem to covet any laurels he may have won in that position. I shall be greatly obliged if you will rectify this error, (very natural on account of the similarity of names,) and I beg you to believe me, yours very truly,

PHILIP L. HALE.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1899.

Death of the Old Year—1899.

Last night the wan old year,
Baffled, scarred, and troubled sore,
Weighed down with burdens, big with fear,
Stumbled, and fell to rise no more.

Time, veil his errors, magnify the good,
Judge not by what he did, but what he would,
Wind, breathe a solemn requiem of sighs
Over the vanquished where he lies.

Through the brain of the dying king,
Memory, untethered, flashes grim fantasies.

"The king is dead! Long live the king!"
Clangs out the bells' triumphant ring.
O, joy bells, hush!—the pain it gives—
The year is dead, but memory lives.

AGNES E. BLANCHARD.

NORUMBEGA.

New York as That Place—John Fiske's Argument—Deductions from an Old Map.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 14th is an extract from John Fiske's "Dutch and Quaker Colonies of America," in which he discusses at length the origin of the word Norumbega, and quoted a number of sources which are supposed to throw light upon this subject as well as upon the question, Where was Norumbega? Permit me to add a few words concerning these disputed points, which I believe deserve the fullest attention of your readers.

I have in my possession a Bible printed in German at Basel, Switzerland, in 1665, with a map of the world, evidently the copy of a Spanish map of an earlier date, which was enlarged by some cartographer, and enriched with German, French, and English names of places, &c., and a short text in Latin.

On this map the word Norumbega appears on the west coast of the Bay of Fundy, running north and south, and under the bay appear the words B. de Norembegue. The south banks of the St. Lawrence are called Nova Francia, and the north banks Nova Britannia. The introductory and explanatory text in German, which covers nearly the entire back, furnishes an interesting illustration of the wild speculations in which scientists of those days indulged and reads as follows:

There is only a narrow sea between Asia and America which is called the Straits of Annam, and through which the descendants of Magog can conveniently march into America. It is also likely that the inhabitants of the northwest of America descend from Gomer, for here lies the land which the Spaniards cah Norumbega, which is the Spanish word for Norway. Still further to the northwest lies Estoriland, which sounds like a German word, and the people who in our days have visited these regions describe the inhabitants' way of living, their manners and mode of dressing as coinciding closely with the customs prevailing in Lapland, in Finland, and in Norway. Intercourse between those countries and Greenland was very common in olden times, but it has ceased entirely.

It would result from these words that the name of Norumbega did not apply to a small section of the North American continent, but to the entire then known territory north of the Spanish possessions, and this assumption gains color by the assertion of Matthew Merian, Frankfort, 1710, that the Spanish fort of St. Helen's on the Atlantic Coast of Florida was standing on the southern end of "the Land Norumbega."

On the Atlantic Coast we find B. du petit capitaine, (presumably Frenchman's Bay near Bar Harbor;) B. Guentebeguin, (perhaps Penobscot Bay;) Croaton, Wocohon, Charlefort, (in Florida, built in 1651;) B. St. Helen's, in latitude 32, and below it a mythical island called Guatrio. Other islands given are: One without a name, east of Newfoundland, the northern point of which is called Cape Raza Fagunda; I. Sable, Barbuda, in latitude 38 east of Cape Henry; S. Cruz and S. Brandon, east of I. Sable; S. Anna, latitude 35 east of Barbuda; Septcitez, in latitude 27 and about 500 miles east of Cuba.

The entire coast from the lines of Northern Massachusetts to the Delaware Capes is omitted, and the words Virgi and Apala appear just below the southern boundaries of Maine. In consulting the Latin "Introduction into General Geography," by Philip Cluver, Amsterdam, 1729, I find the word Norumbega to stretch from what is now the centre of the State of Ohio to the head of the Bay of Fundy, and the reference to Nova Fransia to read as follows:

Pars tamen ejus quae ad mare accedit, Norumbega ab urbe cognomine dicta coelo potitur salubri soloque foecundo, Norumbegâ urbs et fluvium qui Rio Grande vulgo dicitur, sita est.—Loca a Gallis ibi observata sunt: Porto del refugio, Porto reale Paradiso, Flora, Angolema, verum com Hispani alia et Galli alia hisce locis indiderint nomina magna reperitur in tabulis geographicis discrepantia. Caeterum Norumbegam dictum putant quasi Norwegiam, seu coloniam a Norwegia eo deductam.

The foregoing words seem to confirm the assumption that Norumbega was the name of the entire continent, and leave hardly any doubt that the French (Galli) claimed not only Canada, but also the entire territory south as their own, but their possessions formed only a part of Norumbega, and not vice versa.

They must have settled on the North River and in Providence Bay (Angolema and Porto del refugio) in the sixteenth century. The supposition that the Rio Grande is idential with the Hudson, and that the urbs is the forerunner of New Amsterdam does not appear to be far fetched in view of the fact that there is no other large river north of the Hudson, and that both river and city are given as situated in New France.

I have not been able to discover who gave the Spanish names to Providence Bay and others, and it is left to the historians of our day to ascertain the names of those intrepid explorers who first placed their foot upon the banks of the Hudson.

Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1899. H. E.

Characters in Scott.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reply to the course of reading laid out in Walter Scott's romances for a young girl, I think the novels selected are his finest works, and in their order of perusal show careful thought and discrimination. For an older mind perhaps "Rob Roy" might be more fascinating than "Quentin Durward," but from a moral standpoint it would not be so intellectual.

Rob Roy MacGregor is a strong, fearless character, bold, sagacious, and wild. It was told that when dying, an enemy approaching, he said, "Raise me from my bed, throw my plaid around me, bring my claymore, dirk, and pistols; it shall never be said that a foeman saw Rob Roy MacGregor defenseless and unarmed." While Quentin is a different man, certainly charming, valiant, and heroic. In an art gallery I once saw a beautiful painting of Quentin Durward, clad in black velvet, wearing the white cross, rescuing Isabella de Croye from ruffians in the little cobblestone street, making a strange picture and illustrating his idea of true chivalry.

All of Scott's characters are not only valuable for the wonderful historical interest attached to them, but in nearly all his books admiration for virtue against guilt is delightfully and forcibly shown. Some of his people of fancy which might appeal to most any one are, among others, Jonathan Oldbuck in "The Antiquary," a quaint, good-tempered old bachelor, with plenty of common sense and humor, which make him interesting, and along with him place Robert Paterson, or "Old Mortality," because of his numerous visits to the churchyards and his occupation of retouching the tombstones—two queer old fellows, both attractive in their peculiar ways. Ivanhoe is remarkable for self-denial; Rebecca's adoration for him, even when hopeless, shows two lives, one noble and good, the other unrestrained, passionate, and scheming. Jeanie Dean, in "Heart of Midlothian," is an unusual woman of real devotion. The Bride of Lammermoor is tragic and pathetic, her love for Lord Ruthverford, marriage to David Dunbar of Baldoon, and Janet, in her madness, are weird in their intensity. In "Kenilworth" Queen Elizabeth, in all her glory, appears on the scene; the picture of the procession to the castle exceeds any fairy tale ever written; it's a charming description not easily forgotten. Amy Robsart, too, has her part in the story, sad, not majestic like a Queen, but the heroine nevertheless.

Then we have Guy Mannering, brave fellow, and Meg Merrilies, a true witch, a type of old Bohemia. These are a few of Scott's lovely creatures of fancy, many taken from real life, woven into entertaining romances, completing powerful novels, seldom read or understood by younger people, but enjoyed more and more as you read and appreciate their exquisite language and literary value. His analysis of life, clear conception of character, strong distinction between right and wrong, place Sir Walter Scott foremost as a novelist of historical romance. His character sketches in themselves would interest the average reader more than the story, perhaps, for, like the works of many of our greatest authors, a cultivated taste can only understand its hidden beauty.

ISABELLE FOSSARDT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1899.

Nooks and Corners of Old New York.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Old" New York is full of "nooks and corners" to-day that are of interest to the antiquarian and to the local historian.

Few of America's cities are so rich in graves of illustrious and distinguished men, and much could yet be written appealing to the lovers of its past history.

Several works are in existence that have gathered within their covers records of this past of the great city. Aside from Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's history, Valentine's historical monograph, Dr. Francis's scholarly "Old New York," &c., perhaps the most important of all, certainly the one presenting the richest mine, is the work of David Thomas Valentine, i. e., the "Manuals of the Corporation of New York City." Aside from these volumes, we have "Haswell's Reminiscences," "Felix Oldboy's Tour," Thomas F. De Voe's "History of the New York Markets," and now quite recently Hemstreet's "Nooks and Corners." Certain statements, however, in this latter work need some qualifications, I think. On Page 148 it is recorded that at Tripler Hall Miss Adelina Patti first appeared, on Sept. 22, 1852. This statement is all right, but it must be borne in mind that Jenny Lind sang there the first night this hall was opened, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1850. It was built especially for the "Swedish Nightingale," but, it not being completed in time, her first concerts were given at Castle Garden. Again, the statement regarding the church edifice on Eighth Street, opposite Lafayette Place, (now a German theatre,) is misleading. It was not built for Dr. Schroeder, who was one of the ministers of Trinity Parish and estemed a great orator, but was practically the same building occupied by Dr. Macaulay's congregation (Presbyterian) that had stood on Murray Street, between Church Street and College Place, (now West Broadway,) north side. It was taken down stone by stone and put up on Eighth Street and occupied by the Presbyterians some time. When Dr. Schroeder resigned from Trinity Parish his admirers rented or nominally purchased this building, and it was known as the Church of the Crucifixion. For some reasons, probably pecuniary ones, this congregation was not successful in establishing a parish, and the church was given up. My impression is that the property at one time came into the possession of A. T. Stewart. Again, on Page 97, in reference to Brougham's Lyceum, when this passed into the hands of the elder Wallack, it was never called Wallack's Lyceum, but was always known as "Wallack's Theatre," if I am informed rightly. The reference to John Jacob Astor alludes to his residing on "Lafayette Place." His own home was never on that street, so far as I can learn. He first resided, if my informant is correct, on the south corner of Broadway and Barclay Street. Afterward for many years he lived in his house on Broadway, north of Prince Street, nearly opposite the entrance of "Niblo's Garden." The doorplate, I am told, simply bore the inscription, "Mr. Astor." The office of the Astor family was around the corner, on Prince Street, a one-story brick building about twenty-five feet wide. Here it was that Fitz-Greene Halleck for many years performed his clerical duties.

In speaking of the murder of Mary Cecilia Rogers, (the pretty cigar girl,) whose home was on Nassau Street, it is stated that "Anderson's tobacco store, where she was employed, was in the St. Nicholas Hotel." This is clearly an error. This hotel was not built for some years after the murder, and "Anderson's tobacco store" was on Broadway, near to where the New York Hospital then stood. It may be noted that Poe's tale of "Marie Roget" is founded on this Rogers murder.

While on the whole Mr. Hemstreet's book is a desirable addition to our literature of "Old New York," yet it is rather too sketchy and has a little of the character of a guide-book. It lacks the distinctly literary flavor of Dr. John Flavel Mines's most excellent work, as well as the interesting details of Mr. Haswell's volume.

WILLIAM HYATT FARRINGTON.

New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

Kipling and Newman.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There is not a more thankless task than the attempt to prove that some gem of poetry or prose is, after all, nothing more than a clever plagiarism. That task shall never be mine. I am quite in accord with the philosophic view of Lowell:

Though old the thought and oft expressed,
'Tis his at last who says it best.

It is always profitable, however, to study what the Germans call the "sources" of an author or of a poem or idea that promises to be immortal. Many efforts have been made recently to convict Rudyard Kipling of having stolen some of the best lines in his "Recessional," but I think that all these attempts have failed. They have not established any theft of ideas, nor have they even shown the probable "sources" of this exquisite hymn of national humility in a time of much vainglory.

The true source of Kipling's "Recessional" may be found, I think, in the short poem by Cardinal John Henry Newman called "England," which I give below. Any one who will carefully compare these two poems, similar in verse structure, in theme, in matter, in phrase, and in spirit, must inevitably come, I think, to two conclusions: one, that Newman's poem suggested—consciously or sub-consciously—Kipling's "Recessional," and the other, that Kipling's poem is infinitely superior to Newman's. The palm is certainly borne off by the younger and more virile singer. But it should also be remembered that this suggestion of Newman dims to that extent the glory of the "Recessional." To be absolutely great, it should not remind us of any similar poem, save by way of contrast, as "Adonais" and "In Memoriam" remind us of "Lycidas," though each has its own splendid originality. Emerson truly says that "he is great who is what he is from nature and who never reminds us of others."

Some of Kipling's phrases have the same ring as Newman's. Compare, for instance,

If drunk with sight of power, we lose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe,

with

But should vain tongues the Bride of Heaven defy.

The Cardinal makes England place her trust "in crafty fort" and "rock renowned, earned upon hostile ground," while Kipling puts it "in reeking tube and iron shard." But the main point of similarity is in the spirit that informs both poems. This is exactly identical, and their very flesh and blood are the same; only each poet has thrown over the form his own garment of words—Newman clothing his in sackcloth, Kipling investing his in royal purple. Newman's poem follows:

ENGLAND.

Tyre of the West, and glorying in the name
More than in Faith's pure fame!
O trust not crafty fort nor rock renown'd
Earn'd upon hostile ground;
Wielding Trade's masterkeys, at thy proud will
To lock or lose its waters, England! trust not still.

Dread thine own power! Since haughty Babel's prime
High towers have been man's crime.
Since her boar age, when the huge moat lay bare,
Strongholds have been man's snare.
Thy nest is in the crags; ah, refuge frail!
Mad counsel in its hour, or traitors, will prevail.

He who scann'd Sodom for his righteous men
Still spares thee for thy ten;
But, should vain tongues the Bride of Heaven defy,
He will not pass thee by;
For, as earth's Kings welcome their spotless guest,
So gives he them by turn, to suffer or be blest.

STANHOPE SAMS.

New York, Dec. 10, 1899.

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E. P. ROE.

His Sister's Reminiscences of This Popular Author.*

That the "Reminiscences of the Life of E. P. Roe," by his sister, Mary A. Roe, which has just appeared, will appeal to a wide audience, is evidenced by the great popularity of his books, some of which are said to have gone into twenty or more editions, the total number of copies sold in America aggregating more than a million. His books have also been published in England and her colonies—an authorized edition from advance sheets being arranged for in almost every case, while most of the stories have also been translated into French and German.

Many to whom Mr. Roe's work in literature may not specially appeal will be interested in reading this biography of a strong, earnest, hard-working man, who put so much of himself into all his undertakings—who first as Army Chaplain, then as minister of a small country parish, which through his untiring efforts he was able after a nine years' pastorate to leave in a most prosperous condition; then as the writer of books—all intended to convey a strong ethical lesson, and which, from their very lack of a certain purely literary charm may have appealed all the more strongly to the large audience he wished to and certainly succeeded in reaching. Mr. Roe's success in raising small fruits and the clear practical advice his books on that subject offer have no doubt made them very valuable both to the small growers and to the amateur who only wishes to supply his own needs.

Born in a roomy, old-fashioned country house, Mr. Roe and the sister who writes these reminiscences—the youngest two of a family of six—passed a very happy childhood, the book containing pretty stories of their early days, both children showing that intense love for the country and its pleasures which always distinguished Mr. Roe's books. The latter's school and college days were very happy ones, his graduation from Williams being followed by a course of study at a theological seminary, interrupted in 1862 by his becoming Chaplain of the famous Harris Light Cavalry, under the command of Kilpatrick, who became later Brigadier and Major General—all the evidence to be gathered from the story of Mr. Roe's life goes to prove that in these army days he was to an unusual extent the right man in the right place—as, for instance, The New York Tribune correspondent wrote from the field:

> Chaplain Roe of the Second New York (Harris Light) Cavalry is a man whose praises are in the mouth of every one for timely and efficient services. He is always with the regiment, and his whole time is devoted to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the men. He is their friend, adviser and counselor, and commands the respect of all who know him—something that cannot be said of every Chaplain in the army.

While with this regiment, Mr. Roe also acted as weekly correspondent for The New York Evangelist, many of the letters then written being given in the book, which will be found of much interest. In November, 1863, Mr. Roe received a month's leave of absence, during which time he was married to Miss Anna Sands of New York, Mrs. Roe remaining with her own family when her husband returned to his duties.

In March, 1864, Mr. Roe having been made Chaplain of the Hampton (Va.) Hospital, his wife joined him and was able to be of much assistance. Miss Roe thinks "a tribute is due the brave young wife who, leaving a home of luxury, accepted without a word of regret the privations of hospital life, and was untiring in her devotion to the sick and wounded."

In July, 1864, Mr. Roe made an appeal to the readers of The Evangelist for money to carry out a scheme of his own devising. The General United States Hospital at Hampton, Va., was then very large, averaging from 2,500 to 3,000 patients, while preparations were going on for receiving still larger numbers—it being the largest permanent hospital in the neighborhood of the front. Those who were strong enough to bear the journey were gradually sent North.

Our wards being mainly filled with what are termed "the worst cases"—men with whom the struggle for life will be long and doubtful. * * * How shall they spend these long, hot, weary days? Give them cheerful, entertaining, and instructive books and the question is about solved. Who can calculate the value of a brave, cheerful book? It stimulates and strengthens the mind, which reacts upon the weakened body, and the man is at once made stronger, wiser, and better. * * * I find that sick soldiers are like good people North; they do not like religious reading all the time.

The result of this appeal was very satisfactory to Mr. Roe, some 3,000 well-selected volumes being addressed to the hospital library, which after the war were deposited in Fort Monroe, where Mr. Roe saw them years afterward, still in constant use, and in good preservation. Many of the hospital stories are very interesting, but space will not allow further extracts.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. Roe accepted a call to a little church at Highland Falls, near West Point, where nine happy, busy years were passed. The end of this period found his congregation—in the beginning a "mere handful"—the owners of a fine new stone church and a comfortable parsonage, which had cost $30,000, a great part of which had been raised through Mr. Roe's own efforts. His health being impaired by overwork, physicians advised him to give up either writing or preaching, so he reluctantly decided to resign his pastorate, feeling he could do more real good through his books:

> I know my books are read by thousands; my voice reached at most but a few hundred. * * * My object in writing, as in preaching, is to do good, and the question is, which can I do best? I think with the pen, and I shall go on writing, no matter what the critics say.

Miss Roe tells us of a "bundle of letters her brother showed her, saying: 'These are mostly from young men, not one of whom I know, who have written to me of the benefit received from my books.' He then read to me some of those touching letters of confession and thanks for his inspiring help to a better life."

The view from the piazza at Roelands, Mr. Roe's place at Cornwall, is exceedingly beautiful, commanding a fine view of the river and mountains. Here Mr. Roe was very fond of entertaining his friends, and here each year, about the middle of June, when his roses and strawberries were at their height, he used to entertain the Philolethean Club, which consisted of New York clergymen, including Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and others equally well-known, and in recent years the members of the Authors Club, to both of which he himself belonged. On June 16, 1888, the members of the latter club were invited to Roelands, passing there a most delightful day; the Philolethean Club paying its eighteenth annual and last visit in the same month. On the 19th of July, in that year, Mr. Roe complained of not feeling very well, but passed the day about as usual. In the evening he was in his library reading aloud to his daughter and a friend, when he was suddenly taken with a sharp pain about the heart, dying in less than an hour. "At the age of fifty, in the full vigor of manhood, his earthly career came to an end."

Mr. Roe personally seems to have had hosts of friends, as the following extract from a letter from Julian Hawthorne best shows:

> He was so good a man that no one can take his place with those who knew him. It is the simple truth that he cared for his friends more than for himself; that his greatest happiness was to see others happy; that he would have more rejoiced in the literary fame of one of his friends than in any such fame of his own winning. All his leisure was spent in making plans for the pleasure and profit of other people; * * * so many generous, sweet, noble deeds of his strong in my memory—deeds done so unobtrusively, delicately and heartily, that I feel the uselessness of trying to express his value * * * He was at once manly and childlike; manly in honor, truth and tenderness; childlike in simplicity—that suspects no guile and practices none. He had in him that rare quality of loving sympathy that prompted sinners to bring their confessions to him, and ask help and counsel of him—which he gave, and human love into the bargain.

And again we find the following: "His kindly disposition and charm of conversation and manner, his wide charity, made him an always welcome companion."

On Decoration Day, 1894, the people of Cornwall dedicated a memorial park—Roe Park—a wild spot in the rear of his old home, a bronze tablet to Mr. Roe's memory being placed on one of the huge boulders on which he and his friends had so often rested after one of their long walks. The following extract is from Lyman Abbott's memorial address, given on that day:

> Roe's novels have been universally read because they have uniformly ministered to the higher life of the readers. * * * No man, woman or child ever read through one of Mr. Roe's books and arose without being bettered by the reading—without having a clearer faith, a brighter hope, and a deeper and richer love for his fellow man. * * * He saw the grandeur that there is in life. He felt the heart that beats in a woman's bosom, and the heart that beats in a soldier's breast. He felt it because his own heart had known the purity of womanhood and the courage of manhood. He portrayed something of that purity, something of that courage, something of that divine manhood, because he possessed the qualities that made him a hero on the battlefield, and so made him a preacher of heroism in human life.

So whatever the opinion we may personally have of the literary value of Mr. Roe's work—of its ethical importance there can hardly be a doubt. This story of his life-work will surely prove an "inspiration to the higher, nobler, and diviner life which he—preacher, writer, soldier, pastor, and citizen—has left in human life."

*E. P. ROE: REMINISCENCES OF HIS LIFE. By his sister, Mary A. Roe. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1899. $1.50.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

THE

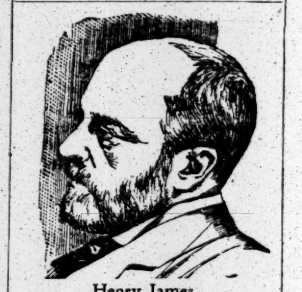
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. M. HARVEY.

January, 1900.

H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge, K. G.

Dr. W. J. Leyds.



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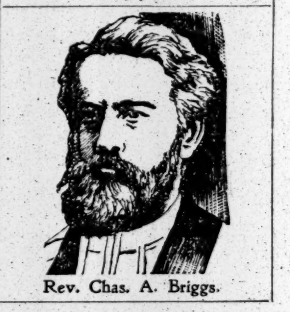

Rev. Chas. A. Briggs.

THE WAR FOR AN EMPIRE.

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Aralow for Avalon.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Constant readers and inquiring friends may be mystified by the whichness of the what of "Aralow," as cited in a communication to THE SATURDAY REVIEW from me last week. If so, be it known that this is not some province or some personage of Nephelococcygia, but an airy nothing born of my ambiguous penmanship and the compositor's fearful guess. I meant to write it Avalon. Mea culpa!

CATHERINE MARKHAM.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1899.

Stevenson's Christmas Sermon.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Thank you for the transcription of R. L. Stevenson's Christmas sermon. One cannot read it too often at any season.

I don't think the Christmas spirit is decaying; but people get tired out trying to spread it over too large an area. A practical solution reached by myself and friends some years ago was: At Christmas give only to relatives, household dependents, and the poor. All other friends remember on their birthdays. This involves a little personal attention and thought, but surely is not less acceptable for that. And when thoroughly understood and adopted by one's friends it is also a great relief to them.

MAY MACKINTOSH.

Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 26, 1899.